Administration Report

Hyderabad Assigned Districts

1870-71, 1872-73, 1873-74 and 1876-77

00133994

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from
Government of Maharashtra
on 01 February, 2020

Administration Report

BY

THE RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD;

INCLUDING

A REPORT

13399

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS;

FOR

THE YEAR 1870-71.

BY

CHARLES B. SAUNDERS, ESQRE., C.B.,

BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE,

RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD.

Hyderabad:

PRINTED AT THE RESIDENCY PRESS,

1871.

00133994

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

DIVISION FIRST.—ADMINISTRATIVE.

PART A.—HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

	Para.	Page.
General Introduction	1 to 8	1 to 4

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

Section I.—Physical Geography—			
Area	2	1	
Character of surface	3	3	
Reservoirs	4		
Rivers	5		
Climate	6	4	
Rainfall	7	5	
Temperature	8		
Mineralogy	9		
Fauna	10		
Section II.—Political—			
Relations	11	7	
Feudatories	12		
Summary	13	8	
Section III.—Civil Divisions—			
Personnel	14	9	
Villages	15	10	
Revenue	16		
Language	17		
Section IV.—Population	18	11	

	Para.	Page.
SECTION V.—FISCAL—		
Basis of Land Settlement	19	12
Survey and Settlement	20	16
Cost of Survey	21	17
Results	22	18
Surveyed and assessed area ...	23	19
Eenams	24	
Land Revenue	25	20
Assessment	26	
Collections	27	21
Outstanding balances	28	

CHAPTER II.—PROTECTION.

SECTION I.—MILITARY—		
Hyderabad Contingent	30	24
Cantonment of Ellichpur	31	
SECTION II.—LEGISLATIVE	32 to 34	26
SECTION III.—POLICE—		
Organization and strength of Police ...	35	27
Cost	36	28
State of crime	37	29
Police Administration	39	30
Railway Police	40	32
SECTION IV.—JUDICIAL—		
Courts of Justice	41	33
Administration of Criminal Justice ...	42	34
Number of cases	43	
Duration of trials	44	
Detention of witnesses	45	35
Convictions	46	
Sessions' cases	47	
Punishments	48	
Fines	49	36
Whipping	50	
Security for good behaviour ...	51	37
Sessions Courts	52	
Appeals	53	
Provincial Sadr Court of Resident ...	54	38
Administration of Civil Justice—original suits	56	39
Amount of litigation	57	

	Para.	Page.
Analysis of suits	58	41
Disposal of suits	59	42
Cost of litigation	60	43
Execution of decrees	61	
Analysis of litigants	62	44
Detention of witnesses	63	
Appeals	64	
General results	66	45
Registration	67 to 69	46
Financial results	70	47
SECTION V.—PRISONS—		
Accommodation	71	49
Jail population	72	
Health	73	50
Conduct and discipline	74	51
Convict warders	75	
Escapes from Jail	76	
Juvenile Prisoners	77	
Female Prisoners	78	
Education	79	52
Manufactures	80	
Expenditure	82	53
CHAPTER III.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.		
SECTION I.—FINANCE—		
Receipts	85	55
Charges	86	
Receipts including Local Funds ...	87	56
Charges do.	88	
Increase in civil receipts	89	57
Land revenue receipts	90	58
Abkaree do.	91	
Stamp do.	92	59
Law and Justice do.	93	
Police do.	94	60
Interest do.	95	
Miscellaneous do.	96	
Salt do.	97	61
Education do.	98	
Payments under refunds and drawbacks	99	62
Land Revenue disbursements ...	100	
Forest do. ...	101	63
Salt do. ...	102	
Stamps do. ...	103	

	Para.	Page
Administration and Public Departments—disbursements ...	104	63
Minor Departments do. ...	105	
Law and Justice do. ...	106	66
Police do. ...	107	67
Education, Science, and Art do. ...	108	68
Ecclesiastical do. ...	109	69
Medical Services do. ...	110	
Stationery and Printing do. ...	111	71
Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements do.	112	
Miscellaneous do. ...	113	72
Superannuation and Retired Allowances do. ...	114	73
Civil receipts compared with expenditure	115	
Military Receipts	116	74
Military Disbursements	117	
Public Works Receipts and Charges...	118	75
State Railways	119	
Local Funds	120	76
Money Order Department	121	78
Circulation of Currency Notes ...	122	79
Progress of Revenue and Charges ...	123	
Cash Balance	124	80
Balance due to Government of India...	125	81
Abstract Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for the year ...	*Ibid.*	82 & 83

SECTION II.—PUBLIC WORKS—

Staff ... ...126 to 132		84
Expenditure	133	85
Military Works.	134	86
Civil Buildings, Revenue and Judicial.	135	
Telegraph	136	87
General	137	
Ecclesiastical	138	
Educational	139	
Jails and Police	140	
Miscellaneous	141	
Wells	142	
Type of Civil Buildings	143	88
Agricultural	144	89
Communications	145	90
Inspection Bungalows, &c. ...	146	91
Miscellaneous Public Improvements...	147	92
Local Fund Works.	148	

	Para.	Page.
Civil Buildings constructed from local sources	149	92
Communications	150	
Miscellaneous Public Improvements...	151	93
Summary	152	94
Statement of expenditure	153	95
SECTION III.—RAILWAYS—		
Khamgaon State Railway	154	
Works constructed	155	97
Revenue	156	
Maintenance	157	98
Oomrawatee Railway	158	99
Works remaining to be completed ...	159	100
Revenue	160	
Statistics of cost	161	101
Wurda Coal Field Survey	162	
SECTION IV.—FORESTS—		
Preservation of Babool	163	104
Forest Trees	164	
Establishments	165	105
State Reserves and District Forests...	166	106
Work accomplished during the year...	167	107
Inhabitants of the Forest	168	108
Plantations	169	109
Bamboo cultivation	170	110
Yield of Timber	171	
Timber Depôts	172	111
Finance	173	
SECTION V.—AGRICULTURE—		
Experimental Farms	175	112
Ploughing	176	114
Manures	177	115
English plough appreciated by the natives	178	116
Cost of experimental farms ...	180	117
Crops	181	118
Cotton	182	119
Area sown with cotton in Berar ...	183	
Increase during 1870-71 ...	184	
Relative area under cotton in Berar ...	185	120
The cotton season of 1870-71 ...	186	
Estimate confirmed by the exports ...	187	
Exports of cotton from Berar during past season	188	122

		Para.	Page.
	Progress in the system of pressing cotton	189	123
	Analysis of figures	190	124
	Proportion of cotton exported from Berar to the Cotton Supply of India	191	
	Full-presses	192	125
	Half-presses	193	
	Extraction of oil from cotton seed	194	126
	Satisfactory working of Railway traffic	195	
	Experiments in cotton cultivation	196	
	Report on the produce ...	197	127
	Improved measures adopted ...	198	
	Hybridization	199	
	Failure of exotic cotton ...	200	128
	Cotton yield per acre ...	201	
	Opening of the Oomrawatee Railway	202	
	The Khamgaon Railway ...	203	129
	Prospect of present season ...	204	
	Stock	205	
	Horsebreeding	206	130
SECTION VI.—	PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOR—		
	Produce	207	131
	Labor	208	
SECTION VII.—	MINES AND QUARRIES—		
	Salt	209	133
	Soda	210	
	Quarries	211	134
	Iron ore	212	
	Coal	213	
SECTION VIII.—	MANUFACTURES	214 & 215	137
SECTION IX.—	TRADE—		
	Mode of obtaining statistics ...	216	138
	General results	217	
	Oomrawatee Railway borne goods	218	139
	Principal articles imported ...	219	
	Exports	220	140
	Classification of trade ...	221	
	Fairs	222 & 223	*Ibid.*

CHAPTER IV.—INSTRUCTION.

		Para.	Page.
Section I.	Ecclesiastical	224 & 225	143
„ II.	Education—		
	Financial statistics	226	144
	Inspection	227	147
	Educational institutions ...	228	148
	Daily attendance	229	150
	Standards of study	230	
	Cost of education	231	
	High schools	232	151
	Middle class schools	233	152
	Lower class schools	234	
	Female schools	235	153
	Normal school	236	154
	Indigenous schools	237	
	Vernacular instruction ...	238	
III.	Scientific and Literary—		
	Government Book Depôts ...	239	156
	Preparation of school books ...	240	
	Printing presses and periodicals...	241	

CHAPTER V.—VITAL STATISTICS.

		Para.	Page.
Section I.	Births, Deaths, and Marriages—		
	Births	242	158
	Deaths	243 to 245	159
	Fever	246	161
	Cholera	247	
	Small-pox	248	
	Marriages	249	
	Progress of sanitary improvements	250	162
Section II.	Hospitals and Dispensaries—		
	Statements of income and expenditure	251	163
	Total number treated in dispensaries	252	165
	Lunatic Asylum	253	

	Para.	Page.
SECTION III.—VACCINATION	254	166

CHAPTER VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The Post	255	167
The Telegraph	259	168
Municipalities	262	169
Statistics of advancement made by Berar since 1865-66 ...	264	

PART B.—MILITARY.

CHAPTER I.—HYDERABAD SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

Strength of the Force ...	266	171
Health of the Troops ...	267	
Cholera	268	172
General sanitary features of the Cantonment of Secunderabad.	269	173
Prevailing diseases	270	
Contagious diseases	271 & 272	174
Civil Administration	273	
Civil Justice	274	
Criminal Justice	275	175
Police	276	176
Jail	277	
Schools	278	177
Civil Dispensary	279	
Alms house	280	
Public improvements	281	178
Mortuary returns	282	
General remarks	283	179

CHAPTER II.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

Preliminary	284	180
Strength and disposition of Force	285	
Castes	286	181

	Para.	Page.
Armament	287	181
Remounts	288	
Employment of Contingent soldiers in Nizam's Country ...	289	
Total cost of Brigade... ...	290	182
No changes in strength, organization, or distribution of Force...	291	
Schools	292	
Administration of Justice ...	293	183

PART C.—PUBLIC WORKS.

CHAPTER I.—IMPERIAL.

Staff of Officers attached to Secunderabad Division ...	294	184
Abstract of expenditure ...	295	185
MILITARY BUILDINGS—		
Fortifications	297	*Ibid.*
Water	298	
Barracks for European Cavalry ...	299	
Artillery barracks	300	186
Old European barracks ...	301	
CIVIL BUILDINGS—		
New Telegraph Office ...	302	*Ibid.*
Detail statement of expenditure.	303	187

CHAPTER II.—HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

Charges incurred during 1870-71.	304	188
State of work at beginning of the year	305	189
Plan of operation and distribution of work	306	
Selection of line based on careful survey and observation ...	307	190
Difficulties encountered on Ghât section	308	
Survey of alternative lines ...	309	

	Para.	Page.
Large masonry works ...	310	190
Plans and sections for 107 miles ready in September... ...	311	
Major Mead's visit to Simla ...	*Ibid.*	
Strength of Engineering Establishment employed	312	191
Discussion with Nizam's Government regarding the terminus, &c.	313	
Line set out in January ...	314	
Orders for commencing earthwork issued in March	315	
Indents for permanent way, &c., sent in February	316	192
General results of the year's work summarized	317	

PART D.—MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAPTER I.—THE RESIDENCY BAZARS.

How situated	318	193
Character of people	319	194
East Indian Community ...	320	
Local Funds...	321	
Education	322	195
Civil Justice	323	
Criminal Justice	324	196
Police	325	197
General remarks	326	

CHAPTER II.—JUDICIAL SUPERINTENDENT OF RAILWAYS.

Judicial Superintendent's headquarters and work	327	
Progress of Railway works ...	328	198
Receipts and expenditure ...	329	
Judicial	330	
Police	331	199
Sanitation of villages near Railway line	332 & 333	200
Commercial benefits of a Railway.	334	

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

BY THE

RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD,

FOR

1870-71.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION.

THE Report which I had the honour of submitting after the close of 1869-70 treated so fully of all the several aspects of the charge held by the Resident at Hyderabad that it is unnecessary to go over the same ground, descriptively at least, again, until after the lapse of a much longer interval than one year.

2. Estimating the area occupied by his Highness' dominions as a whole at about 97,000 square miles, the extent of country under assignment to our Government, or occupied by our troops, as compared with that under native rule, would be in something like the proportion of 1 to $4\frac{3}{4}$ square miles. And the whole of the Nizam's subjects, computing their total number at thirteen millions, may be stated as residing 23 *per cent.* under British, and 77 *per cent.* under native administration.*

* These figures include the civil inhabitants of the Secunderabad Cantonment, and of the stations of the Hyderabad Contingent.

3. A general summary of the history of the past official year could hardly be presented in a form applicable to the whole of the Nizam's dominions: because it is only in those districts which are administered by British officers where complete data for such a *resumé* are available. It may, however, be safely stated that the year was one of peace and plenty throughout the length and breadth of the Hyderabad country. The rain-fall was copious, and the harvests abundant; and pestilence and famine were happily unwitnessed. At the same time, a great deal of fever, small-pox, and other similar diseases would appear to have been prevalent, the direct consequence, it may be, of a comparatively low standard of sanitation.

4. The total revenue realized from all sources cannot have fallen short of, in round numbers, rupees 2,39,50,000 (£2,395,000). Of that sum, rupees 95,78,000 (£957,800) were collected by British officers in the Assigned Districts and other somewhat similarly circumstanced tracts; while the remainder, or 60 *per cent.* represents the public revenue raised by the native government itself. Taking the area of districts administered by British officers at about 17,400 square miles, and that of the districts under the Minister's management at 80,000, we have thus rupees 550 (£55) of revenue realized for every square mile under British, against rupees 180 (£18) for every square mile under native officials.

5. But then it must be remembered that the Assigned Districts form naturally the very cream of His Highness' territory. Moreover, broad tracts of country which under our rule would be assessed for the benefit of the State lie alienated under the native administration as military fiefs of the nobles, and in a great variety of other private and individual interests.

6. Embraced on every side by British territory, His Highness' country is fortunately not exposed to the irruption of predatory or turbulent tribes. The only elements of disturbance which it has to fear are those existing within its own borders. And these, while doubtless still as heretofore abounding, have nowhere appeared prominently above the surface during the year under review. Even political intrigue itself has been, so far as is known, almost completely in abeyance. A fair degree of security for life and property has been enjoyed. And perhaps there is no branch of the administration, as connected at least

with His Highness' own government, which has received so much attention, and undergone so much improvement, during the year as the Police.

7. In all, 17½ lakhs of rupees (£175,000) were spent during the year on public works throughout the Hyderabad country. Of that amount, 10½ lakhs (£105,000) were expended in Berar, and in the British Military stations scattered over His Highness' dominions; and the remainder, or 40 *per cent.* of the whole, was disbursed by His Highness' own Public Works Department, in providing roads, and other works of utility, in districts under native rule. Under this head, however, much still remains to be done, not only in the territory under the native government, but also in Berar.

8. Rupees 3,88,860 (£38,886) were spent from public sources upon the education of the people during the year. Of that sum, Berar enjoyed rupees 2,39,680 (£23,968), or 61·6 *per cent.* of the whole; while of the remainder only rupees 1,41,242 (£14,124, 4*s.*,) were spent by the officers of His Highness' own government; the balance, or rupees 7,938 (£793, 16*s.*) having gone to the maintenance of a few humble, yet useful, vernacular schools in the Hyderabad Contingent stations, and in the Secunderabad Cantonment.*

As regards education, it is to be feared, a considerable breadth of the Nizam's country has still to be described as virgin soil. The different views with which a British and a native administration respectively regard this subject and their duties in connection with it are apparent from the figures just stated. And this forming as it does only a sample of the general administrative system of each government, it need not be wondered at that an income tax, and similar imposts, are indispensable to the one, and in no wise required by the other.

The question of what return is received by our Government for all the vast sums expended by it on the education, or at least the instruction, of the people of this country is one which is not always discussed in Administration Reports. For every rupee laid out by Government on works of irrigation, a corresponding return, under some such heading as "water-advantage

* In the Secunderabad Cantonment the schools are maintained chiefly by private subscriptions, assisted by a small grant from Municipal Funds.

revenue," is scrupulously looked for. And possibly we might with some benefit occasionally try to balance our outlay and our returns under the head of education too.

Division First.

ADMINISTRATIVE.

PART A.

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

SECTION I.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

THE Gazetteer of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts compiled by the Commissioner of West Berar, Mr. A. C. Lyall, which was submitted to the Government of India in the course of last year forms a repertory of all the information as yet available under the above heading.

Area.

2. Berar may be said to have held a good subordinate place throughout authentic Indian history; for it was known as a separate country at

the time of the earliest Muhammadan invasion; formed an important government under the Pathan emperors, and under the Bahmanee kings; and at one time even sustained a short-lived dynasty of its own princes. The Mughals made it a great Soobah, stretching southward beyond the Paeenganga, and eastward across the Wardah into what is now the Nagpur province; while the Bhonslas took from it the title by which they were best known to foreigners in the height of their power, namely, Rajah of Berar. But the territorial limits of the province have, of course, undergone frequent changes. Since Akbar's day, the area of Berar seems to have dwindled with each political vicissitude—notably so during the nineteenth century—and the name now signifies, both politically and geographically, that part of the Nizam's dominions which has been assigned by His Highness to the British Government under the treaties of 1853 and 1861. So that at last an ordinary revenue division under British Administration has inherited the ancient name borne successively by a great province under the mediœval kings, by an independent principality, by one of the grand Soobahs which formed the Mughal empire of India, and by one of the most powerful members of the great Marhatta confederation.

The Districts thus described form the northernmost portion of the Hyderabad State; and, running up from the south, with a breadth gradually narrowing until an extreme point touches the Taptee river, are half-surrounded on the east, north, and north-west by the Nagpur territory; while on the west again they march with the Khandeish Collectorate, in the Bombay Presidency, along some forty miles of its border. Their extreme length from east to west is about 150 miles; and their breadth averages 144 miles. They lie between longitudes 76° to 79° 13′; and are traversed by 19° 30′ to 21° 46′ parallels of north latitude. The total area included within these limits is between seventeen thousand and eighteen thousand square miles; the whole of which is administered by British officers. Dividing the land of the province into cultivable and uncultivable, about 13,000 square miles, or three-fourths, come under the former, and 4,000 square miles, or one-fourth, under the latter description; while of the cultivable land, again, one-fourth is returned as actually under cultivation; and the remainder also seems gradually being taken up. There is no such thing as water communication in the province. The length of roads, metalled and unmetalled, is computed at 376 miles; and the

length of railway communication open at the end of the year was 166 miles. In a country which, like Berar, thrives entirely by growing and exporting raw produce, good communications may be taken to be of prime necessity; and yet the railways are still the only lines of road that are serviceable in all seasons throughout the province. In Berar metalled roads are very costly; while it is just possible, by adhering to the old *Mughlàee* expedients, to do without them; and these two causes, with other circumstances, are mainly answerable for the comparatively backward condition of road-making in the province at this day. Yet it is certain that good roads are essential to the equipment of every country that desires to advance; and the time, I hope, has at last arrived when the wants of the Assigned Districts in this matter are about to be supplied.

Character of surface.

3. The topography of Berar has been described so successfully by Mr. Lyall in the Gazetteer already referred to that it would be superfluous to introduce a second account of it here.

Reservoirs.

4. In the whole province there is only one natural lake, the salt lake of Lunar, which was treated of in last year's Administration Report.* Neither are there any large tanks, or artificial reservoirs. Some shallow catchment basins have been dammed up here and there, principally to store drinking water. And at Sindhkher, also at Basim, there are a few handsome stone-lined tanks. Some attempt at holding up the river waters by masonry weirs across their channels has been made at Malkapur and Akolah. But the best water-work now existing is an old and half ruinous conduit which was built about two hundred years ago by the Muhammadan governors at Ellichpur, to supply the town with water, as it still does.

Rivers.

5. The principal rivers of Berar are the Taptee; the Purna; the Wardah; and the Paeenganga, or Pranheeta.

The Taptee, not unknown in Marhattah ballad and story, flows during a short section of its course along the northern boundary of the province; and is the one first class river to

* Pages 40 and 41.

which Berar can lay claim. Its tribute is paid direct, without mediation, into the sea. The Purna, fed by numberless affluents which descend from the Gawalgarh and Ajanta mountains, is the only river in Berar which maintains a fair running stream all the year round, the others ceasing to flow towards the end of the dry season, though their beds may be dotted with pools of water. But the Wardah is by far the most important river in Berar. Collecting water all over the eastern and southern slopes of the country, it marks one whole side from north to south of the province's frontier; runs right through the rich coal-field which is called by its name; and is the main affluent of the Godaveri, and thus a principal shareholder in that great body of water which many believe is destined to carry and develope all the commerce of our land-locked eastern districts. The Paeenganga is a large river which rises in the north-west corner of the province, and runs across it in a south-easterly direction.

The importance of noting well the above highly favourable natural features of Berar, in connection with the questions of water-supply and storage which are likely to engage the attention of the Government of India more and more closely every year, will not escape observation. For it may truly be argued that there is nothing which exercises so commanding an influence on the material progress of this and similar provinces as the state of the water-supply: because a deficient supply of water, or, in other words perhaps, the absence of irrigation on any large scale, not only limits the range of cultivation, but draws, as it were, a hard and fast line beyond which population itself cannot multiply.

Climate.

6. In point of climate, the valley of Berar is less congenial to the European constitution than most other parts of the Hyderabad country. But there are some pleasant spots even in Berar; such, for example, as Buldana and Ellichpur; while the sanitarium of Chikaldah, situated 3,777 feet above the sea-level, should not be over-looked when salubrious retreats for invalid British soldiers are being sought for. The hot weather sets in early in Berar, the short yet bracing cold season vanishing when the ground has been laid bare by the harvesting of the crops. The heat, however, does not much increase until the end of March. After the 1st of May, it becomes trying. But the fierce hot winds

of Upper India are not experienced except in a very mild degree and mitigated form. Even in June the nights are comparatively cool; a happy peculiarity this of the whole Dakhan, as the Nizam's country is often called, the direct rays of the sun having their effect counteracted by the retentiveness of moisture peculiar to the black soil, or *regar*, of this part of India, and by the evaporation which at night is always going on. Meteorological science is as yet only struggling into existence in Berar. It is being carefully fostered, however, and ought to grow apace. During the year 1870, registers of rainfall were maintained, as in previous years, at 21 stations; and observations of temperature, barometric pressure, direction of wind, &c., were recorded at Akolah, Oomrawatee, and Buldana.

Rainfall.

7. The average annual rainfall for the whole province is not yet accurately known. It is said to reach twenty-seven inches in the valley; and upwards of thirty inches above the ghâts. On the Gawalgarh hills, it is considerably higher.

Temperature.

8. The following table shows the mean temperature at Akolah, the sadr station of West Berar, for the past three years :—

	May.	July.	December.
1868...	95·2	83·6	69·2
1869...	95·3	85·3	72·4
1870...	94·2	78·8	66·7

Mineralogy.

9. The mineralogy of Berar is chiefly remarkable for the salt wells of Akolah; now no longer worked, as they have fallen within the cordon of the Salt Customs Department; the soda deposits of the Lunar Lake; some good veins of iron ore; and, above all, the coal beds along the Wardah river in the Woon district. These will be noticed further on in this Report.

Fauna.

10. A good account of the wild animals, birds, and fishes of Berar is contained in the Gazetteer. The Assigned Districts afford a remarkable in-

stance of the tendency of the *Feræ Naturæ* to become rarer and rarer as civilization advances. The same thing, of course, is witnessed all the world over. But sportsmen who now revisit Berar after an absence of only a few years, note with astonishment how few and far between have become the herds of deer and bison, and the sounders of wild hog, which formerly were so abundant.

SECTION II.—POLITICAL.

Relations.

11. The history and objects of the assignment of Berar to British management were detailed in last year's Administration Report. No change in the political status of the province occurred during the year. Its political relations are exclusively with Hyderabad. Owing to the fact of the Resident's court being the court of appeal for the province, there is a pretty steady current of suitors and petitioners or their vakeels passing between Berar and the Residency. And yet it is a question if the masses of the people of Berar, in the midst of their monetary and commercial connection with Bombay, Liverpool, and Manchester, have preserved any very distinct sensation of unity with the capital of the Nizam. Accustomed as they have been from the earliest times to frequent changes of rulers, and to long periods of cruelest anarchy, the feelings with which they regard those masters who have placed them in close relationship with all the great centres of Western trade and wealth are undoubtedly to some extent appreciative; albeit perhaps they might like us better if we were less restless than we are in the matters of education, vaccination, dispensaries, sanitation, and social improvement generally. To be taxed is, in the Indian peasant's belief, fair enough. Even if the great British Government were to squeeze him well every year, and send the proceeds away across the sea in ships, he would understand that too. But to be taxed merely for the sake of seeing his favourite old house, or street, or village pulled down about his ears, and rebuilt on novel principles in some other place ; or for the maintenance of schoolmasters, vaccinators, and sanitary inspectors, is a point which the Beraree is as yet doubtful about; and in regard to which indeed the natives of India as a body are at this day only passing very slowly through that stage in the progress towards complete civilization which large portions even of our own countrymen have not yet fully passed.

Feudatories.

12. There are Jageerdars and Enamdars in Berar, as in other places, but no feudatories strictly so called. Under the original assignment, certain portions of the province had been reserved by His Highness himself. These isolated patches of native jurisdiction proved inconvenient in such a situation; and they were all transferred

to our management by the treaty of 1861, in return for equivalent tracts which were made over to His Highness in other localities.

Summary.

13. Thus the whole of the Assigned Districts is now administered by British officers in direct subordination to the Resident and the Government of India: and without the interspersion of any of those blocks of private or feudal jurisdiction which are so numerous throughout the country under the native government, and which tend to mar the efforts made in the direction of general administrative reform as regards the latter territory. Considering that the point at which the Great Indian Peninsular Railway enters Berar is 400 miles distant from the Nizam's capital, it has occurred to one or two self-constituted critics of the administrative arrangements of the empire that that province might be more effectively governed from Nagpur, or even from Bombay itself, than from Hyderabad. And so, possibly, it might. But then the peculiar terms of the Assignment must not be lost sight of; and it has to be borne in mind that no arguments or inducements that could be placed before His Highness the Nizam would make him willing to surrender even the management of Berar to an administration not connected with his own territory of Hyderabad, to which it still belongs; and from which it is not alienated while under the charge of the Resident, in the same way as it would be if made over to another government altogether.

And moreover it can hardly be said that the general administrative and financial results which have been presenting themselves year by year since the assignment have done discredit to the arrangement actually existing. For, in the first place, the revenue of Berar, which, in 1861, was stated, in round numbers, at only rupees 40,46,621 (£404,662, 2*s*.), reached last year, from all sources, the large sum of rupees 93,58,878 (£935,887, 16*s*.). And notwithstanding all the sums which have been expended in opening up the country by means both of roads and railways, and in trying to diffuse education among the people, and promote their material and social interests generally, a balance of, in all, twenty-five lakhs of rupees (£250,000) has been paid to His Highness the Nizam since the Assignment, as surplus or unexpended revenue of these districts: and that too while the cost of the Hyderabad Contingent—the primary object, as will be remembered of the whole arrangement—has been defrayed every year from the same overflowing source.

SECTION III.—CIVIL DIVISIONS.

The province of Berar is divided into two Divisions, which are distinguished as East and West Berar. Hence probably the origin of the common expression "the Berars," which has, however, no warrant either in the history or the geography of the country. Five Districts, and one sub-division of a District, with an average area of 2,833 square miles, are comprised in the above two Divisions. These again are sub-divided into 20 tahseelees, or revenue and judicial sub-divisions, with an average area of 850 square miles. There are 57 Magistrates of all grades, most of them exercising civil and revenue powers; and 2,622 Police, to a population of upwards of two millions. This is at the rate of 1 policeman for about every 851 of the inhabitants.

Personnel.

14. There are acknowledged reasons why as large a share as possible of the "loaves and fishes" of Berar should be given to natives of the province, or at all events to natives of India. But with every disposition on the part of successive Residents to carry out this policy to its fullest extent, various causes have retarded the attainment of the desired result. One or two promotions of the kind in question which have been made to the lower grades of the Commission have ended in disappointment. This, it is true, may argue only the need of greater discrimination in making our selections than may have been shown in the particular cases now referred to. Nevertheless it is certain that the process of introducing the native element into the ranks of the Commission is one that has to be very guardedly gone about: and the temptation to promote mere scribes, however meritorious, is one that cannot always be yielded to with safety; while really eligible candidates are not forthcoming every day. This question is, however, too large a one to be fitly discussed here.

Taking the whole body of civil and police officers in Berar above the ranks of Tahseeldar, and Inspector of Police, as they

stood at the close of the past official year, we find them composed as follows:—

Covenanted Civilians	2 or	4·8	*per cent.*
Military Officers	18 or	43·9	,,
Uncovenanted European Officers ...	10 or	24·4	,,
Do. Eurasian do. ...	2 or	4·8	,,
Do. Muhammadan do ...	2 or	4·9	,,
Do. Parsee	3 or	7·4	,,
Do. Hindoo	4 or	9·8	,,

Villages.

15. There are 6,365 villages in Berar, at an average distance of 23 miles from the nearest court. One Commissioner has his head-quarters at Akolah, the other at Oomrawatee. The principal towns of the province are—

	Population.
Oomrawatee	23,410
Khamgaon	9,432
Ellichpur	27,782
Sheogaon	7,450
Akôt	14,006
Karinja	11,750

Revenue.

16. The revenue derived from the land tax in 1870-71 was rupees 54,84,333 (£548,433, 6*s.*); and the gross revenue rupees 89,42,300 (£894,230). These figures represent an increase of 5 *per cent.* and 6 *per cent.* respectively on those of the preceding year.

Language.

17. Marhattah is the local vernacular of the whole province; and all young officers who enter the Commission or the Police are subjected to examination in it within a certain reasonable period after they have joined.

SECTION IV.—POPULATION.

18. A census was taken of the inhabitants of the Assigned Districts on the 7th November 1867. From the return it appears that on that date the total population of the province was 2,231,565 souls, giving an average of 128 for every square mile. The District of Akolah contained the largest population, both absolutely and relatively, the number being 649,134, or 191 per square mile; and the District of Woon the smallest, namely, 477,361, which is only 86 per square mile.

Of the total population, 1,153,197 were males, and 1,078,368 were females; 1,435,374 were adults; 796,191 were youths, young women, and children, under 13 years of age. Of Christians there were 903; of Hindoos 55,219; of Muhammadans 151,951; of Parsees 75; and of other classes 2,020,417. The agriculturists were 100 to 63 non-agriculturists.

The population of Berar must have increased since the date of the above census; and, as it now stands, it may be compared with that of England in the reign of Henry VII.; or described as double that of the Kingdom of Greece, which is about equal to Berar in area.

Much information has been collected regarding the inhabitants of the Assigned Districts in Mr. Lyall's Gazetteer: and wherever, in this Report, for statistical purposes the population of the Assigned Districts is referred to Mr. Lyall's figures are assumed as the true ones.

SECTION V.—FISCAL.

Basis of land settlement.

19. A very satisfactory account of the land tenures recognizable in Berar will be found in the eighth chapter of the Gazetteer.

The present settlement of the land is based not upon any special enactment, but upon the Act,* by which the *raiatwaree* or field method of assessment prevailing in the districts of the Bombay Presidency is regulated: that is to say, the State is recognized as the superior landlord; village communities, and middlemen, by whatever designation the latter may be called, are all alike unknown; and the settlement is made directly with the cultivator himself, who pays his revenue instalments† through his Patel into the appointed Tahseelee treasury. Subject to certain restrictions—some of which are intended to guard the rights of Government, and to check the tendency to excessive subdivision of land, and the rest to protect the interests of persons other than the occupant who may have an interest in the field—the holder of every parcel of land is treated as its absolute proprietor; and may sell, let, or mortgage it, or any part of it, cultivate it, or leave it waste; so long as he pays its assessment, which is fixed for the term of the settlement—usually thirty years—and may then be revised only on general principles; that is, the assessment of an entire village or district may be raised or lowered as may seem expedient, but the impost may not be altered to the detriment of any occupant on account of his own improvements. An occupant may at any time resign his holding, or any portion of it, (being an entire field, or distinct share in one), by simply giving a written notice of his intention before a certain date, which frees him from all liabilities after the current year.

Since the Assignment, the tenure of land has been placed on a stable and sure foundation throughout all the most productive and best cultivated districts of Berar. Survey and Settlement operations continue to progress; and in about three years, it is hoped, the whole province will have been regularly assessed.

At the time of our receiving charge of these districts in 1853, we found the villagers, with their staff of servants and

* Act I of 1865, the Bombay Survey and Settlement Act.

† Due twice in every year, namely, on the 15th of January, and the 15th of March.

their hereditary patel, cultivating the lands which, from time immemorial, had belonged to each township, upon no other tenure than that which usually permitted a man to keep possession of his fields so long as he paid to Government the customary rent.

In fact the general system of land tenure and revenue management had not greatly changed since the famous settlements of Akbar, and Malik Ambar; and it prevailed uniformly, at the date referred to—namely 1853—all over the Marhattah Provinces, the Dakhan, and the Nagpur country. The tenants cultivated the village; while parganah officials collected the revenue, annexed all the fields they could grasp, and made what they could out of dues and perquisites. Numerous illegal exactions and encroachments had gained ground during periods of anarchy; and indiscriminate abuse of revenue-farming had disorganised and disguised the village communities. And yet, through all this confusion, successive governments had always been strong enough to keep down and prevent the permanent interception of the rent by middlemen. The Desmukhs and Patels never got beyond hereditary office, nor transmuted themselves under the native rulers into proprietors of the land. But the critical time for the cultivators came when the British Administration substituted law for lawlessness, and began to cast about for a theory on which to model a regular settlement. The Desmukhs and Patels had become very powerful, not as landlords, but as officials indispensable to a loose and over-centralized government. They had occasionally got villages on farm for very short terms; and, in the face of the extravagant pretensions which they put forward when the first British officers made their appearance in Berar, all that the latter could do was to make what was called a *Mawzahwar*, or village-by-village, settlement for three years or so, until they could feel their way. This settlement permitted the headmen to contract for the ascertained revenue payable by the tenants, risking profit and loss according as cultivation might rise or fall. A precisely similar expedient had been resorted to when the Nagpur Districts first came under British management. Indeed, about 1853 the position and status of the Patels were much the same on both sides of the river Wardah, which separates, as has been seen, the Central Provinces from Berar; and their subsequent fortunes were very nearly being the same, that is to say, the Patels of Berar narrowly missed being promoted to Malguzars or landlords.

Orders were actually issued for a settlement of rights on the basis of the village-community system; and were suspended only in deference to the earnest protests of Mr. F. N. Maltby, the then Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts; some of whose assistants, such as Mr. T. H. Bullock and Captain Meadows Taylor, had passed their working lives in the Dakhan, and perfectly understood the nature and meaning of the facts which they had to deal with in the then newly assigned province.

So long after the Assignment as in 1860, the Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, in replying to a proposition that a Survey on the Bombay principles should be introduced into Berar, wrote that "enough "was not known of the system in use by the Bombay officers "to judge whether it might be expected to be more accept- "able to the people in Berar than the system followed on "this side of India, but the latter system was certainly satis- "factory to the people of the Punjab. Therefore, as regards "East and West Berar the Governor General was of opinion "that the Bombay system should not be extended to them."

However, the matter was once more referred; and in 1861, when the second Treaty had consolidated and rounded off our assignments, it became my own duty, in the capacity of Commissioner of the Assigned Districts which I had at that period the honor of filling, to determine which of the two systems should be deliberately recommended for adoption in these districts. Upon the report which was then drawn up the final orders of the Government of India were passed; and the system of field assessment and recognition of cultivating occupancy was formally sanctioned.

And thus the rights of the cultivators have been preserved to them; while the Patels have retained their customary status; and their right to their hereditary holdings, and to their dues from all rents collected by them in the village has been clearly secured to them. These two kinds of right have, however, been kept scrupulously separate in Berar. Every man owns, for the time being, the land which he tills; but on no one has the State conferred superior ownership in land cultivated by others, saving always Jageers, Eenams, and other tenures of special grant. The Patels possess various other ancestral privileges and perquisites, and they cling tenaciously to the office, which is hereditary for every village in certain recognized families. In no res-

pect middlemen, they may nevertheless be described as the revenue and police administrators each of his own particular village.

The Thirty years' settlement is now in force throughout the greater part of the Province; and the moderation of its rates is being fairly and gradually tested, by the fall of cotton prices toward their natural level, by the rapid contraction of pasture lands, and by the reservation of forests. During the past year, the fall in the price of cotton, and indeed of all produce, has been very perceptible; yet the assessment has given no symptoms of a strain; though it must be remembered that the effect of an over-weighted *raiatwaree* settlement has to be looked for mainly in the year succeeding a season of trial. For the *bania*, or money-lender, has taken deep root, it must be confessed, and spread far and wide, over the villages of Berar —as indeed where in all India has he not—and in a bad year the people manage only too easily, with his assistance, to meet the revenue demand. But in the following season cultivation contracts, since the tenants' capital is gone. It is not anticipated, however, that the decline of prices will be followed by any alarming consequences for the Beraree; and those of the district officers who are most capable of judging have recorded their opinion that the people of the province are still better off than their neighbours. The fly in the pot of honey is, perhaps, the aforesaid money-lender and usurer. With courts of justice distributed so freely over the country as they now are, the facility with which this "fisher of men" can recover his dues is greater than it once was; and the sweep of his net cannot but have extended itself in like proportion. The question of how best to check this growing evil is equally difficult and important.

The whole of Berar has been marked off into small plots of land, with separate assessment, a sure title, and, as has been stated above, a method of untaxed transfer by mere change of names in the rent-roll. This gives, as has been well observed by Mr. Lyall, "free trade in land." Then the cotton and grain harvests, the export trade, the large public works of the province, and the railways create a constant demand for labour. And these two things—free trade in land, and high wages—have attracted into Berar from the Central Provinces and from Northern India a constant stream of immigrants, which is said to have been flowing during the past year higher than ever. "From the Central Provinces," says Mr. Lyall, "come field-

"labourers and cultivators by thousands: from North India "come artizans and the classes which take service in the towns." And "it seems clear," as is argued by the same intelligent and able officer, "that Berar must be peopled and served in "town and country before the districts lying eastward of her can "take their turn, simply because she offers better terms to the "free labourer."

Survey and Settlement.

20. During the season ending on the 31st of October 1870, there were seven measuring and two classifying parties at work in Berar. These were employed mainly in the Oomrawatee District and in Basim.

The following is a comparative statement of the areas measured and classed during the past two years—

	Measurement.		
Year.	Area measured.	Area tested.	Cost per acre.
			Rs. A. P.
1869-70	... 1,066,157	... 88,222	... 0 2 8
1870-71	... 1,227,574	... 94,164	... 0 2 7¼

	Classification.		
Year.	Area classed.	Area tested.	Cost per acre.
			Rs. A. P.
1869-70	... 588,315	... 37,886	... 0 0 11
1870-71	... 780,816	... 46,872	... 0 0 10¾

The work of measurement progressed in 1869-70 at the rate of 7,869 acres per man employed; and that of classification at the rate of 25,392 acres.

Of the twenty talukahs in the Assigned Districts, fourteen have been entirely measured, with the exception of a few villages only: three talukahs were far advanced in measurement: one had just been commenced: one, namely Woon, was still untouched when the year closed: and one, namely the Melghât, has not been deemed suitable for survey operations at all, owing to its mountainous character, and the circumstances of its only half-reclaimed inhabitants.

The classification of soils had been completed in 12 talukahs, and commenced in 2; while the settlement had been

finished in 10 talukahs, and for 2 more talukahs the revised rates had been prepared, and forwarded for sanction.

Of the 6,365 villages contained in Berar, there had been—

Measured	4,561
Classed	3,622
Settled	2,792

There remained at the close of the period under report—

To be measured	1,804
—— classed	2,743
—— settled	3,573

At the pace at which these operations are now proceeding, some of the measuring establishments at present employed in the province will thus be available in the course of two years or so for transference to some other territory. The classing establishments, however, will not have finished their portion of the task quite so soon.

Up to the close of the survey year ending on the 31st October 1869, the total number of Government villages* to which our settlements had been extended was 2,238. During the year under report, 514 Government villages were finally settled by the department; thus swelling the total number to 2,752, bearing an assessment of rupees 37,07,435 (£370,743, 10*s.*). The villages settled during last survey season comprise an area of acres 619,109; of which acres 47,808 are considered for the present as uncultivable waste. Of the cultivable land, acres 522,689 are under cultivation; the small area, only, of acres 41,483—bearing an assessment of rupees 20,146 (£2,014, 12*s.*)—remaining still unappropriated.

Cost of Survey.

21. The total expenditure under Survey and Settlement amounted to rupees 2,54,336 (£ 25,433, 12*s.*): against rupees 2,21,934 (£ 22,193, 8*s.*) in the previous year; which shows an increase of rupees 32,402 (£ 3,240, 4*s.*).

The average rate of cost per acre for the entire operation of Survey and Settlement was last year rupees 0-3-6 (5¼*d.*), against

* Government villages, as distinct from Jageer villages. The latter, of course, are not included in our assessments.

rupees 0-3-7 ($5\frac{3}{8}d.$) in the preceding year. Though the decrease in the cost per acre is small, it is still a decrease; and would have been greater had it not been for the heavy expenditure incurred in the erection of boundary marks in Government waste land. This work cost the large sum of rupees 34,237 (£3,423, 14*s.*), in place of rupees 8,246 (£ 824, 12*s.*) in the preceding year—an increase of rupees 25,991 (£ 2,599, 2*s.*), or 315 *per cent.* of the whole expense of the year. Had it not been for this increase, the cost would have been 4 pies per acre less; and in the total amount per acre would have stood at rupees 0-3-2 ($4\frac{3}{4}d.$), against rupees 0-3-7 ($5\frac{3}{8}d.$) of last year.

In connection with the figures just noted, it is necessary to explain that in districts under cultivation the cost of erecting boundary marks is borne by the holders of the fields or parcels of lands which are demarcated: while, in the case of waste lands, this outlay has to be borne by Government. Therefore the cost of the Survey must necessarily increase as it is carried into the less populous portions of the province, where the extent of waste lands is greater than in the districts hitherto chiefly surveyed. So heavy is the cost of erecting these boundary marks that it has even been proposed to carry out this work by means of pressed and unpaid for labour. But expedients of this nature would in the end prove far more costly than the method for which they were substituted; and a system tending however faintly to impose upon the people one of the hardest conditions of serfdom has not found favour.

Results.

22. The effect of the past year's settlement operations was an immediate increase to the provincial revenue of rupees 2,09,588 (£ 20,958, 16*s.*). The total increase of revenue since the introduction of the Survey to Berar, not counting the waste land that may have been taken up in the settled district subsequent to the introduction of our settlements, now amounts to rupees 8,00,093 (£ 80,009, 6*s.*). One and a half year's additional revenue thus nearly covers the entire cost up to date of the Survey operations from the commencement. "The land revenue," writes Mr. Lyall in Chapter XIV of the Berar Gazetteer, "has increased and multiplied since "1853 with marvellous rapidity, under the combined stimuli of "good government, railways, and the Manchester cotton famine. "Not only has cultivation spread over the land like a flood-tide, "but the new Settlement and Survey have raised and adjusted "the rates. Yet I believe that the revenue raised from these dis-

"tricts in the 17th century was not only far above their yield "when the districts were made over in 1853, but must have been "much larger than that which they pay now under all the fa- "vourable circumstances above-mentioned. I have explained "why I think that the cultivated area was as great then as now, "and that the total assessments, counted in rupees, were not "less than under the Settlements now in force. But I conjec- "ture also that the rupee, in its exchange against food grain (to "say nothing of cotton,) must have been at least five times more "valuable in the 17th century than it has *since* 1853. Up to "1853, I suppose that the value of money had not declined "very seriously."

It would be out of place to pursue here the highly important topic of enquiry suggested by Mr. Lyall in the passage just quoted, namely, the proportion really borne by the State demand upon the land to the resources of the cultivator and the returns obtained by him from his acres.

Surveyed and Assessed area.

23. The following table will show at a glance the surveyed and assessed area, in acres, of the Assigned Districts—

Districts.	Cultivated.			Uncultivated.				Total area assessed.	Assessment.				
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing Land.	Cultivable.	Uncultivable.	Total.		Gross amount	Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on cultivable land.	Rate per acre on total area of settlement.	
Oomrawatee..	5,930	9,88,900	9,94,830	12,306	4,70,314	6,87,788	11,70,408	21,65,238	12,70,875	1 1 8	0 14 10	1 1	
Ellichpur ...	5,896	5,83,479	5,89,375	1,01,452	16,080	12,16,990	13,34,522	19,23,897	8,80,664	1 3 8	1 1 1	1 3	
Woon ...	280	5,48,532	5,48,812	980	13,16,894	7,90,768	21,08,642	26,57,454	3,74,165	0 10 5	0 3 1	0 2	
Akolah..	20,583	13,70,674	13,91,257	15,794	1,17,279	1,73,737	3,06,810	16,98,067	18,25,544	1 5 0	6 to 12 A.	6 A to 1	
Buldana.	28,955	12,76,188	13,05,143	26,119	1,70,849	2,87,312	4,84,280	17,89,423	9,95,133	0 12 3	4½ to 7 A.	4½ to 12.	
Basim...	18,056	5,87,511	6,05,567	28,095	2,40,930	3,09,049	5,78,074	11,83,641	4,12,071	0 10 9	.....	.....	
Total...	79,700	53,55,284	54,34,984	1,84,746	23,32,346	34,65,644	59,82,736	11,417,720	57,58,452	0 15 3½	0 9 11	0 11	

Eenáms.

24. It may here be mentioned that the enquiry into the alienated and partially alienated lands of the province, whether under the forms of religious endowments or grants to private individuals, which has been going on since 1864 was brought to a close during the past

year. In all, 12,333 cases of this nature have been investigated and disposed of. And the net benefit which has accrued to the annual income of the province in consequence of these enquiries is approximately estimated at rupees 1,021,00 (£10,210).

Land Revenue.

25. The particulars under this heading are as follows—

Description of Revenue.	1869-70.		1870-71.							
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.	Realizations of balances of previous years.	Total realized.	Fixed allowances to village officials and petty expenses of collection, &c.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Regular land revenue ...	44,80,904	44,60,404	47,32,702	46,88,612	16,685	55,01,018	6,97,299	48,03,719	44,090	*Nil.*
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in the above.	7,67,631	7,63,512	8,05,087	7,95,721					9,366	
Total...	52,48,535	52,23,916	55,37,789	54,84,333					53,456	

Assessment.

26. The land revenue demand rose from rupees 52,48,535 (£524,853, 10*s.*) in 1869-70, to rupees 55,37,789 (£553,778, 18*s.*) in 1870-71, making an increase of rupees 2,89,254 (£ 28,925, 8*s.*), of which the following is the detail—

Nature of head.	Increase.	Decrease.	Net increase or decrease.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Extent of cultivation... ...	2,56,067 ...	81,561 ...	+ 1,74,506
Survey settlement	1,37,660 ...	17,094 ...	+ 1,20,566
Grass on waste land	7,583 ...	206 ...	+ 7,377
Fruit trees	448 ...	3,467 ...	— 3,019
Fines	53 ...	18 ...	+ 35
Miscellaneous	51,899 ...	62,110 ...	— 10,211
Total...	4,53,710 ...	1,64,456 ...	+ 2,89,254

It will be seen from the above that the principal sources of increase were eminently satisfactory and natural ones: *i. e.*, *firstly*, the enlargement of the area under cultivation by about 84,000 acres during the year; and *secondly*, the progress of Survey and Settlement operations.

Collections.

27. The collections during the year were as follows—

	Rs.		£.	*s.*	*d.*
Regular land revenue ...	46,88,612	=	468,861	4	0
Miscellaneous	7,95,721	=	79,572	2	0
Total...	54,84,333	=	548,433	6	0

Of the collections of regular land revenue, rupees 46,88,612 (£ 468,861, 4*s.*) or 99·1 *per cent.* of the demand, were the realizations proper to the year itself; and rupees 16,685 (£1,668, 10*s.*) were the balances of previous years, including miscellaneous land revenue realized in the current year.

The following is the detail of miscellaneous land revenue—

	Rs.		£.	*s.*	*d.*
Produce of fruit trees, &c.	49,516	=	4,951	12	0
Grazing due	24,487	=	2,448	14	0
Fines	3,345	=	334	10	0
Miscellaneous	7,18,373	=	71,837	6	0
Total...	7,95,721	=	79,572	2	0

Outstanding balances.

28. The outstanding balances at the end of the year 1870-71 aggregated rupees 60,781 (£6,078, 2*s.*): of which sum rupees 53,456 (£ 5,345, 12*s.*) belonged to that year: and rupees 7,325 (£732, 10*s.*) to previous years. The balances are classified as follows—

	Rs.		£.	*s.*	*d.*
In course of liquidation... ...	54,693	=	5,469	6	0
Irrecoverable	6,088	=	608	16	0
Total...	60,781	=	6,078	2	0

The very inconsiderable amounts which fall to be shown under the above heading of outstanding balances, speak for themselves. But it will not escape notice that it is less to his balance sheet than to the variation in the acreage occupied each year that a *raiatwaree* revenue collector looks for indications of the state of his land revenue.

29. The following observations made by the Commissioner of West Berar in his Revenue Report for the past year well illustrate the condition and circumstances of the land revenue, or land tax, if it be a tax, in Berar—

"I need not enlarge," writes Mr. Lyall, "on the importance, to a State which deals directly with the cultivators, of observing and scrutinizing the fluctuations in the demand attested by its annual rent roll. It is now found, by careful sifting of the statistics, that large numbers of fields change hands every year, that new tracts not under plough in the previous season have been this year, as usual, added to the cultivated area; while, on the other hand, many fields were, after the harvest of 1869-70, thrown up, and have gone back out of tillage into unoccupied fallow. But taking a review of the whole, we find that the margin of cultivation continues to spread, and the rent roll of the State to become larger in proportion."

"The constant change of ownership in fields, which these returns indicate, is in itself a healthy symptom. It shows that transfer is easy and cheap, unshackled by legal forms, or by stamp duties. No burden on the land is more frequently complained of by the French peasant proprietor than the taxes upon inheritances, sales, and mortgages—while the black-mail levied by law and lawyers upon the conveyance of realty in England is a notorious grievance which has produced serious consequences. In this province land passes from hand to hand as easily as a Government debenture; if it did not, the whole elasticity of our revenue would disappear, for the cultivator's scanty margin of profit would not enable him to pay costs for his title or fees for a secure tenure."

"Not only do cultivated fields change owners constantly; but the land goes into and out of cultivation after a manner very characteristic of our actual economical stage. The cultivated area is discovered by the district statistics to be subject to large vacillations. In the Mehkur talooka of Buldana District, 26,726 acres of new land were taken up, while at the same time 12,218 cultivated acres were relinquished. But this relinquishment was a re-action from the rush for possession of land which took place when the new 30 years' settlement was declared in this talooka last year. The people took up all the neighbouring fields vacant *on speculation*, which turned out bad when the price of cotton and (therefore) of all other produce fell; for as their capital neither enables them to hold on at a loss nor to improve their cultivations, the

least productive lands were every where thrown up. The same thing happened in Akolah—only high prices enable poor lands, or land exhausted by incessant cropping to pay rent; so a fall in the markets simply drives the less fertile or overworked tracts back beyond the margin of profitable tillage. But it is observable that in Akolah and in Mulkapur, where the land is more fully occupied and more carefully cultivated, because it is not so plentiful as in the sparsely peopled *Balaghât*, there the variations of prices have very slight effect upon occupancy; and this is the standard condition toward which I suppose the whole province to be gravitating. When this has been reached, our land revenue may be expected to vary little from year to year, until the present settlement expires. In Basim District cultivation has yet hardly covered even the most fertile soils, and we may look for its unchecked expansion during several years to come."

"Indeed, when we consider the astonishing vitality which a land tax paid by peasants has always exhibited; when we remember how cultivation has always struggled on through the darkest days of anarchy and misrule, and how rapidly it has always recovered when order and security have been restored—it would be surprising if agriculture did not flourish exceedingly under our administration in Berar. In no European country are the fiscal conditions, I believe, so uniformly favourable. Land is touched only by the direct assessment laid upon it, the owner holds it by a lease which binds the Government for 30 years, but which permits him to throw up the whole or any portion of his property whenever he wishes to do so. He can sell, mortgage, or bequeath it without paying duty, he can pledge his oxen without giving possession of them; he can take into partnership his neighbour's oxen, or his labour, or his capital, without parting with his own land, on a safe and easy system of division of produce. No tithe is laid upon the Berar farmer, no customs duties touch his production; he does not even (as producer) feel the excise, for tobacco is (I am sorry to say) wholly untaxed; and the raw material for liquor is the flower of a wild tree. Until very recently he got pasturage and fuel from commons and open wood lands. I am inclined to doubt whether there is any country in the world in which agriculture is so entirely exempt from *indirect* taxation."*

* An attempt was made in April 1871, to ascertain by examination of actual sales the average selling price of land in West Berar. The returns show great diversity—land close to Khamgaon fetched Rupees 1,000 and even Rupees 1,570 per acre; while fields under well cultivation for market gardens brought Rupees 100, 200, and 300 per *acre*. But the average price of ordinary farm land in the valley of Berar is estimated by Captain Hudleston for Akolah at Rupees 11, or about six times the revenue; and by Major Allardyce for Mulkapur at a rate very little less. Indeed the two independent inquiries brought out results so very nearly alike that we may take *six* years' Government rental to be now the average price of land for dry crops in the valley of West Berar. Above the Ghâts the rate is less. But it is a sure and remarkable sign of agricultural prosperity that the land bears even this low *average* price. Not many months ago the State and the Jageerdars were competing for tenants.

CHAPTER II.

PROTECTION.

SECTION I.—MILITARY.

The arrangements existing under this head for the protection of the people of the Assigned Districts, albeit of the simplest nature, may yet be appropriately referred to first.

Hyderabad Contingent.

30. The Hyderabad Contingent, though maintained, as has been described, entirely from the revenues of Berar, is designed for the military service of the whole of His Highness the Nizam's territory. And accordingly there are only one post and two outposts of its troops, with, in all, 1,238 men, located in the Assigned Districts; against six posts, and 6,941 men, located in the unassigned portions of the Hyderabad country.

Cantonment of Ellichpur.

31. Ellichpur, the only military station properly so called in the whole province, is situated in East Berar, in the north-east extremity of the Nizam's dominions. It is near the Nagpur frontier, and distant about 80 miles from Nagpur. It dominates the valley of the Purna; and would protect the lowlands of Berar against incursions on the north. Moreover, it commands the adjoining city of Ellichpur, one of the ancient historical capitals of India, and to this day the most populous city in the Assigned Districts. Among the inhabitants of the town of Ellichpur there occurs a large sprinkling of those classes out of which, in troublous times, city mobs, or possibly even dangerous factions, are so easily formed. But, for many years, all has been quiet and peaceable in Ellichpur as elsewhere throughout Berar. A general air of desolation indeed overspreads the place. The prosperity which it enjoyed in former days, having depended on the presence of

royal, or viceregal, courts, has now departed from it: for the town itself does not stand on any line of traffic, or form the centre of any particular trade.

The garrison of the Ellichpur cantonment consisted during the year of the following details, made up entirely of native soldiers of the Hyderabad Contingent—

	No. of men.
Artillery: 1 Field Battery (horsed.)...	130
Cavalry: 1 Troop....	78
Infantry: 1 Regiment.	773
Total number of men ...	981

No troops of the Imperial army are ever stationed in Berar; and during the past, as during a long succession of preceding years, no occasion for the employment of soldiers arose in the Assigned Districts.

SECTION II.—LEGISLATIVE.

Berar has never at any time since the assignment seemed to demand special legislative enactments being made on its behalf. Even the Acts passed by the Imperial Indian Legislature are declared applicable to the province only sparingly, and with discrimination; for, as foreign territory, it is exempt from the scope of all such measures until they have been extended to it by an executive order issuing from His Excellency the Viceroy in Council.

32. And in this manner also was effected during the past year a useful improvement, when, by the ordinance of His Excellency in Council, as published in Judicial Notification by the Foreign Department No. 156-J., dated 30th September 1870, a defined grade, with corresponding powers, was assigned to each Court of civil jurisdiction in the province. The execution in British territory proper of decrees obtained in the Courts of Berar was facilitated by the ruling in question; for it had the effect of removing any doubt previously existing as to whether these tribunals were or were not established, in the full technical sense, by order of the Governor General in Council.

33. The following Acts were declared applicable to the Assigned Districts during the year under review—

Act X. of 1870.—The Land Acquisition Act.
Act XXVI. of 1870.—The Prisons' Act.

34. Considering how difficult a matter it is for Europeans to legislate for Asiatics with advantage, nay without giving rise to positive evil, perhaps the circumstance of this province remaining unaffected by all legislative enactments which are not specially, and after careful consideration, extended to it tells for the welfare of its inhabitants rather than the reverse.

SECTION III.—POLICE.

Organization and strength of Police.

35. In the year 1864, the Police Force of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, after having nearly broken down under an exceptional, and indeed critical, pressure of dakaitee and other violent crime which occurred about that time, was remodelled on the basis of Act V. of 1861, and placed upon the footing which it still retains.

It is presided over by an Inspector General, in subordination, of course, to the Commissioners of Divisions. Each District, again, is under its own District Superintendent; and only two of the larger Districts, namely, Akolah and Oomrawatee, are considered to require the services of Assistants. Although the District Superintendent is directly responsible to the head of his own department, namely, the Inspector General, yet care is taken that this shall not be regarded as absolving the Deputy Commissioner or Magistrate of the District from that general responsibility in connection with its police administration which, when fully understood by him, contributes so largely to success in the prevention of crime.

The strength of the force including Municipal, but exclusive of Railway Police, was as follows during the year under report—

Inspector General, District Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents	all Europeans	1 6 2
Inspectors	European	2
	Eurasian	3
	Native	9
Chief Constables, Head Constables, and Constables	European	5
	Eurasian	3
	Native	2,500
	Total...	2,531
Wanting to complete		43
	Grand Total...	2,574

There was thus one policeman to 866 persons:—or if we exclude from the reckoning the average number employed in such

duties as escorting treasure, guarding jails, acting as orderlies, &c., then the proportion of provincial police available in town and country for the prevention and detection of crime would stand at one policeman to 1,035 persons, and to 7·83 square miles.

The Commissioned grades, so to call them, of the police were filled entirely by Europeans; of whom 3 were military officers, and the remainder uncovenanted.

Of the Inspectors, 12·5 *per cent.* were Europeans; 18·75 *per cent.* Eurasians; and 56·25 *per cent.* natives.

Of the rank and file, inclusive of Chief Constables, ·19 *per cent.* were Europeans; ·11 *per cent.* were Eurasians; 38·10 *per cent.* were Muhammadans; and 61·60 *per cent.* Hindoos; while of the latter again, 20·30 *per cent.* were Brahmins; 12·0 *per cent.* Rajputs; and 29·30 *per cent.* Hindoos belonging to other castes. Of the whole provincial police, 50·27 *per cent.* consisted of natives of the province, and 49·73 *per cent.* of *pardesees*, or men from Hindoostan. The high prices ruling in the common labour market throughout Berar make it difficult to secure the services of inhabitants of the province itself for the police, a difficulty which of course is not diminished by the yearly increasing strictness of discipline which is being aimed at, and by the superior attainments which the police constable finds necessary under the improved and gradually improving judicial system now in force.

The only mounted portion of the force consists of forty camel-sawars.

Cost.

36. The salary of the Inspector General is fixed at rupees 1,200 (£120) per mensem, or £1,440 per annum. Of the six District Superintendents, one receives rupees 800 (£80), one rupees 700 (£70), and the remaining four each rupees 600 (£60) a month; while the Assistant Superintendents draw one rupees 500 (£50) and the other 400 (£40) per mensem. The highest-paid Inspector in Berar draws rupees 200 (£20) per mensem (£240 per annum): and the lowest paid rupees 100 (£10) (£120 per annum).

Of the rank and file, first class Chief Constables draw rupees 70 (£7); second class rupees 60 (£6); third class rupees 50 (£5); and fourth class rupees 40 (£4). First class Head Constables draw rupees 14-8-0 (£1, 9*s.*); second class rupees 11-8-0 (£1, 3*s.*); and third class rupees 9-8-0 (19*s.*). Constables

of the first class draw rupees 6-8-0 (13*s.*), and the second class rupees 5-12-0 (11*s.*, 6*d.*) Camel-sawàrs are paid rupees 23-8-0 (£2, 7*s.*), which includes cost of feeding their camels.

The total cost of the Police during the year was rupees 4,72,110 (£47,211); of which rupees 4,10,724 (£41,072, 8*s.*) were defrayed from provincial, and rupees 61,386 (£6,138, 12*s.*) from municipal funds. In the preceding year, the cost of the force had been rupees 4,69,952 (£46,995, 4*s.*). Thus during the year under report, the sum expended on Police Establishments represented something like *annas* 3, *pies* 5, or 5*d.* per head of the population. In England and Wales, according to the latest available information, it exceeds 2*s.* per head of the population. In the Bombay Presidency it is stated at 4 annas, 10 pies, or $7\frac{1}{4}d.$; and in the Central Provinces at annas 2, pies 6, or $3\frac{3}{4}d.$

State of Crime.

37. The statistics of crime in Berar for 1870 show no remarkable deviation from the average for years preceding. There have been, of course, variations in the returns of certain kinds of offences; but it would be idle to draw general conclusions from such numerical differences.

The number of non-cognizable offences ascertained to have been committed during the year was 3,371, against 3,254 in 1869; showing the small increase of 3·6 *per cent.* The number of cognizable offences, again, underwent during the same period a decrease of 34·2 *per cent.*; the figures having been 7,309 in 1869, and 4,804 in 1870.

The general decrease in crime in the Assigned Districts which falls to be noted in the year under report thus represents a diminution of 22·6 *per cent.*; the total number of offences committed during 1870 having been at the rate of one offence to 269 of the population and $2\frac{1}{4}$ square miles of the area, against one offence to 208 of the population and $1\frac{3}{4}$ square miles of the area in the preceding year.

38. It is impossible this year to analyse as minutely as might be desired the crime statistics of the province; because the new returns which have been prescribed by the Government of India with this object in view were introduced only on the 1st January last. Enough has, however, been stated to show that, in the absence of any exceptional causes of the kind which usually lead to an increase of crime, the police of the province were

able last year to hold the criminal classes fairly under repression. It may even be hoped that the police itself is slightly improving in vigilance, patience, and intelligence.

Police Administration.

39. Out of 8,175 crimes of every description, 6,893 cases, giving a percentage of 84·3 were brought to trial. Information has unfortunately not been afforded of the number of such cases which were successfully prosecuted to conviction. But it is stated that of the total number of persons who were arrested, or summoned, in connection with those cases, namely, 17,514 persons, 11,664, or 66·5 *per cent.* were convicted before the Magistrate. It was observed during the year that at least one Police officer imagined that the responsibility of his department ceased on an arrest being made; and that it was not the fault of the police, if the Magistrate failed to convict the person or persons apprehended! Means have been taken to prevent the spread of a delusion so fatal to successful police action. In the case of cognizable offences, out of a total of 4,804, a percentage of 73·3 was brought to trial; and of 9,932 persons apprehended, 7,463, or 75· *per cent.* were convicted. Here also a slight improvement marked last year, as compared with the preceding one, when the percentage of persons convicted was only 71·7.

The value of property stolen and recovered during the past four years is thus stated—

Year.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage recovered.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1867...	1,50,808	45,035	29·86
1868...	2,19,948	47,718	21· 7
1869...	1,92,642	49,511	25· 7
1870...	2,01,540	51,203	25· 4

The following shows the punishments inflicted on members of the Force: also resignations during the year—

Punished judicially...	89 or	3	*per cent.*
Punished departmentally otherwise than by mere dismissal	420 or	16	„
Dismissed	153 or	5	„
Resigned	262 or	11	„

The shifting character which is given to the Police by the state of affairs shown in the preceding table is undoubtedly a serious difficulty in the way of successful administration. Not only does the comparative unpopularity of the service tell injuriously upon recruitment, but the men who do join think so little of their places as to be ready to resign from the most trifling causes. When a man can earn more as a common day-labourer than as a policeman, as is actually the case in Berar, he naturally makes a mere convenience of the service; unless, indeed, in those instances when he prizes it for the sake of the facilities which it affords him of practising extortion, or even robbery itself. This subject has, however, been discussed so recently in the correspondence noted in the margin that it need not be pursued any further here.

From Secy. to Govt., Foreign Dept., No. 165-G., dated 30th Jan. 1871. To Secy. to Govt., Foreign Dept., No. 69, dated 30th March 1871.

The total number of escapes effected from the custody of the police amounted to 14, of whom 7 were recaptured before the close of the year.

Adverting to the Banjarees, or wandering grain-carriers, who have played so prominent a part in the history of crime in Berar, the following remarks by the Commissioner of East Berar will be read with satisfaction. Colonel Nembhard is writing, it should be mentioned, of the police administration of the Woon District, the very locality where these Banjarees have long had their head-quarters, as it were; and his remarks are these—

"The crime of dakaitee is almost entirely put down; and now that the bands of professional dakaits headed by Teja and Rutna Naeeks have been captured, tried, and sentenced to long periods of imprisonment, we are not likely to have many cases of this kind again. The robberies are about the same as in 1869, but there is a satisfactory decrease by half in the number of burglaries, and some portion of the credit for this is fairly due to the police * * . It is satisfactory to note that the Patels and village watchmen have rendered good assistance to the police. Mr. Cumberlege (the District Superintendent of Police in Woon) is quite right in stating that it would have been impossible for his men to have captured Rutna's and Teja's bands of dakaits, had not the Patels, watchmen, and villagers turned out to assist."

The Deputy Commissioner of the same District, writing of this subject, also observes :—

"The most notable feature in the police working of the district in "the past year has been the apprehension and prosecution to convic-

" tion of the two most notorious gangs of dakaits in Berar. These " bands have been the scourge of the country for years past. They no " longer exist, and the district enjoys peace."

In addition to purely police duties, the police furnished 52 men as guards for petty jails, and Tahseeldars' prisons, containing a daily average of 46 prisoners: furnished treasure escorts, aggregating 275 men; and collected the vital statistics of the province.

Railway Police.

1 Inspector, European.
2 Chief Constables, Europeans.
9 Head Constables.
39 Constables.

40. A special force, of the strength noted in the margin, is maintained in Berar, for the protection of the Railway Line which traverses the Oomrawatee District in East Berar, and the Districts of Akolah and Buldana in West Berar. The head constables and constables of this branch are paid from the provincial revenues; receiving, however, hutting money, and a monthly allowance of two rupees each from the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company, which also, at its own cost, provides one European Inspector, and two European chief constables, with liberal salaries, to supervise the working of the men. In like manner, the Company allows rupees 50 per mensem each to the District Superintendents of Akolah and Oomrawatee, for undertaking the general controul of the police on the line.

This Railway police seems to have worked remarkably well during the year. For, out of 58 offences, arrests were made in 33 cases, and convictions obtained in 25; while of property reported as stolen 88·8 *per cent.* was recovered. The temptations in the way of policemen on the line are great; and it is found necessary to make frequent changes in their distribution, to prevent, as far as possible, collusion between them and the porters and other subordinate servants of the Company.

SECTION IV.—JUDICIAL.

In the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, no separation exists between the Judicial and Executive branches of the public service: and, with one or two unimportant exceptions, every tribunal in the province takes up alike the criminal, civil, and revenue work proper to its jurisdiction.

In a province like Berar it is difficult to maintain upon a uniform scale the powers and number of the Courts in any district; because the appointment of the officers presiding over them depends upon a variety of administrative exigencies, and especially upon the whole number of officers available at any one period for duty in the province. A clear advance, however, in the direction of methodical arrangement was made during the past year, by the constitution of regular grades of Courts, in the manner already noted in its proper place in this Report.

Courts of Justice.

41. At the close of the year 1870, there were 64 tribunals of various kinds for the disposal of the whole judicial work of Berar; or one tribunal to 34,866 persons.

The above Courts included—

(1). The Resident's (Provincial Sadr) Court of final appeal, reference, and revision; with its head-quarters at Hyderabad:

(2). Two Divisional Commissioners' Courts of Session and Appeal:

(3). Five Courts of Deputy Commissioners exercising the powers of Magistrates of a District: and Assistant Sessions Judge, under Section 445-A., Criminal Procedure Code:

(4). One Court of Assistant Commissioner in charge of Basim, with powers equal to those of the Magistrate of a District:

(5). Nineteen Courts of Assistants to District Officers, European and Native:

(6). Two District Small Cause Courts, namely, at Oomrawatee and Khamgaon:

(7). One Cantonment Magistrate's Court, and Court of Small Causes, namely, at Ellichpur:

(8). One Honorary Magistrate's Court: and

(9). Thirty-two Courts of Tahseeldars and Naeeb Tahseeldars.

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

42. For a reason explained under the head of Police, it is not possible this year to present all the facts, and, least of all, the comparative statements which might be desired in connection with this and some other topics; and the more salient points only can be noted.

Number of Cases.

43. The number of criminal cases coming under judicial cognizance in 1870 was 8,781—an increase, on the whole, of 275 cases over the number shown during the preceding year. Of those cases *plus* a few remaining at the close of 1869, 46 were disposed of by Sessions Courts; 91 by District Officers exercising enhanced powers under Section 445-A. of Act VIII. of 1869; 1,122 by Magistrates with full powers; 2,227 by Subordinate Magistrates of the 1st class; 5,257 by Subordinate Magistrates of the 2nd class; and 155 by an Honorary or unpaid Magistrate exercising the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd class. Of the whole number of cases, 7,529, or 84·6 *per cent.*, were decided by native, and 1,369, or only 15·4 *per cent.*, by European agency.

Of cases under trial, all were disposed of during the year, save 21 cases only, or ·24 *per cent.*

Duration of trials.

44. The average duration of trials is shown this year by the Commissioners under two heads, as follows—

Average duration, from date of prisoner's arrest to date of disposal of the case ... ... 6½ days:

Average duration, from arrival of prisoner at place of trial to disposal of case ... ... $3\frac{3}{4}$ days.

On the above point the following remarks by the Commissioner of West Berar in his Judicial Report for the year are both sound and valuable—

"If the returns are genuine," writes Mr. Lyall, "and if the average duration of enquiries into and trials of cognizable offences in the Courts of Deputy and Assistant Commissioners be three or four days, then I am convinced that the investigations are made too hastily. And I have myself continually found reason to protest against the practice of those Magistrates who sit merely to hear the witnesses produced by the Police, and make no attempt to direct the investigation. But the necessary system of judging police and judicial work largely by averages, and of inspecting it as it is seen on paper, has its natural effect—the demand for short averages creates their supply—and I find it now very difficult to explain to the Police that they do not take time enough over a case."

Detention of Witnesses.

45. Of 25,209 witnesses summoned, 22,542, or 89·4 *per cent.*, were discharged on the first day; 1,533, or 6·1 *per cent.* on the second day; 690, or 2·7 *per cent.* on the third day; and 444, or 1·8 *per cent.*, were detained for periods ranging between four and ten days.

Convictions.

46. Of persons brought to trial, 61 *per cent.* were convicted; the percentage of convictions under the head of cognizable being 69·8, against 53·3 under that of non-cognizable offences. The higher percentage in the case of the former class is explainable, considering the facility with which breaches of municipal laws and similar minor offences can be brought home to the accused.

Session's Cases.

47. Of 48 cases committed to the Sessions, 46 were disposed of before the close of the year. The average duration of trials, reckoning from date of committal to that of judgment was 48 days. Out of 127 persons committed, 72, or 57 *per cent.* were convicted.

Punishments.

48. Of 12,256 persons convicted by Magistrates, 31 were sentenced to terms of rigorous imprisonment for seven years; and the remainder to various shorter periods, either with or without the additional punishment of whipping or fine.

The following table shows the terms of imprisonment to which culprits were sentenced, as compared with 1869—

Term of Imprisonment.	1869.		1870.	
	No. of persons imprisoned.	Percentage to whole.	No. of persons imprisoned.	Percentage to whole.
Not exceeding 6 months...	2,540	22·1	2,341	19·1
Above 6 months, and not exceeding 1 year	135	1·1	146	1·2
„ 1 year do. 2 years.	109	1·2	73	1·
„ 2 years do. 3 „	18		11	
„ 3 „ do. 5 „	18		11	
„ 5 „ do. 7 „	7		31	

The average term of sentence was 5 months.

Fines.

49. The total number of persons fined was 9,329, against 8,503 in 1869—an increase of about 9·7 *per cent.* The average amount of fine per head was rupees 11-5-11 in 1870, against rupees 9-9-5 in the preceding year.

Of the total amount imposed as fines, *viz.*, rupees 1,05,754 (£ 10,575, 8*s.*), only rupees 67,395 (£ 6,739, 10*s.*), or 63·7 *per cent.* was realized, against 66·6 *per cent.* in the preceding year. The temptation to impose a fine, and save the jail from having to receive another inmate, is probably always present to the magistrate's mind; and may sometimes lead to fines being imposed out of just proportion with the means of the person punished.

Whipping.

50. Owing to causes which were discussed in last year's Administration Report, and which would appear to have been equally, or nearly equally, operative during the year under review, the punishment of whipping is not resorted to very freely in Berar. The number of persons thus punished in 1870 was, however, 280, against 218 in 1869. Mr. Lyall explains the alleged aversion of native magistrates to pass sentences of this sort by supposing that it is not to the

mere infliction of such punishment that they object, but to their having personally to superintend its being carried out.

Security for good behaviour.

51. The procedure of calling upon persons of reputed bad livelihood to find security for good behaviour, on pain of being committed to prison,* has long been recognized as one of the most effectual methods at the disposal of the Magistracy in Berar for the repression of crime. Indeed, it is specially necessary in a province exposed to the inroads of criminals from Central India, the Nizam's country, and other parts of India. In East Berar, 23 persons were thus dealt with during the past, against 47 during the preceding, year—a decrease sufficiently accounted for by the fact noted by Colonel Nembhard that during the year under review there were fair harvests in most parts of the country, so that his Division was not subjected to an immigration of foreigners from the northern districts of the Central Provinces, and from Bundalkand, such as was witnessed in 1869. The Commissioner of West Berar has omitted to furnish any particulars under the heading now adverted to.

Sessions Courts.

52. The following statement shows the punishments inflicted by Sessions Courts in 1870—

Nature of punishment.	Number.	Percentage.
Sentenced to death, subject to confirmation of the Resident's Provincial Sadr Court ...	2	2·8
Do. to transportation	24	33·4
Do. to imprisonment above 7 to 10 years.	11	15·3
Do. to do. for 7 years only ...	2	2·8
Do. to do. above 5 and under 7 years	10	13·8
Do. to do. 2 to 5 years ...	13	18·1
Do. to not more than 2 years ...	10	13·8

Appeals.

53. Of 7,639 cases disposed of by subordinate Magistrates, only 111 cases, or 1·5 *per cent.*, were appealed to Magistrates. In appealed cases, in 11·7 *per cent.* the original orders were modified; in 30·6 *per*

* *Vide* Chapter XIX., Section 295 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

cent. reversed; and in 57·7 *per cent.* not interfered with. In 1869 the number of judgments by subordinate Magistrates which stood the test of appeal was 1·3 *per cent.* Only one appeal remained pending at the close of the year.

Out of 1,122 cases decided by Full Power Magistrates, 50, or 4·4 *per cent.* were appealed to Sessions Courts. In 40 *per cent.* of these appeals, the orders of the Lower Court were reversed; in 8 *per cent.* modified; and in 52 *per cent.* the orders were not interfered with—a falling off of 13 *per cent.* on the results of 1869. The average duration of these appeals was 21 days. In connection with the subject of duration, the heavy work which the Berar Judges have to perform in their executive and revenue capacities will not be left out of view.

Provincial Sadr Court of Resident.

54. Out of, in all, 4 cases referred to this Court for confirmation of sentences of death passed by the Commissioners of East and West Berar respectively, in two cases the sentences passed by the Lower Court were commuted to transportation for life. The remaining two cases were confirmed.

The number of appeals to this Court rose from 8 in 1869 to 21 in 1870. In 9·5 *per cent.* of those cases the decisions of the Lower Courts were reversed; and in 90·5 *per cent.* not interfered with.

The judicial work devolving upon the Resident may be expected to increase, as it has done during the year of Report, in proportion as legal procedure becomes better understood by the people of Berar; and, above all, as increased facility of communication is created between Hyderabad and the Assigned Districts.

55. On the whole, the working of the Courts as regards the administration of Criminal Justice seems to have proceeded satisfactorily and efficiently throughout the year; which, happily, did not bring with it as some previous years have done anything like a strain on the Magistracy and Police of the Province in the form either of famine or pestilence, and the invariable increase in the number of serious offences which follows from these conditions.

ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE.

Original Suits.

56. In the absence of statistics prepared in accordance with the new Forms, which were not adopted in Berar, as has already been mentioned, until the commencement of the current year, the following table will sufficiently show the nature of the suits disposed of in the Courts of the province during 1870—

Nature of Suits.		Number
1. Marriage or betrothal...		12
2. Inheritance		68
3. Suits connected with religion, caste, or custom		19
4. Mortgage...		85
5. Claims to real property not included in foregoing		407
6. „ on written obligations, *i. e.*, bond debts... ...	Registered...	677
	Unregistered	9,206
7. „ on unwritten obligations, (simple debt)		1,283
8. For money had and received (on account stated)		2,952
9. Goods sold		885
10. Contracts for delivery of produce		791
11. Breaches of contract not included in the above		563
12. Suits for rent		163
13. „ for specific personal property or value thereof		210
14. „ for injuries to the person, attended with direct or actual pecuniary damage		2
15. „ for injury to property		100
16. „ for defamation		1
17. „ for other injuries not included in the above		27
18. Suits to compel specific performance of contract		39
19. Bankruptcy		14
20. Claims not included in above		36
	Total...	17,540

Amount of litigation.

57. The tendency towards increase which has recently characterized litigation in Berar has received no check during the year under report. For in 1869 the number of suits filed was returned as 15,798; and in 1870 as 17,942—an increase of 13·5 *per cent.*

On referring to the tables submitted by the Commissioners, the increase noted appears to have been generally distributed over the province; with the exception of the District of Woon, where a slight falling off in the number of institutions occurred.

The following opinions are given by the revenue authorities themselves touching the cause of the above increase.

Lieutenant-Colonel Nembhard, writing of his own Division —East Berar—and quoting from a report which he had received on this subject from Major Menzies, the Judge of the Small Cause Court at Oomrawatee, thus observes—

"Towards the close of 1869, a crisis in the cotton market had so fully occupied the Oomrawatee traders that they had left their petty debtors alone. This year, they have been more active in collecting their debts. There has also been a run of insolvency among the petty dealers in the Oomrawatee city, who have gambled in cotton, and sustained loss. Their creditors have endeavoured to secure their debts by getting decrees, hence a portion of the increase in litigation."

The above remarks fit in well with the views expressed on the same topic by Mr. Lyall, in the following passage of his Divisional Report—

"One thing," he thus writes, "is more firmly established by the observation and experience of every year, that certain classes of the people will use our Courts in proportion to the facility of resort to them. As we make a suit cheap and rapid, so will the values or grievances for which a suit is worth filing become smaller and more numerous: while this natural tendency is powerfully accelerated by the institution of vakeels. Then the natives of India are just now in the social stage which is most likely to encourage litigation; for they are deterred neither by public opinion, nor by private scruples, from taking all they can get by the extreme rigour of the law; while they have so little understanding of our judicial system that the upshot of an action—that is, what they will get—must always be to them involved in the most tempting uncertainty."

Major Allardyce, the experienced Deputy Commissioner of Buldana, mentions in his Report two instances which show how litigation depends, even in agricultural districts, on the neighbourhood of a court and a pleader; and further notices that, in his District, the uncontested cases were more than half the whole number filed. On this point he observes that "it is "probable a number of these cases should never have been "filed at all; while in estimating the amount of litigation ac- "tually existing, it is perhaps hardly correct to take all these "cases into account. Filing the suit no doubt makes the debtor "pay up, when he would otherwise have been dilatory in "doing so; and it may often save a creditor trouble to put his

"case into the hands of a vakeel, rather than go dunning for "the money; as it certainly suits the vakeels to induce credi- "tors to adopt this course with their doubtful creditors. I "would have the Courts go more into the matter of what "application for payment was made to the debtor, before "casting him in costs. I am afraid in many cases the Courts "give costs as a matter of course; and do not attempt to get "the parties to settle their differences out of Court. The pre- "siding officer likes to show a large number of cases filed and "disposed of, trusting to the numbers to show that he has "got through a heavy amount of work."

It would certainly be curious to know what percentage of the increase in litigation which falls to be noted from time to time is really due to no deeper cause than the ambition of the presiding officers in Courts to show long returns at the end of the year; and what to an increasing disposition on the part of creditors to make use of the Courts as a mere convenience for the collection of their admitted dues. And yet, even in the latter aspect, the Courts undoubtedly supply a want; for by simplifying the process by which a merchant realizes his dues we give an impulse to commercial pursuits, and render surer the basis of trade itself.

Analysis of Suits.

58. Analysing the litigation of the year, it is seen that, of the whole number of suits instituted, 56·3 *per cent.* were for enforcement of written obligations; 7·2 *per cent.* for simple debts for which no bond had passed; 17·2 *per cent.* for recovery of balance of account; 4·5 *per cent.* on agreements about the delivery of produce; 5· *per cent.* for goods sold; 2·8 *per cent.* for land or other real property; while the remaining 7· *per cent.* included suits on account of marriage or betrothal, inheritance, religion, breaches of contract, rent, personal property, injuries, damages, &c., as also suits for defamation, for specific performance of contract, bankruptcy, &c. Thus more than 80· *per cent.* were suits for debt in its various phases. Nearly one-tenth of the pleas of the province have their origin in cotton speculation. The number of suits involving real property is very small. Claims based on registered instruments increased from 294 in 1869, to 677 in 1870.

The total number of suits was in the proportion of one suit to 124 persons. In the Central Provinces the proportion during the same year is stated at one suit to 126 persons.

And in the Bombay Presidency the suits instituted during 1869 are returned at one to every 71 of the population. The average value of each suit was rupees 109 (£ 10, 18*s.*) as in the previous year.

Disposal of Suits.

59. Of the original suits on the files of the Courts—aggregating, with suits pending from last year 18,107—all but 567, or 3 *per cent.*, were disposed of in the course of the year; at an average duration of 26 days from date of institution to date of final order. In respect of the latter point, an improvement, by two days, is shown compared with the average duration in 1869. The territorial jurisdictions of the Small Cause Courts at Oomrawatee and Ellichpur were considerably enlarged during the year, so as to embrace certain outlying towns and villages; and accordingly the average duration of cases before these tribunals rose from 7 days in 1869, to 8½ days in 1870. Considering that no appeal lies from decisions passed in Courts of this nature, a shorter average duration would hardly be satisfactory.

Of the cases decided, 43·6 *per cent.* were disposed of by Deputy Commissioners, (6 in number including the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Basim), and their Assistants, European and Native, (19 in number), for the most part at the sadr stations of Districts; while 27·9 *per cent.* were heard in Tahseelee Courts, (16 in number), and 28·5 *per cent.* in the three Small Cause Courts.

Of the decisions, 24·4 *per cent.* were on the merits; 39·7 *per cent.* on confession of judgment; 21·1 *per cent.* on amicable adjustment out of Court. 3·5 *per cent.* were struck off in default of appearance of plaintiff; 10·6 *per cent.* were decided *ex parte*—many such doubtless involving virtually a confession of judgment;—and only ·8 *per cent.* by arbitration.

It thus appears that of the whole litigation of the year, in only about one-fourth were the cases decided on the merits. There has been a slight increase in the number disposed of by means of Arbitration. But the remarks on this topic which occurred in last year's Administration Report seem to have elicited the tolerably concurrent testimony of the judicial officers of the province that reference to Arbitration does not recommend itself to the people. Their objections to it, as stated by Lieut.-Colonel Nembhard are, *firstly*, this very serious and radical one that "arbitrators never do substantial justice;" and

secondly, that this mode of deciding suits unnecessarily increases the costs. Mr. Lyall, again, while admitting the unpopularity of Arbitration—more especially, as he remarks, its unpopularity among the class from which arbitrators are selected—shrewdly suspects that in Berar, as in all other parts of the world, the opposition of the professional lawyers has much to do with the difficulty experienced in opening up this door of escape from the Courts.

Cost of litigation.

60. The percentage of costs to value was rupees 13-4-5 (£1, 6*s*., 7*d*.), and the average cost of each suit was rupees 14-8-8 (£1, 9*s*., 1*d*.). The introduction during the year of the Court Fee's Act,* which reduces the institution fee, has caused a general decrease of 13 *per cent.* in the costs of suits as compared with the previous year. It remains to be seen what tendency the Act in question will have in the way of increasing the amount of litigation.

Execution of decrees.

61. The number of applications presented during the year for execution of decrees was 9,186. From the returns hitherto in use it is not ascertainable what was the total sum involved in these applications. In 40 *per cent.* of the cases, the decree was fully executed, and in 20 *per cent.* partially executed; while in 7 *per cent.* the application was thrown out because of non-appearance of the decree-holder. In 18 *per cent.*, the decrees appear to have been satisfied without any execution issuing; and in 51 *per cent.*, distraint by public auction seems to have been had recourse to. Land, hereditary or acquired, was sold in only 10 cases. In all, 387 persons were imprisoned for debt during the year. Of these, 330 were discharged before the end of the year. On the subject of imprisonment for debt there is at least a theoretical difference of opinion between the Commissioners of East and West Berar. For while Mr. Lyall "cannot comprehend why this system should be maintained in India, when it has been abolished in England and France," and records his opinion that the "reasons for its abolition in Europe bear still more forcibly against its continuance in Asia," Lieutenant-Colonel Nembhard, on the other hand, with justice observes as follows—

"However much we may desire to see the list of civil prisoners reduced, there are times and occasions when nothing but imprisonment

* Act VII. of 1870, introduced in May 1870.

will prove efficacious. When, for example, it is known that a debtor is evading payment of his debt by deliberate concealment of his property, or by removal of it to foreign territory, or, as is more commonly the case, by fraudulent transfer of all his goods to some friend or relative, the judgment creditor is then perfectly justified in demanding the imprisonment of his debtor; and the Court would be wrong in refusing it."

Analysis of litigants.

62. A return having been called for showing what classes of the community chiefly appeared in the character of defendants in the Courts, it was found that nearly one-half of the whole number of defendants in 1870 consisted of *Kunbees*, the name by which the cultivator is known in Berar. Of the remainder, 3 *per cent.* were Europeans. The trading classes naturally mustered strong among the plaintiffs. But so also did the Kunbees; which is so far re-assuring; since it would not tell a pleasing tale of the condition of the agricultural classes if they were always defendants, and never took their turn as plaintiffs too. In West Berar, the total number of *Kunbee* plaintiffs during the year was 1,674, or 15 *per cent.* of the whole body of suitors.

Detention of witnesses.

63. The average detention of witnesses in 1870 was 1·08 days, against 1·04 of the previous year.

Appeals.

64. There were 438 appeals from the decisions of Subordinate Courts to Deputy Commissioners—a decrease of 13·4 *per cent.*, as compared with the previous year. Of these, all but 7 were disposed of within the year; at an average duration of 26 days from date when appeal was lodged to that of decision. In 56 *per cent.* of the cases, the original order was not interfered with; in 28 *per cent.*, it was modified or reversed; and in 16 *per cent.*, remanded for further enquiry.

Owing to the distance—at least a five days' journey—between Berar and Hyderabad, the Commissioners have been authorized by an executive order of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council to hear and determine special appeals (when allowed by Law) against the decisions of all officers below the grades of Deputy Commissioners, and their Assistants having cognizance in suits up to rupees 5,000 (£ 500) in value.

The number of such special appeals in 1870 was very small; being only 20 in number; exclusive of 22 applications of this

nature which were rejected as inadmissible. Of the 20 cases decided on their merits, the orders of the Lower Courts were upheld in five, and reversed in nine; while in two cases further inquiry was directed; and four cases remained pending at the close of the year.

From the original decisions of the Deputy Commissioners themselves, and of their Assistants having jurisdiction in suits up to rupees 5,000 (£ 500) in value, 122 appeals were made to the Commissioners' Courts. Of these, 120 were disposed of, and 12 left pending at the close of the year; the average duration of hearing being 35½ days. In 17 *per cent.* of the cases, the appeals were wholly, and in 12 *per cent.* partially, successful. The percentage of reversals and modifications taken together is equal to 26 *per cent.*; and is higher than it ought to be. With the tendency to strain after low averages in the duration of trials, the necessity of carefully watching the number and results of the appeals made becomes imperative.

65. In the Sadr Court of the Resident, 3 special appeals, and 46 applications for revision of the proceedings of the Lower Courts* were made in 1870; against 12 of the former, and 33 of the latter in 1869. Of the above cases, aggregating, in all, 58, including a few pending at the close of 1869, 1·72 *per cent.* were successful in whole or part, and 88·2 *per cent.* unsuccessful; while one case stood over at the end of the year.

General Results.

66. In criticising the results noted in the foregoing paragraphs, it is necessary to bear in mind that the Judicial Officers of the province are heavily weighted with other, and equally, if not indeed more, important work. The tendency to give increased regularity to the procedure of our Courts doubtless tells very directly on the welfare of the people, and is on every ground to be desired. But then the strain upon the Magistrates—who after all are essentially revenue and executive officers, and not Judges—which a rapidly developing judicial system has created is becoming every year more and more appreciable.

---

* Under the *Oudh exceptions*, subject to which the Civil Procedure Code has been made applicable to the Assigned Districts.

It may even be that any marked measure of improvement as regards the administration of justice will not prove attainable, as long as an administrative staff which could be fully utilized in executive business pure and simple is all that we have to look to for the discharge of the Judicial and Executive work of the province combined.

And yet it is plain that, at whatever cost to the efficiency of the provincial administration in executive matters, the tribunals of the Assigned Districts are discharging their functions well, and are resorted to perhaps only too freely by all classes of the people; while some little improvement seems taking place from year to year in the promptness with which suits are decided, as also in the quality of the decisions themselves, as deducible from the statistic of appeals. In the absence of any special Judicial Commissioner for the province, each Divisional Commissioner has occasion of course from time to time to review the results of his supervision of the Courts. And it is gratifying to find one so well qualified to judge as Mr. Lyall recording as follows his observations on this head at the close of the year now under review—

"I have examined, in all, the records of a good many civil cases during the past year; and have seldom found any serious mistakes of procedure. The Code seems well understood. But there can be no doubt that we owe some of this improvement to the pleaders, who are quick enough to discover errors of law; so that the Judges have now the benefit of hearing such points fairly argued. Upon the *quality* of the decisions, it is impossible to attempt an opinion; but whenever a Judge has seemed to me to go quite astray, it has always been through deserting common sense for some supposed principle, or formula, of law, such as *Market overt*, or *Caveat Emptor*. Issues are usually well taken out—I have seen them well defined by a Tahseeldar of no legal training whatever; but it is curious that Judges constantly omit to record their findings on each issue.—Section 186 of the Civil Procedure Code notwithstanding."

Registration.

67. The strength of the Registration Department of the province as it stood at the close of 1870, was as follows—

1 Registrar General: common, however, to the Central Provinces and Berar:
6 District Registrars:
21 Sub-Registrars.

The Registrar General, or, as he is termed under the new Act, Inspector General of Registration, was paid partly from the revenues of Berar, and partly from those of Nagpur; and of the 27 registering officers, all of whom were paid officers of the administration, the 21 Sub-registrars received, in lieu of special salary or allowance, a fee of 10 *per cent.* on the revenue realized on every document registered.

68. The improved organization which has recently been given to the Department, by severing it entirely from the adjacent province of Nagpur, and placing it under an Inspector General of its own, whose head-quarters are at Oomrawatee, belongs to the record of the present, not of the past; official year. Whatever advantages it is in the nature of Registration to confer upon the people of Berar will thus now be attainable in the fullest measure, instead of only partially, as heretofore.

69. The total number of documents of all kinds registered during the past year was 7,488, against 6,767 in the previous year—a general increase of 721. Of instruments subject under the Act to compulsory registration 4,156 were registered—an increase of 58·8 *per cent.* compared with the returns under this head for the previous year. On the other hand, there was a decrease of 19·7 *per cent.* in the number registered of documents the registration of which is by law left optional. The incidence of this decrease was upon two Districts only, namely, Woon and Buldana. It is ascribed to the fact of the people only now becoming alive to the discretion allowed by the law in this respect, with regard, that is to say, to a certain class of documents; while there is a general impression, it seems, that little advantage is gained by registering promissory notes and mortgage deeds of moveable property—naturally a numerous class of documents.

Financial results.

70. The total receipts of the Department during the year, inclusive of copying fees credited to Government, amounted to rupees 19,523-10-11 (£ 1,952, 7*s.*, 4*d.*), an increase of 18·5 *per cent.*, as compared with the previous year. There was a slight increase in the expenditure also; for it rose to rupees 14,175-1-5 (£ 1,417, 10*s.*, 2*d.*) in 1870-71, against rupees 13,819-4-8 (£ 1,381, 18*s.*, 7*d.*) in 1869-70. The balance at the credit of Government when the year's accounts were closed was rupees

5,348-9-6 (£ 534, 17*s.*, 2*d.*) ; or deducting from this sum the unexpunged portion of the deficit caused by the heavy expenses attending the first institution of the department in Berar, the net financial profits accruing from registration operations at the end of the year under report was rupees 4,270-12-1 (£427, 1*s.*, 6*d.*) —a tolerably satisfactory result when it is considered that the department itself was not introduced into the Assigned Districts until June 1868.

SECTION V.—PRISONS.

Accommodation.

71. Improvements and additions were made during the year to the existing jails of the province; but no new works of this nature were undertaken; and the whole available prison accommodation of Berar therefore still consists of two central buildings—constructed on the most approved modern plan—at Oomrawatee and Akolah; and four lock-ups, namely, at Yeotmahal, Ellichpur, Buldana, and Basim. The jails at Oomrawatee and Akolah are designed for 500 inmates each. The four lock-ups contain room for, in all, 160; and there is no doubt that increased prison accommodation forms one of the wants of the province. No separate place of detention exists either for civil prisoners, or for those under trial; although every effort is made to keep both these classes as much as possible apart from persons undergoing sentences passed by a criminal court. There are ample means, however, for effecting the segregation of male and female prisoners.

Jail Population.

72. The total jail population in 1870 was 3,425, an increase of 1·4 *per cent.* compared with the previous year; and the daily average number of prisoners increased from 1,029·82 to 1,035·71. The figures just given include under-trial prisoners and debtors; but, eliminating persons of both those classes, the jail population proper numbered 2,791: of whom 28 were released on appeal; 10 on payment of fine; 4 on account of extreme sickness; 1,748 on expiry of sentence; 37 died; 1 escaped and was not re-captured; and 2 were executed, leaving the remainder in confinement.

The daily average number of civil prisoners during the year was of males 11·13, and of females ·1; and of under-trial prisoners 28·25 males, against 2·35 females.

Relatively to the population of the province, crime was most rife among Muhammadans; and least prevalent among those grouped as "other castes," that is, not Hindoos.

The latter statistic is perhaps explainable by the fact that under the heading "other castes" are chiefly included certain aboriginal tribes, who either do not commit much crime, or whose crimes escape notice owing to the remoteness of their habitations.

The number of prisoners who had undergone incarceration on a previous sentence, once or oftener, was equal to a percentage of 20·63 on the whole. And in 4·6 *per cent.* of such re-convictions, the offence committed was of a similar nature as that which had led to the former conviction.

Health. 73. Each jail and lock-up in the province was inspected at least once during the year by the Superintendent of Jails. The only unsanitary condition discoverable was a little overcrowding at Oomrawatee, and in the Basim lock-up. This evil is now being corrected in the case of the Oomrawatee jail by the transference of 50 long term convicts to Akolah.

The mortality among the inmates of the jails, including prisoners of every description, and calculated on the daily average strength, was 3·8 *per cent.* In 1869 it was 1·9 *per cent.*; and in 1868 3·9 *per cent.* No deaths from cholera or other epidemic disease occurred during the year. There were a few cases of scurvy, however, both in the Oomrawatee and Akolah jails. The first admission to the jail hospital from this cause happened in the month of July; and the opinion seems warranted that when this disease shows itself among prisoners it does so in that, or the two following months, and, as a rule, not afterwards: in other words, that the season when its attacks are to be expected is that immediately succeeding the period when vegetables are comparatively difficult to procure. With ordinary precautions, however, there need be no difficulty in guarding against its appearance; except of course in the case of those who enter the jail with the scorbutic taint already developed.

Of the admissions into jail, 1,699 prisoners were in good health; 171 in indifferent; and 144 in bad health; while of 2,027 prisoners discharged, 1,713 were in good; 258 in indifferent; and 56 in bad health at the time of their leaving jail. The number of prisoners who gained in weight during the period of their incarceration was 1,119, against 762 who lost in weight. The Basim lock-up has only now been supplied with a weighing machine.

Of the deaths which occurred, 10 were due to fevers; 7 to dysentery; 2 to diarrhœa; 5 to debility; 8 to scurvy; and 5 to phrenitis, pneumonia, &c.

Conduct, and Discipline.

74. No emeutes occurred during the year; for a futile attempt to escape which was made by 6 prisoners in the Oomrawatee, and by 1 in the Akolah, jail can hardly so be called. The total number of punishments for breaches of jail discipline was 6·5 *per cent.* of the under-sentence prisoners, against 13·9 *per cent.* in 1869. In all, 184 convicts were punished. Of these, 156, or 84·7 *per cent.*, were flogged; 8 were placed in solitary cells; 1 was punished by loss of his good conduct mark; and 19 visited with other punishments.

The maximum number of stripes inflicted in any one case was 30.

Convict Warders.

75. The system of employing selected prisoners to assist in watch and ward is in force in the two central jails; but not in the lock-ups, where none but very short-term prisoners, or those merely under trial, are detained. The proportion of convicts thus utilized in the Akolah jail was 3·8 *per cent.* on the daily average strength, and in the Oomrawatee jail 6·9 *per cent.*

Good conduct marks are awarded to prisoners under rules which are carefully worked, with a view to the prevention of the abuses so apt to spring up under this system, for example, the tendency for these marks to be procured as a matter of fact through the good offices or favour of the native subordinates of the jails.

Escapes from Jail.

76. Only one prisoner effected his escape from jail during the year. He has not yet been re-captured. Of the 12 convicts who escaped in 1869, two were apprehended again in 1870.

Juvenile Prisoners.

77. The number of convicted juvenile offenders—that is, prisoners under the age of 16—was 45 boys and 1 girl.

All convicts of this class whose sentence was for a longer term than three months were sent to the Akolah jail, where separate accommodation was provided for them; and where they were made to attend school for four hours daily, and to work at a trade during another portion of the day.

Female Prisoners.

78. The daily average number of female prisoners was 74·31: an increase of 4·31 as compared with 1869.

Education.

79. Of the prisoners admitted during the year, 1,759 males, and 200 females—equal to 66·9 *per cent.* of the whole, not reckoning, of course, under-trial prisoners—could neither read nor write; 32 males and 1 female were able to read or write a little; and 17 males and 5 females to read and write well. The average number, exclusive of juveniles, who were under tuition during the year was 132·64.

Manufactures.

80. The following Statement exhibits the earnings of prisoners, whether cash, or as mere items of account—

	Rs.	A.	P.		£.	s.	d.
Cash profits made in the manufactory	11,121	15	0	=	1,112	3	10
Value of articles manufactured for prison use	2,283	12	0	=	228	7	6
Value of prisoners' labour employed in constructing jail buildings, &c.	31,698	7	0	=	3,169	16	10
Value of vegetables grown in jail gardens	944	10	0	=	94	9	3
Estimated value of convict labour employed on menial jail duties...	5,388	10	0	=	538	17	3
Total...	51,437	6	0	=	5,143	14	8

81. The tendency to convert jails into manufactories, and forget that they are essentially places of punishment is guarded against as much as possible in Berar. The number of prisoners employed in intramural manufactures in 1870 was 195·54 *per cent.* of the total strength, against 267·52 *per cent.* in 1869. And yet there was an increase of 20·4 *per cent.* in the earnings under this head in the former as compared with the latter year. The comparative value of intra-mural and extra-mural labour as a punitive agency deterring men from criminal courses depends on so many circumstances, and is altogether so broad a question, that it cannot very easily be determined one way or the other. But the great object kept in view in the Assigned Districts I trust is that prisoners, in whatever manner they may be employed, shall be made to feel that the sentence of rigorous imprisonment which has been passed upon them really means what the phrase itself expresses.

Expenditure.

82. The total expenditure on jails amounted to rupees 73,679-13-0 (£ 7,367, 19*s.*, 7*d.*) in 1870, against rupees 89,920-7-11 (£ 8,992, 1*s.*,) in 1869. The following table shows the principal statistics under this head—

	Total cost for 1869.			Cost per prisoner.			Total cost for 1870.			Cost per prisoner.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Rations	36,340	3	1	35	14	9	36,085	15	8	35	4	9
Fixed Establishments..	12,997	10	7	12	13	5	12,834	11	2	12	6	8
Jail Guards ...	7,071	4	0	6	15	11	7,407	8	6	7	2	8
Contingent Guards ...	6,136	0	0	6	1	2	5,253	3	11	5	1	4
Hospital charges ...	1,207	12	8	1	3	2	1,388	10	7	1	5	6
Clothing	4,809	12	2	4	12	1	3,305	5	11	3	3	2
Contingencies ...	3,392	0	9	3	5	7	4,153	12	9	4	0	3
Total...	71,954	11	3	71	2	1	70,429	4	6	68	8	4
Add building expenses.	17,965	12	8	17	12	2	5,757	2	0	5	9	1
Grand Total...	89,920	7	11	88	14	3	76,186	6	6	74	1	5

A decrease of 18 *per cent.* has thus been effected in the total expenditure under the head of jails in 1870, as compared with 1869, which is equal to a decrease of rupees 14-12-10 (£ 1, 9*s.*, 7*d.*) in the average cost per convicted prisoner. Or if we deduct the outlay on jail buildings during the two years, and compare the remaining items of expenditure only, then a decrease of 3·5 *per cent.* for every prisoner will be apparent in the figures of the year under report. It is in the items of rations, fixed establishment, contingent guard, clothing and building expenses that the saving has chiefly occurred. To some extent this is rather fallacious, since the establishment of the Oomrawatee jail is not considered up to its requirements. Nevertheless, it may be hoped that the current has at last set in towards economical management in the prisons of the Assigned Districts. Deducting from the gross expenditure on account of prisoners, the sums earned by them, whether in cash, or merely *pro formâ*, it then appears that each prisoner cost the provincial revenues a sum of rupees 29-12-8 (£ 2, 19*s.*, 7*d.*)

during the year. This average shows a decided improvement; and any further reduction which may be found practicable will be effected, it is hoped, by means of increased economy in the matter of prison regime, rather than by an elaboration of the jail manufactory department.

83. The dietary of the prisoners was slightly modified during the year by the substitution of certain spices in lieu of parched gram. And the daily allowance of salt was raised from 100 to 139 grains per man.

84. Berar does not as yet possess anything in the shape of a reformatory, or school of Industry. The chief direct efforts at convict reformation which are made concern only the juvenile offenders, to whom reference has been made above. And even these measures are not said to bear much fruit. On the whole it may be said that the general results of the year's administration under the heading of prisons are satisfactory.

CHAPTER III.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SECTION I.—FINANCE.

Receipts.

85. The financial results of the year 1870-71, as reported by the Deputy Accountant General, have proved even more satisfactory than was anticipated at the time the Budget was framed; for while the Estimate* as accepted by the Government of India was set down at somewhat over 68½ lakhs (£ 685,000), the income realized is more than 75¾ lakhs (£ 757,500), or an advance of 7¼ lakhs (£ 72,500) over the estimate.

* Civil, Military, and Public Works.

The elasticity of the several revenue heads is all the more apparent from the circumstance that, although the expected receipts under salt were diminished from rupees 7,84,000 (£78,400) to rupees 3,15,750 (£ 31,575) by the Financial Department, and notwithstanding that the latter amount was short realized by some 10,000 rupees (£ 1,000), yet the increase from other sources has been so great, as to constitute more than a set off for the decrease under the head referred to.

Charges.

86. The charges† of the year amounted to rupees 70,45,112 (£ 704,511, 4*s.*), against a sanctioned estimate of rupees 67,49,026 (£ 674,902, 12*s.*), and are in excess of estimate by rupees 2,96,000 (£ 29,600). This excess was occa-

† Civil, Military, and Public Works.

NOTE.—No attempt has been made to effect a reconcilement between the figures given in this and the Fiscal Section of the Report, as the figures in the latter Section are taken from the Divisional Reports of the two Commissioners; whereas those in the Finance Section are furnished by the Deputy Accountant General, and include adjustments and transfers made by him, which do not find a place in the unclassified accounts rendered by District Officers.

sioned principally by increased charges in the Military department, and in a secondary degree by expenses under head State Railways.

Receipts including Local Funds.

87. Including local funds, the actual receipts are as follows:—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Civil, Military, and Public Works Department	75,87,645	=	758,764	10	0
Local Fund Receipts, including Hyderabad Contingent Bazaar Funds ...	17,71,233	=	177,123	6	0
Aggregate Receipts...	93,58,878	=	935,887	16	0

Charges including Local Funds.

88. And the actual charges—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Civil, Military, and Public Works Departments	70,45,112	=	704,511	4	0
Local Fund charges, including Hyderabad Contingent Bazar Funds ...	16,06,468	=	160,646	16	0
Aggregate Charges...	86,51,580	=	865,158	0	0

The following table shows the receipts and disbursements in the several departments, for the two years 1869-70 and 1870-71 on the same accounts, an arrangement which it is believed will serve a useful purpose for reference—

Years.	Civil Receipts.	Civil Disbursements.	Military Department Receipts.	Military Department Disbursements.	Public Works Department Receipts.	Public Works Department Disbursements.	State Railway Receipts.	State Railway Charges.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1870-71...	75,64,007	26,44,793	10,645	32,73,702	2,795	6,35,563	10,198	4,91,054
1869-70...	69,50,107	27,42,952	70,440	30,84,957	1,477	5,38,803	66	3,87,453
Increase...	6,13,900	.....	.....	1,88,745	1,318	96,760	10,132	1,03,601
	£ 61,390	.....	.....	£ 18,875	£ 132	£ 9,676	£ 1,013	£ 10,360
Decrease ...	.....	98,159	59,795	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	£ 9,816	£ 5,980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The figures for 1870-71 may be briefly shown as under, excluding local funds—

	Receipts.				Disbursements.			
	Rupees.	£.	s.	d.	Rupees.	£.	s.	d.
Civil	75,64,007 =	756,400	14	0	26,44,793 =	264,479	6	0
Military	10,645 =	1,064	10	0	32,73,702 =	327,370	4	0
P. W. Department ...	2,795 =	279	10	0	6,35,563 =	63,556	6	0
State Railways ...	10,198 =	1,019	16	0	4,91,054 =	49,105	8	0
Total Receipts ...	75,87,645 =	758,764	10	0	70,45,112 =	704,511	4	0
Total Disbursements...	70,45,112 =	704,511	4	0				
Surplus...	5,42,533 =	54,253	6	0				

These results show a *bonâ fide* surplus of income over expenditure of rupees 5,42,533 (£54,253, 6*s*.).

89. Under civil receipts the actual increase on the previous year's accounts amounts to rupees 6,13,900 (£61,390), divided as under—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
1. Land Revenue	2,32,716	=	23,271	12	0
2. Forest...	31,848	=	3,184	16	0
3. Abkaree	2,76,359	=	27,635	18	0
4. Stamps	26,088	=	2,608	16	0
5. Law and Justice	55,912	=	5,591	4	0
6. Police	296	=	29	12	0
7. Interest	157	=	15	14	0
8. Miscellaneous...	67,923	=	6,792	6	0
Gross increase...	6,91,299	=	69,129	18	0

Deduct decrease as under—

	Rs.		£	s.	d.
1. Salt	... 71,694				
2. Education ...	... 5,705				
	Rs. 77,399	=	7,739	18	0
Net increase ...	6,13,900	=	61,390	0	0

90. Taking item 1 of para. 2, land revenue, the actuals as compared with the previous year are as under—

Years.	Ordinary Revenue fixed and fluctuating.	Miscellaneous Revenue.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	£.	s. d.
1870-71	47,06,062	1,07,887	48,13,949	481,394	18 0
1869-70	44,74,469	1,06,764	45,81,233	458,123	6 0
Increase ...	2,31,593	1,123	2,32,716	23,271	12 0

This shows an increase of a trifle over 5 *per cent.* on the receipts of 1869-70. The actuals of land revenue contrasted with the estimates are as under—

	Rupees.		£.	s. d.
Estimate, 1870-71...	47,02,000	=	470,200	0 0
Actuals	48,13,949	=	481,394	18 0
Increase over Estimate...	1,11,949	=	11,194	18 0

or $2\frac{1}{3}$ *per cent.* The increase is due to the extended area under cultivation, and other causes which have been explained in a previous chapter.

91. The next item requiring notice is Abkaree, which shows a very remarkable increase, both over the actuals of the previous, and the estimate of the past year—

	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease over Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Excise on spirits and drugs ...	9,54,392	11,34,778	9,00,000	2,34,778	...
2. Sale proceeds of opium	1,27,441	2,27,188	97,500	1,29,688	...
3. Fines, &c... ...	8,395	4,623	2,500	2,123	...
Total...	10,90,228	13,66,589	10,00,000	3,66,589	...
	£ 109,023	£ 136,659	£ 100,000	£ 36,659	...

These figures show that the contracts have realized enhanced prices, and the duty levied on the export of opium has contributed to the general result. The increase over the actuals of 1869-70 of rupees 99,747 (£9,974, 14*s.*), or a trifle over 78¼ *per cent.* under opium is very marked.

Stamps.

92. The net increase over the previous year amounts to rupees 26,088 (£2,608, 16*s.*), and over estimate rupees 10,780 (£1,078.) The chief source of income is from sale of impressed paper, sub-head judicial stamps. The details are as follows—

	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease over Estimate.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1. Sale of impressed paper..	3,77,630	4,70,652	4,48,755	21,897	...
2. Sale of adhesive stamps.	81,060	14,398	20,050	...	5,652
3. Duty on impressing documents	305	683	220	463	...
4. Fines and penalties ...	75	...	5,300	...	5,300
5. Miscellaneous... ...	622	47	675	...	628
Total ...	4,59,692	4,85,780	4,75,000	22,360	11,580
	£45,969	£48,578	£47,500	£2,236	£1,158

While the sale of impressed paper, item No. 1, shows a considerable increase over the amount realized in 1869-70, the sale of adhesive stamps, item No. 2, is much below, and even falls below the estimate. The other minor heads, 3 to 5, call for no remark.

Law and Justice.

93. Under this head is now shown for the first time, "sale of court fee stamps," which gave rupees 57,020 (£5,702), and court fees realized in cash rupees 15,820 (£1,582). On the whole the receipts are

in excess, both of the actuals of 1869-70, and the estimate for 1870-71, as will be seen from the following table—

	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease over Estimate.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Total Law and Justice...	1,34,217	1,90,129	1,03,200	86,929	...
	£13,422	£19,013	£10,320	£8,693	...

Police.

94. The receipts under this head consist almost solely of the sums received as contribution from municipalities, which amounted to rupees 61,386 (£6,138, 12*s.*), against rupees 62,246 (£6,224, 12*s.*) in the previous year. Other items, however, more than balance the difference, showing a net increase over actuals of the previous year of rupees 296 (£29, 12*s.*), and a decrease of rupees 1,900 (£190) as compared with estimate. The following are the figures—

	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease over Estimate.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Total Police	62,804	63,100	65,000	...	1,900
	£6,280	£6,310	£6,500	...	£190

Interest.

95. Under this head there is shown a trifling increase of rupees 157 (£15, 14*s.*) over actuals, and rupees 840 (£84) more than estimate; which calls for no remark.

Miscellaneous.

96. This head shows an increase of rupees 67,923 (£6,792, 6*s.*) over previous year, and over estimate of rupees 1,36,268 (£13,626, 16*s.*). The

items composing the sum of rupees 67,923 (£ 6,792, 6*s.*) are as under—

	Rupees.		£.	*s.*	*d.*
Gain by exchange	31,205	=	3,120	10	0
Premium on bills	31,859	=	3,185	18	0
Premium and second commission on money orders	658	=	65	16	0
Lapsed money orders	993	=	99	6	0
Unclaimed deposits	28,165	=	2,816	10	0
	92,880	=	9,288	0	0
Deduct miscellaneous receipts being less than previous year by	24,957	=	2,495	14	0
Total...	67,923	=	6,792	6	0

Salt.

97. This head, which is liable to sudden fluctuation, shows a falling off of rupees 71,694 (£ 7,169, 8*s.*), as compared with the actuals of the previous year, or of rupees 10,747 (£1,074, 14*s.*) as compared with the estimate of the year. The following figures show the general results—

	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease over Estimate.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1. Customs duty on salt ...	3,70,197	2,98,045	3,08,750	...	10,705
2. Excise duty on salt ...	6,500	6,500	7,000	...	500
3. Fees, &c.	...	458	...	458	...
Total...	3,76,697	3,05,003	3,15,750	458	11,205
	£ 37,670	£ 30,500	£ 31,575	£ 46	£ 1,121

Education.

98. Here again there is noted a decrease of rupees 5,705 (£ 570, 10*s.*) compared with the actuals of the previous year. This is more apparent than real, however, as 1869-70 received credit for a sum of rupees 6,150-11-1 (£ 615, 1*s.*, 4*d.*) on account of topographical survey charges, no such item having appeared in the accounts of 1870-71.

There is, in the item of school fees &c., a *bonâ fide* decrease compared with the previous year, *viz.*, realized in—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
1869-70.	11,747	=	1,174	14	0
1870-71.	9,389	=	938	18	0
Decrease...	2,358	=	235	16	0

and below estimate the sum is rupees 1,611 (£161, 2*s.*) There is also a decrease in the sale of books of rupees 1,099 (£109, 18*s.*) as compared with the estimate; but on the other hand there is an excess over the actuals of 1869-70 by rupees 2,958 (£295, 16*s.*)

DISBURSEMENTS—CIVIL.

Refunds and Drawbacks.

99. These show a small decrease over the actuals of 1869-70, *viz.*—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Actuals, 1869-70	17,224	=	1,722	8	0
Do., 1870-71	15,985	=	1,598	10	0
Decrease ...	1,239	=	123	18	0

Land Revenue.

100. Under this head will be found also the charges connected with the revenue survey, which forms a large proportion of the whole. The general results give an increase in expenditure of rupees 11,766 (£1,176, 12*s.*) over the previous year, but notwithstanding this is less than the estimate by rupees 27,935 (£2,793, 10*s.*) The following detailed statement shows the figures contrasted with those of the previous year—

	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease over Estimate.
1. Deputy Commissioners, &c., including Establishment, Travelling, Contingencies, &c. ...	Rupees. 4,67,322	Rupees. 4,64,784	Rupees. 4,73,416	Rupees. ...	Rupees. 8,632
2. Revenue Survey ...	2,40,285	2,51,889	2,73,892	...	22,003
Eenam Commissioner ...	...	2,700	...	2,700	...
Total...	7,07,607	7,19,373	7,47,308	2,700	30,635
	£ 70,761	£ 71,937	£ 74,731	£ 270	£ 3,064

Forest.

101. Taking the total charges, there is a small increase of rupees 701 (£ 70, 2*s.*) over the previous year, but a decrease over estimate of rupees 28,527 (£ 2,852, 14*s.*)

The following statement gives the general results—

	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease over Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Salaries, Establishment, and Contingencies ...	58,812	56,058	37,000	19,058	.....
2. Conservancy and working	22,460	25,915	73,500	.....	47,585
Total...	81,272	81,973	1,10,500	19,058	47,585
	£ 8,127	£ 8,197	£ 11,050	£ 1,906	£ 4,759

Salt.

102. The charges, while below the actuals of the previous year, are in excess of the estimate for the year, which is explained by the fact of a revised establishment having been sanctioned after the Budget estimate was prepared. The following are the figures—

	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease over Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salt	1,30,202	92,359	69,640	22,719	.....
	£ 13,020	£ 9,236	£ 6,964	£ 2,272	.....

Stamps.

103. The disbursements for 1870-71 are much below the figures of 1869-70; but the cause of this is the large sum of rupees 87,742 (£ 8,774, 4*s.*) adjusted in 1869-70, on account of cost of stamps and departmental expenses, extending over the years 1861-62 to 1869-70.

If this sum, therefore, be deducted from the total of that year, the result will be to show an increase in 1870-71, as follows—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Total in 1869-70	1,08,480	=	10,848	0	0
Less...	87,742	=	8,774	4	0
Leaves	20,738	=	2,073	16	0
Against in 1870-71	31,193	=	3,119	6	0
Increase...	10,455	=	1,045	10	0

This increase of rupees 10,455 (£1,045, 10*s.*) may be briefly explained thus :—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Postage for the conveyance of stamp paper from Hyderabad to the District officers in Berar	6,685	=	668	10	0
Value of stamps supplied for the year 1870-71	2,756	=	275	12	0
Charges for the Hyderabad Stamp Office...	1,339	=	133	18	0
	10,780	=	1,078	0	0
Deduct decrease for charges on the sale of stamps, &c., as compared with the previous year	325	=	32	10	0
Total...	10,455	=	1,045	10	0

The general results are as under—

	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease over Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Superintendence..	89,090	12,055	15,860	.....	3,805
2. Charges for the sale of stamps ...	19,390	19,138	18,100	1,038	.....
Total...	1,08,480	31,193	33,960	1,038	3,805
	£ 10,848	£ 3,119	£ 3,396	£ 104	£ 381

Administration and Public Departments.

104. The actuals of the year 1870-71 are less than the previous year by rupees 11,135 (£1,113, 10*s.*), but the original Budget estimate has been exceeded by rupees 5,050 (£ 505). This, however, can be accounted for in the item of rupees 5,120 (£ 512) for purchase of tents on account of the Hyderabad Residency sanctioned by the Government of India in their Order No. 256-G., dated 9th February 1871, as an authorized excess over Budget provision; so that in reality the Budget has not been exceeded. The details are as under—

	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease over Estimate.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1. Resident's Civil Treasury	44,571	57,901	49,572	8,329	...
2. Military Secretary ...	31,935	30,358	30,264	94	...
3. Commissioners	1,15,798	99,668	1,01,288	...	1,620
4. Account Office... ...	43,070	36,926	38,390	...	1,464
5. District Savings Bank...	...	33	...	33	...
6. Money Order Department	2,749	2,102	2,424	...	322
Total...	2,38,123	2,26,988	2,21,938	8,456	3,406
	£ 23,812	£ 22,699	£ 22,194	£ 846	£ 341

	Rupees.	£.	*s.*	*d.*
If to the grant under this head	2,21,938 =	22,193	16	0
be added the Tent grant of	5,120 =	512	0	0
together	2,27,058 =	22,705	16	0
against expenditure of	2,26,988 =	22,698	16	0
Showing a small saving of	70 =	7	0	0

Minor Departments.

105. These include the following heads—

1. Topographical Survey.
2. Experimental cultivation of Mulberry trees.
3. Meteorological Department.
4. Cotton Department.

The charges on account of the first 3 items are nominal. Under Topographical survey, although there is a grant of rupees 16,000 (£ 1,600), nothing was spent, as the survey ceased in 1869 to work in Berar; the sum of rupees 788 (£ 78, 16*s.*) charged for contingencies is on account of an arrear adjustment. The Cotton department charges amount to rupees 58,407 (£5,840, 14*s.*), against a grant of rupees 54,874 (£5,487, 8*s.*). The increase is accounted for by a charge for official postage not estimated for. The figures of this section are as under—

	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease over Estimate.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1. Topographical Survey...	...	788	16,000	...	15,212
2. Experimental cultivation of Mulberry trees.	...	951	2,100	...	1,149
3. Meteorological Department	436	363	460	...	97
4. Cotton Department	35,286	58,407	54,874	3,533	...
Total...	35,722	60,509	73,434	3,533	16,458
	£ 3,572	£ 6,051	£ 7,343	£ 353	£ 1,646

Law and Justice.

106. The estimate exceeds the actuals by rupees 19,506 (£1,950, 12*s.*), while the latter exceed the charges of 1869-70 by rupees 8,586 (£858, 12*s.*). The excess under item 1, "Civil and Sessions Courts," is owing to the charge on account of judicial processes which was formerly debited to talabana fund; but as now the fees for processes are credited to law and justice, the charges connected therewith are accordingly debited to the same head. The Court Fees Act having been extended to Berar, the third item of charge, *viz.*, "Discount on Court Fee Stamps" has become necessary. Under "district jail manufactures," there is an excess over grant of rupees 3,699 (£369, 18*s.*). On the whole

there is a saving as compared with the grant. The figures of this service head show the following results—

	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease over Estimate.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1. Civil and Sessions Courts.	6,020	17,874	13,620	4,254	...
2. Small Cause Courts ...	47,671	51,074	59,314	...	8,240
3. Discount on Court Fee Stamps	...	2,187	...	2,187	...
4. Jails, Inspection, and General Superintendence.	2,684	3,223	7,144	...	3,921
5. District Jail Establishment	14,818	15,090	18,856	...	3,766
6. Do. Supplies ...	57,658	38,705	48,850	...	10,141
7. Do. Manufactures ...	12,605	21,699	18,000	3,699	...
8. Registration Department.	13,852	14,038	17,616	...	3,578
Total...	1,55,308	1,63,894	1,83,400	10,140	29,646
	£ 15,531	£ 16,389	£ 18,340	£ 1,014	£ 2,965

Under item 6, "District Jail Supplies," the sum of rupees 57,658 (£5,765, 16*s.*) charged in 1869-70, contains an adjustment of rupees 9,147 (£ 914, 14*s.*) on account of charges connected with convicts at Port Blair: no similar charge is included in the item of rupees 38,709 (£ 3,870, 18*s.*) in 1870-71, consequently the decrease of rupees 18,949 (£ 1,894, 18*s.*) over previous year is not all real. Had a similar charge appeared in the accounts of 1870-71, there would have been no saving under this head as compared with the Budget estimate.

Police.

107. The total charges on all accounts fall below the grant by rupees 11,114 (£ 1,111, 8*s.*), and also below the actuals of the previous year by rupees 11,382 (£ 1,138, 4*s.*). The charges for official postage are heavy, aggregating rupees 11,393 (£ 1,139, 6*s.*), against a grant of rupees 6,850 (£ 685); and on account of compensation for dearness of grain

there is an excess of rupees 3,809 (£ 380, 18*s*.). The figures are as under—

	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease over Estimate.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1. Provincial Superintending Officers....	42,751	24,238	29,704	...	5,466
2. Executive Force...	4,39,499	4,46,630	4,52,278	...	5,648
3. Frontier Chowkeedaree	10,724	10,724	10,724	...	...
Total...	4,92,974	4,81,592	4,92,706	...	11,114
	£ 49,297	£ 48,159	£ 49,271	...	£ 1,111

The large saving in item No. 1 between the years 1869-70 and 1870-71 of rupees 18,513 (£ 1,851, 6*s*.) is explained by an item of official postage aggregating rupees 20,746 (£ 2,074, 12*s*.) which was adjusted in 1869-70, and included three years' charges.

Education, Science, and Art.

108. Here accrued a saving of rupees 35,570 (£ 3,557) on the whole estimate, and of rupees 22,579 (£ 2,257, 18*s*.) as compared with 1869-70. In regard to the heads "Government schools of the higher class" and "Government schools of the lower class," it may be remarked that no distinction was made in 1869-70 between these two heads, the charges all appearing under one head, *viz*., "Government schools."

	Rupees.		£.	*s*.	*d*.
The actuals in 1869-70 on this account were	1,64,068	=	16,406	16	0
In 1870-71, taking both classes of schools together ...	1,66,041	=	16,604	2	0
Showing increase of ...	1,973	=	197	6	0

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
But the grant in 1870-71 for both classes was ...	1,80,644	=	18,064	8	0
On which there is a saving of	14,603	=	1,460	6	0

The figures are as under—

	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease over Estimate.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1. Superintendence and Inspection	80,321	52,420	65,600	.....	13,180
2. Government schools, higher class	1,64,068	18,812	19,128	.....	316
3. Government schools, lower class		1,47,229	1,61,516	.....	14,287
4. Grants-in-aid	.....	900	5,646	.....	4,746
5. Scholarships, prizes, &c ...	5,305	5,780	8,780	.....	3,000
6. Book Depôt	12,565	14,539	14,580	.....	41
Total...	2,62,259	2,39,680	2,75,250	.....	35,570
	£ 26,226	£ 23,968	£ 27,525	.....	£ 3,557

Ecclesiastical.

109. Under this head, there occurred a saving over estimate of rupees 3,417 (£ 341, 14*s.*), of which rupees 2,133 (£ 213, 6*s.*) is under Miscellaneous; and under Chaplain rupees 955 (£ 95, 10*s.*). The other items call for no remark. The figures are as follows—

	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease over Estimate.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Ecclesiastical	11,435	10,633	14,050	.....	3,417
	£ 1,144	£ 1,063	£ 1,405	.....	£ 342

Medical Services.

110. The total estimate has been exceeded by rupees 2,396 (£ 239, 12*s.*). It should be explained that certain arrear allowances to civil surgeons, subsequently disallowed by the Government of India, have

been included in the charges, which more than accounts for the small excess over estimate. The figures are as under—

	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71.	Increase over Estimate	Decrease over Estimate.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1. Medical Establishment	39,742	70,388	52,390	17,998	.....
2. Vaccine Establishment	10,405	8,779	13,514	.....	4,735
3. Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	16,561	138	2,824	.....	2,686
4. Grants for medical purposes ...	32	5,493	9,912	.....	4,419
5. Sanitary Commissioner	7,415	14,173	13,480	693	.....
6. Colleges and Schools	114	1,495	5,950	.....	4,455
Total ...	74,269	1,00,466	98,070	18,691	16,295
	£ 7,427	£ 10,047	£ 9,807	£ 1,869	£ 1,629

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
In item No. 3, Hospitals and Dispensaries, the actuals of 1869-70 are ...	16,561	=	1,656	2	0
And in 1870-71 they are only.	138	=	13	16	0
The difference...	16,423	=	1,642	6	0

is explained by the fact of an adjustment on account of the value of Europe medicines supplied to civil stations of rupees 13,638 (£ 1,363, 16*s.*); while in the year under review the charge is nominal, as shown above. With regard to item 4 "Grants for medical purposes," the great excess in 1870-71 over the previous year is explained by the circumstance that the proportional cost of charitable dispensaries was debited to this head instead of to "Government Hospitals and Dispensaries," as in the previous year, according to the classification then existing. It may also be noticed that the number of charitable dispensaries was increased in 1870-71. With reference to item 5, "Sanitary Commissioner," the great difference between the two years is owing to the department not having been fully organized in 1869-70 : the increases are chiefly under clerks and servants, travelling allowance, official postage and office expenses. The same remarks apply generally to item 6, "Colleges and Schools,"

for although the estimate has not been exceeded, there is a great difference between the two years. The large savings over estimate occur under moonshee allowance, pupils' allowance, contingencies, and addition to library.

Stationery and Printing.

111. The estimate has been exceeded by rupees 5,572 (£ 557, 4*s*.). This is explained by the following items—

	Rs.		£.	*s*.	*d*.
Stationery for Revenue Survey	3,427	=	342	14	0
Printing materials and stock for the Residency Press	2,391	=	239	2	0
Total...	5,818	=	581	16	0

which more than accounts for the excess. The printing materials for the Residency Press were, however, specially sanctioned; while for stationery under Revenue Survey no provision under this head had been made. It is difficult to estimate charges of this kind accurately, as supplies of stationery may run short in an office, necessitating supplemental indents. The figures are as under—

	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease over Estimate.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1. Stationery	16,319	10,749	8,500	2,249	...
2. Printing	18,502	25,273	21,950	3,323	...
Total...	34,821	36,022	30,450	5,572	...
	£ 3,482	£ 3,602	£ 3,045	£ 557	...

Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements.

112. The totals under this head are below the estimate by rupees 14,881 (£ 1,488, 2*s*.). The largest payments were on account of political pensions, aggregating rupees 1,49,722 (£ 14,972, 4*s*.),

of which rupees 1,08,108 (£ 10,810, 16*s.*) has been adjusted by credit to the Government of India on account of Mahratta Choute. The figures give the following results—

	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease over Estimate.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1. Territorial and Political Pensions .	1,50,856	1,49,722	1,59,202	...	9,480
2. Eenamdars	...	10,706	...	10,706	...
3. Pensions in lieu of resumed lands .	...	557	...	557	...
4. Compensation	...	7,382	...	7,382	...
5. Charitable allowances ...	18,246	7,602	31,648	...	24,046
Total...	1,69,102	1,75,969	1,90,850	18,645	33,526
	£ 16,910	£ 17,597	£ 19,085	£ 1,865	£ 3,353

Under the revised classification items 2, 3, and 4 were provided for under No. 5, charitable allowances; and item 4, compensation, includes a sum of rupees 4,703 (£ 470, 6*s.*), being jaglia cess compensation to Melghât Rajahs, originally provided under Forest.

Miscellaneous.

113. Taking the total grant, under this head, there is a saving over estimate of rupees 2,529 (£ 252, 18*s.*). The figures are as under—

	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease over Estimate.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1. District Post Establishment ...	8,061	7,563	7,660	.....	97
2. Travelling allowance to Officers attending examination... ...	.....	105	500	.....	395
3. Charges for remittance of treasure	1,432	1,227	3,900	.....	2,673
4. Loss by difference of exchange and discount on supply bills ...	1,13,710	87,685	90,000	.....	2,315
5. Rewards for destruction of wild animals	9,788	6,240	9,000	.....	2,760
6. Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges	10,302	16,225	23,350	.....	7,125
7. Charges for the exploration of coal and minerals	.....	13,586	10,000	3,586	.....
8. Furlough pay of Officers in England...	47,563	67,960	58,710	9,250	.....
9. Charges on account of Exhibition at Akolah	27,899	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total...	2,18,755	2,00,591	2,03,120	12,836	15,365
	£ 21,876	£ 20,059	£ 20,312	£ 1,284	£ 1,537

Of the above items, the most important is No. 4, namely, loss by difference of exchange and discount on supply bills. It shows a small decrease of rupees 2,315 (£231, 10*s.*) below estimate, and over previous year by rupees 26,025 (£2,602, 10*s.*). Item 7, charge for the exploration of coal and minerals, is a new charge now shown for the first time, the estimate for which was only rupees 10,000 (£1,000), while the charges amounted to rupees 13,586 (£1,358, 12*s.*). Nothing was paid during the year for rewards for proficiency in oriental languages. The charges on account of furlough pay to officers in England show an increase of rupees 20,397 (£2,039, 14*s.*) over the previous year, and over estimate of rupees 9,250 (£925), which is explained by stating that the payments cover arrear adjustments.

Superannuations and Retired Allowances.

114. There is here a small increase of rupees 2,446 (£244, 12*s.*) over the estimate, owing to fresh sanction of pensions and gratuities. The figures are as follows—

	Actuals, 1869-70.	Actuals, 1870-71.	Estimate, 1870-71.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease over Estimate.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1. Superannuation and Retired Allowances.	4,995	6,688	4,856	1,832	.....
2. Compassionate Allowances.	216	216	264	.....	48
3. Gratuities	188	662	.....	662	.....
Total...	5,399	7,566	5,120	2,494	48
	£540	£757	£512	£250	£5

115. The total civil receipts, as compared with expenditure, are as follows—

	Rs.		£.	*s.*	*d.*
Receipts	75,64,007	=	756,400	14	0
Charges	26,44,793	=	264,479	6	0
Excess receipts over charges ...	49,19,214	=	491,921	8	0

Military.

Receipts.

116. The total receipts

	Rs.		£.	s.	d.
for 1869-70 amounted to	70,440	=	7,044	0	0
and in 1870-71 to	10,645	=	1,064	10	0
Difference...	59,795	=	5,979	10	0

The large excess in the previous year included items as under—

	Rs.		£.	s.	d.
Unclaimed deposits	31,788	=	3,178	16	0
Re-adjustment of pension charges ...	30,936	=	3,093	12	0
Together...	62,724	=	6,272	8	0

Subtracting this sum from rupees 70,440 (£ 7,044), will show the real receipts of 1869-70 at rupees 7,716 (£ 771, 12*s.*), or less by rupees 2,929 (£ 292, 18*s.*) as compared with 1870-71, so that the decrease in the latter year is nominal.

Military Disbursements.

117. These are in excess of the estimate by rupees 2,64,002 (£ 26,400, 4*s.*). This is accounted for by increases under the following heads—

	Rs.		£.	s.	d.
1. Commissariat Establishment, Supplies, and Services	2,78,662	=	27,866	4	0
2. Stud and Remount Establishments ...	4,115	=	411	10	0
3. Miscellaneous Services, which includes furlough pay of Military and Medical Officers.	69,694	=	6,969	8	0
4. Military pensions including Pensionary payments made in England	9,543	=	954	6	0
Sundry other minor increases of petty amounts.	522	=	52	4	0
Total..	3,62,536	=	36,253	12	0

There are, however, decreases under the following heads, *viz.*—

	Rs.		
1. Regimental pay, allowances, and charges	71,314		
2. Clothing	6,767		
3. Barrack	1,275		
4. Medical	15,052		
5. Ordnance	3,021		
6. Administrative Staff	500		
Sundry other minor items of decreases	605	Rs.	£. *s.* *d.*
		98,534 =	9,853 8 0
		264,002 =	26,400 4 0

The real increase is chiefly attributable to the increase under item No. 1, Commissariat charges, occasioned by high prices of grain, and with regard to items 3 and 4 they include a large amount of arrear adjustments, including furlough pay, pensions, &c., which could not be foreseen. But for these unavoidable increases, the actuals would have been within the estimate. The actuals of the previous year amounted to rupees 30,84,957 (£ 308,495, 14*s.*), against rupees 32,73,702 (£ 327,370, 4*s.*) in 1870-71.

Public Works Receipts and Charges.

118. These aggregate rupees 2,795 (£279, 10*s.*), being an increase over estimate of rupees 795 (£ 79, 10*s.*). The charges amount to rupees 6,35,563 (£ 63,556, 6*s.*), against estimate of rupees 7,00,000 (£ 70,000), which shows a saving of rupees 64,437 (£ 6,443, 14*s.*). The actuals of 1869-70 amounted to rupees 5,38,803 (£ 53,880, 6*s.*).

State Railways.

119. The receipts and expenditure under this head for the past two years are contrasted in the following figures—

Years.	Receipts.		Charges.	
	Rs.	£. *s.* *d.*	Rs.	£. *s.* *d.*
1869-70	66 =	6 12 0	... 3,87,453 =	38,745 6 0
1870-71	10,198 =	1,019 16 0	... 4,91,054 =	49,105 8 0
Increase in 1870-71.	10,132 =	1,013 4 0	... 1,03,601 =	10,360 2 0

The largest items of expenditure are on account of—

	Rs.	£.	s.	d.
Ballast and permanent way	2,91,799 =	29,179	18	0
Construction of line	87,109 =	8,710	18	0
Establishments	40,747 =	4,074	14	0
Stations and buildings	37,420 =	3,742	0	0
Maintenance	13,613 =	1,361	6	0

Local Funds.

120. The receipts and expenditure on account of Local Funds show increases on both sides of the account, *viz.*—

	Rs.	£.	s.	d.
Receipts for 1870-71	17,71,233 =	177,123	6	0
„ for 1869-70	16,49,982 =	164,998	4	0
Increase of...	1,21,251 =	12,125	2	0

and disbursements—

	Rs.	£.	s.	d.
In 1870-71	16,06,468 =	160,646	16	0
„ 1869-70	15,23,238 =	152,323	16	0
Increase...	83,230 =	8,323	0	0

There are decreases in receipts under the following funds—

Public Works Funds,
Village Expenses,
Miscellaneous Funds,

and increases under—

Police Funds,
Education Fund,
Hyderabad Contingent Bazaar Funds,
Municipal Fund.

The latter Fund was established only in 1870-71. Under expenditure the following Funds show decreases—

Public Works Funds,
Hyderabad Contingent Bazaar Funds,

and increases will be found under—

Police Funds,
Education,
Village Expenses,
Miscellaneous,
Municipal.

The following is an abstract summary of the total income and expenditure of the several funds—

Class of Funds.	Income.						Expenditure.					
	1869-70.			1870-71.			1869-70.			1870-71.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Public Works Funds.	6,23,658	10	9	5,72,728	9	8	5,63,229	6	8	5,21,924	15	1
2. Police Funds	54,269	2	5	1,95,102	4	1	46,035	6	0	92,531	6	0
3. Education Fund	63,444	15	5	70,375	13	6	50,949	7	4	79,905	11	0
4. Hyderabad Contingent Bazaar Fund.....	90,336	2	0	92,656	2	5	87,281	12	1	84,661	10	3
5. Village Expense Fund	7,74,353	13	2	7,65,608	6	10	7,50,622	5	6	7,58,558	6	6
6. Miscellaneous Funds.	43,919	5	0	40,924	8	10	25,119	3	6	60,253	11	10
7. Municipal Fund	.....	...	...	33,836	15	11	.....	...	...	9,532	3	1
Total...	16,49,982	0	9	17,71,232	13	3	15,23,237	9	1	16,06,467	15	9
Opening Balance ...	7,27,575	15	11	8,54,320	7	7	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Closing Balance ...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	8,54,320	7	7	10,19,085	5	1
Grand Total... Rs...	23,77,558	0	8	26,25,553	4	10	23,77,558	0	8	26,25,553	4	10
Grand Total... £ ...	237,755	16	1	262,555	6	7	237,755	16	1	262,555	6	7

Money Order Department.

121. This department continues to make satisfactory progress. The following summary shows the progress which it has made since its establishment in 1867-68—

Years.	Orders issued.		Orders paid.		Proceeds.		
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	Commission.	Lapsed orders.	Total Columns 5 and 6.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1867-68.....	2,446	1,85,793	449	27,077	2,009	...	2,009
1868-69.....	3,228	1,97,700	891	52,901	2,192	230	2,422
1869-70	4,819	2,81,137	1,432	92,458	3,137	153	3,290
1870-71.....	6,180	3,38,784	1,530	93,473	3,795	1,146	4,941
Increase over 1869-70	1,361	57,647	98	1,015	658	993	1,651
	£ 136	£ 5,765	£ 10	£ 102	£ 66	£ 99	£ 165
Decrease.....	*Nil.*						

The above figures speak for themselves, and show not only increase in every way during the year under review, but a steady progressive yearly increase since the establishment of agencies in this circle. It will be observed throughout that the flow of business is towards orders issued, which in each year shows a considerable excess over orders paid. The profits of the department as contrasted with the charges are as under—

Years.	Commission and lapsed orders.			Charges.			Profit.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1867-68... ...	2,009	6	0	1,696	9	0	312	13	0
1868-69... ...	2,422	1	0	1,974	8	6	447	8	6
1869-70... ...	3,289	12	0	2,749	2	5	540	9	7
1870-71... ...	4,940	13	0	2,101	9	9	2,839	3	3
Total... Rs.	12,662	0	0	8,521	13	8	4,140	2	4
Total... £....	1,266	4	0	852	3	8	414	0	3

Circulation of Currency Notes.

122. The demand for currency notes continues steadily to increase, as shown by the balance of notes in active circulation on the 31st March 1871, when it stood at ... ... Rs. 21,11,610 = £ 211,161

against in 1869-70 only ... ... „ 9,79,830 = £ 97,983

Increase Rs... 11,31,780 = £ 113,178

The great increase may be attributed to other districts being freely supplied with notes, while formerly the Akolah treasury alone had notes available for issue and circulation.

Progress of Revenue and Charges.

123. The annual progress of the revenue and charges of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts having been shown in para. 216 of the Administration Report for 1869-70, it will be sufficient to show here, the progress between the first year after the date of the last treaty, and the period under review, *viz.*—

	Receipts.				Charges.			
	Rs.	£.	*s.*	*d.*	Rs.	£.	*s.*	*d.*
In 1861-62...	39,38,412 =	393,841	4	0	... 34,41,600 =	344,160	0	0
„ 1870-71...	75,87,645 =	758,764	10	0	... 70,45,112 =	704,511	4	0

The gross surplus, *i. e.*, the excess revenue over expenditure, from 1861-62 to 1866-67 inclusive, amounted to rupees 24,94,882 (£ 249,488, 4*s.*), as declared by the Government of India in para. 10 of Financial Resolution No. 2,503, of the 13th May 1868, and the further surplus that has accrued from 1867-68 to the present time, *viz.*, 31st March 1871, is rupees 21,13,926 (£ 211,392, 12*s.*). Thus the entire surplus for the past ten years amounts to rupees 46,08,808 (£ 460,880, 16*s.*), against which the following payments were made to His Highness the Nizam according to treaty ar-

rangements and under special orders from the Government of India—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
First payment in March 1867 ...	5,00,000	=	50,000	0	0
Second payment in August 1868 ...	10,00,000	=	100,000	0	0
Third payment in July 1870 ...	9,94,882	=	99,488	4	0
	24,94,882	=	249,488	4	0
Net surplus at the close of 1870-71...	21,13,926	=	211,392	12	0

The above figures place in a very favourable light the financial results of British administration as witnessed in the Assigned Districts.

Cash Balance.

124. The cash balance held in the Berar treasuries (excluding Hyderabad civil treasury) at the close of the official year 1870-71, amounted to rupees 61,41,622 (£ 614,162, 4s.). This sum, however, includes the amount of bills drawn by the Hyderabad treasury during the year, but remaining unpaid at the close of the year. The above sum of rupees 61,41,622 (£ 614,162, 4s.), is distributable in the following proportions—

	Rupees.	£.	s.	d.
Bills payable	28,25,000 =	282,500	0	0
Local Fund Deposits, and other debt accounts	8,07,525 =	80,752	10	0
Balance due to Government of India ...	3,95,171 =	39,517	2	0
Berar Revenue balance proper	21,13,926 =	211,392	12	0
Total ...	61,41,622 =	614,162	4	0

Balance due to Government of India.

125. The balance of debt due to the Government of India at the beginning of the official year was rupees 26,16,810 (£ 261,681.) This sum had been reduced at the close of the year to the amount above shown, or rather less than 4 lakhs of rupees (£ 40,000), after adjusting all remittance transactions communicated by the Comptroller General of Accounts during the year.

Abstract Statement showing the Estimated and Actual Receipts and Dis-

Revenue and Receipts.	Sanctioned Estimate.	Actual Receipts.	Increase.	Decrease
I. Land Revenue	47,02,000	48,13,949	1,11,949	.....
III. Forest	1,20,000	1,77,329	57,329	.....
IV. Abkaree	10,00,000	13,66,589	3,66,589	.....
V. Assessed Taxes	.....	.....	.....	.....
VI. Customs	.....	.....	.....	.....
VII. Salt	3,15,750	3,05,003	.....	10,747
IX. Stamps	4,75,000	4,85,780	10,780	.....
XIII. Law and Justice	1,03,200	1,90,129	86,929	.....
XIV. Police	65,000	63,100	.....	1,900
XVI. Education	18,000	15,320	.....	2,680
XVII. Interest	1,200	2,040	840	.....
XVIII. Miscellaneous	8,500	1,44,768	1,36,268	.....
Total Civil Department	68,08,650	75,64,007	7,70,684	15,327
Military Department.				
3. Regimental Pay, Allowances, and Charges	300	1,879	1,579	.....
4. Commissariat Establishment, &c.	.....	35	35	.....
5. Stud and Remount Establishment, &c.	1,500	714	.....	786
6. Clothing Establishment, Supplies, and Services	50	122	72	.....
7. Barrack Establishment, Supplies, and Services	.....	64	64	.....
9. Medical Establishment, Supplies, and Services	200	14	.....	186
10. Ordnance Establishment, Stores, and Camp Equipage	3,450	7,800	4,350	.....
14. Miscellaneous Services	.....	.....	.....	.....
18. Military Pensions	.....	17	17	.....
Total Military Department	5,500	10,645	6,117	972
Public Works Department—*Ordinary.*				
Public Works Revenue	2,000	2,795	795	.....
Total Public Works Department	2,000	2,795	795	.....
Public Works Department—*State Railways.*				
Miscellaneous Receipts	40,000	10,198	.....	29,802
Total State Railways	40,000	10,198	.....	29,802
Grand Total Receipts.. Rs.	68,56,150	75,87,645	7,77,596	46,101
Grand Total Receipts.. £	685,615	758,765	77,760	4,610

bursements of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1870-71—

EXPENDITURE.	Sanctioned Grant.	Actual Disbursements.	Increase.	Decrease
2. Interest on Service Funds, &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Refunds and Drawbacks	14,530	15,985	1,455	.....
4. Land Revenue	7,47,308	7,19,373	.....	27,935
5. Forest.....	1,10,500	81,973	.....	28,527
8. Customs ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
9. Salt	69,640	92,359	22,719	.....
11. Stamps ...	33,960	31,193	.....	2,767
12. Mint	.....	.....	.....	.....
15. Administration and Public Departments	2,21,938	2,26,988	5,050	.....
16. Minor Departments....	73,434	60,509	.....	12,925
17. Law and Justice	1,83,400	1,63,894	.....	19,506
18. Police	4,92,706	4,81,592	.....	11,114
20. Education, Science, and Art	2,75,250	2,39,680	.....	35,570
21. Ecclesiastical	14,050	10,633	.....	3,417
22. Medical Services	98,070	1,00,466	2,396	.....
23. Stationery and Printing	30,450	36,022	5,572	.....
25. Allowances & Assignments under Treaties & Engagements	1,90,850	1,75,969	.....	14,881
26. Miscellaneous	2,03,120	2,00,591	.....	2,529
27. Superannuation, &c.	5,120	7,566	2,446	.....
Total Civil Department...	27,64,326	26,44,793	39,638	1,59,171
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.				
1. Army and Garrison Staff	39,600	39,712	112	.....
2. Administrative Staff	1,800	1,300	.....	500
3. Regimental Pay, Allowances, and Charges.	22,24,300	21,52,986	.....	71,314
4. Commissariat Establishment, Supplies, and Services ...	2,70,100	5,48,762	2,78,662	.....
5. Stud and Remount Establishment, &c.	15,500	19,615	4,115	.....
6. Clothing Establishment, &c.	30,900	24,133	.....	6,767
7. Barrack Establishment, &c.	2,000	725	.....	1,275
8. Administration of Material Law	4,020	4,141	121	.....
9. Medical Establishment, &c.	34,910	19,858	.....	15,052
10. Ordnance Establishments, Stores, and Camp Equipage..	1,29,700	1,26,679	.....	3,021
14. Miscellaneous Services	15,240	84,934	69,694	.....
16. Rewards for Military Services....	11,500	11,045	.....	455
18. Military Pensions	2,23,200	2,32,743	9,543	.....
19. Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	6,780	7,069	289	.....
20. Superannuation Pensions, &c.....	150	.....	.....	150
Total Military Department...	30,09,700	32,73,702	3,62,536	98,534
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*Ordinary.*				
Original Works	5,05,210	4,01,800	.....	1,03,410
Repairs	67,390	88,675	21,285	.....
Establishment	1,19,400	1,37,614	18,214	.....
Tools and Plant	8,000	7,466	.....	534
Loss of Cash and Loss and Depreciation of Stores.....	.....	8	8	.....
Revenue Refunds	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Public Works Department...	7,00,000	6,35,563	39,507	1,03,944
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—*State Railways.*				
Preliminary Expenses		1,117		
Maintenance		13,613		
Construction of Line		87,109		
Profit and Loss		588		
Stations and Buildings		37,420		
Establishments		40,747		
Tools and Plant.....		3,021		
Ballast and Permanent Way....	2,75,000	2,91,799	2,16,054	
Rolling Stock		130		
Working Expenses		9,487		
Contingencies		1,497		
Electric Telegraph		1,471		
Land		2,498		
Wurdah Railway Survey		557		
Total State Railways...	2,75,000	4,91,054	2,16,054	.....
Grand Total Expenditure... Rs...	67,49,026	70,45,112	6,57,735	3,61,649
Grand Total Expenditure... £....	674,903	704,511	65,773	36,165

SECTION II.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Staff.

126. The expenditure on Public Works, exclusive of Railways and Forests, from the revenues of Berar during the past year was disbursed in three Executive Divisions, *viz.*, East and West Berar and Aurungabad, under the supervision of the Superintending Engineer and Public Works Secretary at Hyderabad, a part of whose establishment only is chargeable to Berar, the remainder being debited to imperial revenues.

127. The staff of the three Divisions included—

3 Executive Engineers:
5 Assistant Engineers:
13 Upper Subordinates.

128. The Berar State Railways (Khamgaon and Oomrawatee Branches) formed a fourth Division, with a staff of—

1 Executive Engineer:
1 Assistant Engineer:
3 Upper Subordinates.

129. The Irrigation staff comprised—

1 Executive Engineer:
2 Upper Subordinates.

130. There was no separate division for Irrigation, the establishments connected with which were attached for administrative purposes to the West Berar charge.

131. The Forest Department in Berar is worked through the civil branch of the Administration.

132. The Accounts Branch included—

1 Controller, 2nd class, 4th grade:

Central Office:

2 Accountants:

Divisional Offices:

3 General:
1 Railway.

The above is exclusive of the Accounts' staff employed on Imperial works, and on His Highness the Nizam's State Railway.

Expenditure.

133. The following is an abstract of the actual expenditure incurred by the Department Public Works of the Berar Administration in 1870-71, excluding Railways—

Heads.	From Revenue of Berar.	From Local Funds.	Total.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Military Works	46,953	...	46,953
Civil Buildings	2,09,577	18,427	2,28,004
Agricultural Works... ...	5,757	...	5,757
Communications	2,28,188	4,994	2,33,182
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	14,735	14,735
Establishment	1,37,614	...	1,37,614
Tools and Plant	7,466	...	7,466
London Stores	38,121	...	38,121
Profit and Loss	7	...	7
	6,73,683	38,156	7,11,839
Deduct decrease in Stock ...	1,530	...	1,530
Net Cash Expenditure ...	6,72,153	38,156	7,10,309
	£67,215	£3,816	£71,031

Military.

134. The military works executed, or in progress, during the year were chiefly for the accommodation of the Hyderabad Contingent cantoned at the following stations—

At Bolarum, wells for the troops were finished; solitary cells for the Infantry Regiment were completed; and two magazines for the Cavalry and Infantry Regiments were in progress. A detached ward for contagious diseases, in connection with the station hospital, was commenced.

At Lingsagoor, a guard-room and cell for the Infantry were constructed, and nearly finished, under the supervision of the Commanding Officer, no subordinate of the department being available.

At Hingolee, a hospital for the Infantry was commenced; the sinking of wells for the troops was carried on; a quarter-guard for the Cavalry was in progress; and improvements were effected to the tank on which the Cavalry depends for its supply of water.

At Aurungabad, the head-quarters of the Contingent, a scheme for supplying water to the Cantonment, after having long remained under discussion, was thoroughly investigated, and found to involve a much larger expense than had been contemplated. It was decided to abandon this project, and to take up a less extensive scheme, which it is hoped will supply all necessary wants at no very great cost. A guard-room for the Cavalry Regiment was finished, and a magazine for the same corps nearly completed.

Civil Buildings.

Revenue and Judicial.

135. Court-houses for the district officers at Basim and Yeotmahal, of substantial and commodious construction, were completed; and a similar building at Ellichpur was in progress.

Court-houses for Tahseeldars at Yeotmahal and Basim were in hand during the year; the former having been finished. A building erected for a serai at Khamgaon was purchased from

the Municipality to be converted into a Tahseelee. Post offices were built at Buldana, Yeotmahal, Akôt, and Basim.

136. Telegraph offices at Khamgaon and Oomrawatee were finished.

General. 137. Hospitals or dispensaries at Buldana and Yeotmahal were finished; and a dead-house was added to the hospital at Ellichpur. The building at Yeotmahal was constructed from local funds; a lecture-room and clinical-ward were added to the medical school at Chadarghât.

Ecclesiastical. 138. Churches were in progress at Akolah and Oomrawatee, and an enclosure wall for the cemetery at Yeotmahal was commenced.

Educational. 139. A large anglo-vernacular school at Basim, and a smaller building at Sirpur were brought nearly to completion. The cost of the former was partially, and of the latter wholly, defrayed from local funds. A grant-in-aid of rupees 3,000 (£300) was made towards a school at Julgaon, built through local agency.

Jails and Police. 140. Small alterations were made to the central jail constructed at Akolah for the accommodation of 500 prisoners. The corresponding institution at Oomrawatee was brought near its completion. Police stations and barracks for reserve police were in progress at Buldana, Basim, Sirpur, and Yeotmahal. Materials were collected for others at Kolapur and Thakulkhera. Police buildings at Akolah and Oomrawatee were re-roofed.

Miscellaneous. 141. An office for the Resident, with accommodation for two clerks, was commenced at Bolarum.

Wells. 142. Owing to the scarcity of good water in Berar, and the cost of sinking wells through hard rock, it is no small boon to the people when wells are provided near the larger court-houses.

During the year wells have been completed, or were in progress, at Khamgaon, Akolah, Basim, Oomrawatee, Budnaira, and Yeotmahal. The comfort and convenience afforded by these works is much more than commensurate with their cost: they are perhaps more appreciated by the natives than others of our improvements.

Civil Buildings.

143. The civil buildings constructed in Berar of late years are of a substantial and handsome type. The absence of good brick-earth, and the severe monsoons which prohibit the use of stone in clay, necessitate the employment of rubble in lime; and this material, picked out with a moderate amount of dressings in white plaster, has a good effect. From the high price of timber, and the facilities of carriage from Bombay by rail, corrugated iron roofs, with iron framings for the larger spans, are extensively used, and are found to give a permanent and impervious roof. A planked ceiling where used, with ridge ventilation, is efficient in keeping such buildings cool, but it is rather expensive, and attempts have been made to introduce the English mode of ceiling with bamboo laths and plaster. When carefully done, this promises to answer well.

Although from the high prices of labour, and the costly materials necessarily employed, the buildings erected have been more expensive than in most parts of India, it is probable that the first outlay will be compensated to a considerable extent by a diminution in charges for repairs.

An attempt has been made in the following table to show approximately the progress made up to date in providing Berar with civil buildings—

Description of Buildings.	Probable number required to complete accommodation.	Number completed to end of 1869-70.	Number completed during 1870-71.	Number in progress at end of 1870-71.	Number remaining to be commenced.
Commissioners' Kutcherries ...	2	2	...	...	...
Deputy Commissioners' Kutcherries.	6	2	2	1	1
Tahseeldars' Kutcherries	17	6	1	2	8
Court Houses for Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Small Cause Courts	5	4	...	...	1

Description of Buildings.	Probable number required to complete accommodation.	Number completed to end of 1869-70.	Number completed during 1870-71.	Number in progress at end of 1870-71.	Number remaining to be commenced.
Post Offices	21	8	5	...	8
Telegraph Offices	3	...	2	...	1
Hospitals (partly Police, and partly Civil)	17	3	3	4	7
Lunatic Asylums	1	...	...	...	1
Churches	*4	...	...	4	...
Cemeteries	7	5	...	2	...
Principal Jails	2	1	...	1	...
Minor Jails	4	...	...	...	4
Police Buildings.					
Station Houses	51	19	2	2	28
Reserve Lines	6	2	1	2	1
Married Quarters	32	...	...	2	30

Agricultural.

144. An officer has been employed during the year in investigating the capabilities of Berar for irrigation; but no works have been actually undertaken. Forty-three reports on sites examined were sent in by the Executive Engineer. Many of these were mere reports requiring little or no investigation. Others were preliminary reports on projects considered worthy of fuller inquiry; and others occupied considerable time in investigating and working out. The Executive Engineer had the services of two Overseers as surveyors.

The following are some of the projects that were taken up and promise to prove satisfactory—

Akolah irrigation project by dam across Morena river and valley.
Buldanah large reservoir ... } For town purposes :
Do. small do. ... }
Karinja Irrigation tank.
Jokulgeira anicut.

A project for supplying the cotton farm near Sheogaon with water was also investigated, but was finally determined to be impracticable.

* Including one for the Military Station of Hingolee.

Communications.

145. A beginning was made with the metalling with *kunkur* of the first 10 miles of the Akolah-Akôt road.

The road from Mallaigaon, on the old Nagpur postal line, to Basim, 14 miles, was nearly finished. Eleven miles of metalling; nine bridges aggregating 360 lineal feet of waterway; and 15 culverts were finished, leaving only three small bridges required to complete the work.

This road forms a section of the line of communication from Akolah to Hingolee—81 miles—of which the portion from Akolah to Mallaigaon—37 miles—was finished in 1868-69.

The further portion of 30 miles from Basim to Hingolee has been surveyed, and marked out, and an estimate sanctioned; but funds have not hitherto been available for commencing this work.

A short branch to connect the civil station of Basim on the main road with the town was completed.

Another principal line of communication in Berar is that from Budnaira *viâ* Oomrawatee to Moresee, with a branch from Oomrawatee to Ellichpur. The five miles of this road between Budnaira and Oomrawatee had been greatly damaged by the cotton traffic previous to the opening of the railway, and were re-metalled during the year. Towards Moresee, work was concentrated on the section from the 21st to the 27th mile, in order to open to Savergaon before the present rainy season. Seven masonry works were in hand; the earthwork was finished and metal collected for this section.

On the Oomrawatee and Ellichpur road, a culvert was rebuilt, and additions made to increase the security of the bridges.

The road from Aurungabad to Nandgaon station on the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, so far as it lies within the dominions of His Highness the Nizam, has been maintained from the revenues of Berar for the last two or three years. It has now been nearly finished as a second-class road, except the larger bridges; 10 culverts were completed during the year, and three more were in progress. The earthwork was almost finished; huts were built for the road establishment, and a temporary house for an Overseer.

On the Aurungabad and Nandgaon road several of the bridges were originally designed on too small a scale. A new bridge

at Deogaon, and alterations to old bridges at Kirkee and Daikoo were in hand. The progress made was unsatisfactory; but this is partly due to the illness of the Executive Engineer, and a consequent change in the management of the division. There are also considerable difficulties in procuring labour and materials in this division.

At Akolah, a fine bridge of iron girders on stone piers, having six openings of 60 feet each, was about three-fourths finished as regards the masonry; and the iron work was received in Bombay by the close of the year. This bridge will connect the town of Akolah with the civil station and the railway; and will complete an important link in the communication between the head-quarters of West Berar and the stations of Basim and Hingolee.

146. Inspection bungalows were finished, or in progress, at Kinnairgaon, Pathoor, Khamgaon, Moresee, and Nandgaon: at the two last places, existing buildings were repaired and converted for the purpose.

Considerable difficulties have been experienced in Berar in maintaining good roads, notwithstanding a liberal expenditure upon them.

In several large districts, good and cheap material for metalling does not exist.

The heavy cost of macadamizing with broken stone limits the use of this material to short pieces of road subjected to extraordinary traffic within or near important places. The ordinary metal of the Dekhan, called *moorum*, a kind of granite derived from disintegrated rock, is not found in Berar of sufficiently good quality to stand heavy traffic, especially in the rainy season. And in some places where even this cannot be procured, the only available substances are sand or small pebbles from the beds of streams. These, laid over the black soil and well-rolled, make a tolerable surface, except in very dry or very wet weather, when it cuts up and becomes scarcely passable. *Kunkur* has been little used for metalling, because it is sparsely distributed, costly, and not so well suited for the purpose as the *kunkur* found in the North-West. A portion of the Akolah and Akôt road is being laid down with *kunkur* as an experiment.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

147. Under this head, a considerable-sized building designed as a town-hall, library, and museum was finished at Akolah, except internal work and fittings.

An ornamental clock tower at Oomrawatee was completed, and the clock, which has 4 feet dials, was set going.

Local Fund Works.

148. The works about to be mentioned were undertaken, without the intervention of the Public Works Department, by the civil officers and the local agency at their command. Works constructed from local funds by Department Public Works Officers have been treated of in the former part of this section.

Civil Buildings.

149. Under this head, hospitals or dispensaries were built at Julgaon, Mulkapur, and Oomrawatee.

At Julgaon also, a school of considerable-size was built; and another, a "middle class" school, at Dewulgaum. In the Buldana District, 11 village schools, to accommodate from 35 to 45 boys each, and costing from rupees 750 (£75) to rupees 1,000 (£100) were erected. The cost of these was largely defrayed, in some cases almost wholly so, from private subscriptions, a very encouraging symptom in connection with the educational progress of the province.

A large school was completed at Woon, and another at Moortizapur. Four smaller ones were built at various places in the Ellichpur District, and one at Dhanaj.

Communications.

150. A fair weather road from Akolah to Ballapur was completed. The Boatha and Markhaida ghâts, leading from Buldana towards the cotton mart of Khamgaon, were improved; and a steep descent near Pimpulgaon was made easier for traffic. A few roads were made in the town of Nandoora, and one connecting the town of Chandoor with the railway station. A bridge of two arches of fifteen feet span was constructed at Khamgaon; and three culverts were finished on the roads leading from Akolah to Barsee Taklee and to Ellichpur.

Fords were improved on the road from Sheogaon to Akôt, and at the crossing of the Purna river between Nandoora and Julgaum. Two small bridges were built at Chicklee. A systematic effort was made to improve the district roads in the Basim talook, by metalling with *moorum* the crossings of nullahs and streams, which form the chief obstacles during and after the rainy season. In all, 139 nullahs, on 94 miles of road, were so treated.

Under the head of accommodation for travellers, a dâk bungalow was built at Akôt, an important cotton-mart. *Saráees*, or halting places for native travellers, were constructed at Barakhaida and Workie; and the *saráee* at Mulkapur was reroofed.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

151. Under this heading, a large number of minor works for the comfort and convenience of the people have been carried out. The following are a few particulars—

Pounds were constructed at Khamgaon, Yeotmahal, Karinja, and three places in the Buldana District; and several tanks were improved at Boregaon and in the Buldana District.

A project for heightening an existing dam across the Morena river at Akolah, and thus increasing the supply of water, was prepared by the Local Fund Engineer, and is now under consideration.

A large reservoir at Chikulda, commenced under the Local Fund Engineer, was completed with the help of an Assistant Engineer, lent by the Public Works Department.

A slaughter-house was constructed at Khamgaon.

Drainage works were executed in the towns of Khamgaon, Oomrawatee, and Basim: and consisted chiefly of open saucer-drains by the sides of streets.

Numerous wells were sunk in the different districts for public use; 27 in Buldana alone.

A large number of platforms were constructed for the markets at various towns in the Akolah district. Budnaira, Oomrawatee, Karinja, Moortizapur, and 12 other towns or villages were supplied with these conveniences in the

Oomrawatee District, where the available funds were extensively applied to works of this nature. Nine places in the Buldana and four in the Ellichpur district were similarly provided.

A large bazar was built at Chandoor; and the markets at Oomrawatee were roofed with corrugated iron.

A Buddhist cave hewn in the rock at Pathoor was further explored; a work which represents nearly all that there is to record under the head of actual archæological research during the past year in Berar.

152. Summarizing the efforts which have been made during the year under the present heading, it may be noted that in Buldana attention was chiefly turned towards erecting schools and other buildings; in Oomrawatee funds were principally devoted to the provision of suitable market-places; while in Basim the district and village roads, as most urgently needing improvement, were specially cared for.

In the other districts, the expenditure was less concentrated on special objects.

153. The following Statement shows the expenditure from the provincial revenue which was incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1870-71, in connection with the Assigned Districts—

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military.						
Buildings for the accommodation of Native Troops :						
Lingsoogoor ...	1,986	...	1,986	...	...	...
Hingolee ...	12,586	...	12,586	...	...	...
Bolarum ...	2,688	...	2,688	...	...	...
Aurungabad ...	3,140	...	3,140	20,400	...	20,400
General Cantonment:						
Works and Roads ...	...	...	...	7,155	...	7,155
Minor Works ...	...	...	...	8,847	10,551	19,398
Total Military...	...	...	...	36,402	10,551	46,953
Agricultural.						
Minor Irrigation Works ...	...	...	...	5,757	...	5,757
Total Agricultural...	...	...	...	5,757	...	5,757
Civil Buildings.						
Buildings for the Administration of Law and Justice ...	...	...	...	79,401	9,806	89,207
Buildings for the Revenue Department ...	...	...	...	35,633	...	35,633
Ecclesiastical ...	...	...	...	7,710	...	7,710
Educational ...	...	...	...	20,087	...	20,087
Other Public Buildings ...	...	...	...	40,884	...	40,884
Minor Works ...	...	...	...	16,056	...	16,056
Total Civil Buildings...	...	...	...	1,99,771	9,806	2,09,577
Communications.						
Road from Akolah to Akôt ...	3,206	8,070	11,276			
Road from Mallaigaon to Basim.	43,169	...	43,169			
Road from Civil Station of Basim to Town	11,627	...	11,627			
Road to join the Town of Akolah with Akolah-Mallaigaon Road	26	...	26			
Road from Budnaira to Morsee	32,996	2,695	35,691			
Metalling Road from Budnaira to Oomrawatee	779	...	779			
Road from Karinjah to Moortizapur	1,755	...	1,755			
Road from Oomrawatee to Ellichpur	1,485	4,977	6,462			
Carried over...	...	...	...			

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought over...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roads in the Station of Budnaira	1,876	...	1,876			
Re-metalling Budnaira and Oomrawatee Road	5,612	...	5,612			
Renewal of Masonry work to Bridges on Budnaira and Oomrawatee Road	4,097	...	4,097			
Completing Earthwork and Kirkee Bridge on Nandgaum Road	5,519	14,404	19,923			
Road from Akolah to Mallaigaon	...	8,905	8,905	1,12,147	39,051	1,51,198
Bridge across Morena River at Akolah	29,172	...	29,172			
New Bridge at Deogaon-Nandgaum Road	2,615	...	2,615			
Completing Daikoo Bridge Road	2,079	...	2,079	33,866	...	33,866
Inspection Bungalow at Khamgaon	3,441	...	3,441			
Do. do. at Kinnairgaon	2,753	...	2,753			
Do. do. at Patoor.	2,679	...	2,679	8,873	...	8,873
Minor Works	...	...	...	4,984	29,267	34,251
Total Communications.	...	...	...	1,59,870	68,318	2,28,188
Total Works	...	...	...	4,01,800	88,675	4,90,475
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	1,37,614
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	7,466
Profit and Loss...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total Ordinary Expenditure Public Works Proper ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,35,562
Railways.						
Khamgaon Branch Railway ...	...	...	...	72,535	...	...
Oomrawatee Branch Railway...	...	...	...	3,94,001	...	4,66,536
Grand total Ordinary Expenditure Public Works and Railways	...	...	...	...	...	11,02,098 £110,210

Note.—The stock balance has been decreased by rupees 1,530 (£ 153), and the balance of London Stores has been increased by rupees 38,121 (£ 3,812, 2*s.*). The difference in these Accounts, when added to the actual expenditure on works, &c. gives an outlay on Public Works proper of rupees 6,72,153 (£ 67,215, 6*s.*) from the Budget Grant of the year, thus—

	Rupees.		£.	*s.*	*d.*
Public Works proper... ...	6,72,153	=	67,215	6	0
Railways	4,66,536	=	46,653	12	0
	11,38,689	=	113,868	18	0

SECTION III.—RAILWAYS.

Khamgaon State Railway.

154. This railway was publicly opened on March 4th 1870, but several station buildings remained to be constructed. The net outlay on capital account up to March 31st 1871, was 4,65,081 rupees (£ 46,508, 2*s*.)

The expenditure on capital account, as compared with Budget grants, during the year was as follows:—

	Allotments.		Expenditure.	
	Rupees.	£. *s*. *d*.	Rupees.	£. *s*. *d*.
Works	67,000 =	6,700 0 0 ...	64,935 =	6,493 10 0
Establishment } ...	9,000 =	900 0 0 ...	9,946 =	994 12 0
Contingencies }			554 =	55 8 0
Total...	*76,000 =	7,600 0 0 ...	75,435 =	7,543 10 0

155. The works of construction carried on during the year were the engine shed and pit, the tank and turn-table at Khamgaon, the guards' and drivers' quarters, all of which were finished, as well as a portion of the goods' platform.

The main line works were somewhat tried by having heavy engines run over them before the earthwork had been subjected to a season's rains; but during the closure of the line they were brought into good order.

Revenue.

156. The line remained open for traffic from April 1st to July 18th, 1870. It was re-opened on December 1st, and continued working to the close of the year.

The cost of maintenance during 1870-71 was Rupees 13,612 (£1,361, 4*s*.). The gross revenue, according to the accounts received from the Great Indian Peninsular Railway (which

* Sanctioned in Government of India, Financial Department letter No. 1,114, dated 10th June 1871.

however are not admitted as correct) was rupees 18,867 (£ 1,886, 14*s.*).

The working expenses paid, or due, to the Railway Company for working the line will amount to about rupees 14,000 (£1,400.)

These expenses comprise a mileage rate for haulage, and a percentage on the gross receipts for other charges, calculated in each case on the actual rates prevailing on the Great Indian Peninsular Line for the half-year.

As the amount to be credited to the railway for gross receipts during 1870-71 is still under discussion, no review of the profits of the line can here be given.

The receipts during the year up to 31st March 1871, the line having been open for 33 weeks, were as follows—

	Rupees.		£.	*s.*	*d.*
Goods	15,860	=	1,586	0	0
Passengers	2,934	=	293	8	0
Electric Telegraph	73	=	7	6	0
Total...	18,867	=	1,886	14	0

The train mileage during the same period was rupees 8,816 (£ 881, 12*s.*), showing a gross receipt, per train mile, of rupees 2·14 *(4s., 3d.)*

But, as above-mentioned, the mode of calculating the receipts adopted by the Railway Company is not admitted by this Administration; and the receipts should, it is maintained, have been shown at a considerably higher figure.

Maintenance.

157. The cost of maintaining the line during 1870-71 was rupees 13,612 (£1,361, 4*s.*), or rupees 1,756 (£ 175, 12*s.*) per mile, or 146 rupees (£ 14, 12*s.*) per mile per month. This was considerably more than it ought to have been, owing to the heavy repairs required to the ballasting and permanent way during the first monsoon the line experienced, and the effects of running over it before it was properly consolidated. The charge may be expected to diminish in future.

Oomrawatee Railway.

158. The survey of this line was made in May; and the first sod was turned in July 1870.

Little could be done during the rains, and the bridges could not be commenced till the middle of October. The foundations were as a rule very wet and of considerable depths. The bridges are chiefly spanned by iron girders purchased from the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company. One culvert has a stone arch, and there are five spans of 20 feet crossed by flitched teak beams.

The earthwork, lower ballast, and masonry works were ready for platelaying at the end of December.

Some of the permanent way arrived early in January 1871, but for want of the smaller pieces, none could be laid till the 24th January.

Three weeks from that date an engine and ballast train passed over the line, which was opened for traffic on February 16th.

Besides the main line works, the station platform, station sidings, and signals were more or less nearly completed during the year.

The earthwork of the line is light, not exceeding an average of six feet above or below natural surface.

The ballast used is partly *moorum*, partly small trap pebbles or gravel.

The line is 5·6 miles long, with three-quarter mile of sidings at Oomrawatee. The ruling gradient against a train going towards Oomrawatee is 1 in 100, that towards Budnaira (or with the heavy traffic) is 1 in 200.

The base width of earthwork in formation level is 16 feet, and of bridges 12 feet. Area of ballast 16 feet.

The permanent way consists of rails, 68 lbs. to the yard, with Muir and McIlwain's patent iron sleepers, &c. The pots are some 9 *per cent.* heavier than those of similar description used on the Great Indian Peninsular Railway. The rails if any thing are also slightly heavier. This increased weight, though apparently trifling, added very considerably to the cost of the permanent way, more especially in freight and carriage.

The expenditure on capital account during the year is shown below :—

	Rupees.			
Preliminary expenses	1,117			
Land	2,450			
Construction of line	75,526			
Ballast and permanent way ...	2,64,713			
Stations and buildings	13,854			
Electric Telegraph	355			
Plant	2,146			
Rolling stock	60			
Wurdah river survey	557	Rupees.		
		3,60,778		
Establishment		30,801		
Contingencies		943		
	Total...	3,92,522		
Increase in suspense account ...		1,479		
				£. s. d.
Grand Total...		3,94,001	=	39,400 2 0

159. The works remaining to be carried out at the end of the year were the goods' shed, passenger station, engine shed, turntable, guards' and drivers' quarters, and some minor items.

Revenue.

160. This line is worked by the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company on a similar basis to the Khamgaon line. No accurate review of the traffic receipts can be given, as the accounts are still unsettled; but the returns of the Great Indian Peninsular Company show the following results from February 16th to 31st March—

	Receipts.			
	Rupees.		£. s. d.	
Passengers	713	=	71 6 0	
Goods	3,693	=	369 6 0	
Miscellaneous	9	=	0 18 0	
Total...	4,415	=	441 10 0	

The train mileage run during this period was 1,008 miles, showing gross receipts per train mile of rupees 4·3 (4*s.*).

161. The following comparative table may be of some interest—

Railway.	Length.	Cost per mile of					Local lead per ton mile.	Cost of bridges per lineal foot.
		Earth-work.	Ballast.	Permanent way.				
				At Bombay.	Landing and carriage.	Laying.		
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rs.	Rupees.
Khamgaon ...	7¾	5,500 £ 550	2,200 £ 220	24,500 £ 2,450	4,150 £ 415	1,320 £ 132	0 11 0 1s. 4½d.	246 £ 25
Oomrawatee...	5½	3,100 £ 310	2,000 £ 200	24,200 £ 2,420	12,500 £ 1,250	860 £ 86	0 6 0 9d.	190 £ 19

The Oomrawatee permanent way weighs 270 tons per mile, against 205 tons per mile for the Khamgaon line.

It will be seen that a considerable decrease in several of the rates has been effected on the later constructed of the two lines. For the large charge for landing and carriage of the permanent way, the authorities at Bombay are responsible; and the Bombay Government has been requested to inquire into the matter.

Wurdah Coal Field Survey.

162. This survey was undertaken with a view of ascertaining the probable cost of a line of railway to the portion of the Wurdah coal fields situated in East Berar running entirely to the west of the river Wurdah.

The survey was sanctioned by the Government of India in April 1870; but for various reasons could not be commenced until the 17th of May, when Mr. Steell, Executive Engineer, and Lieutenant Dunlop and Mr. Dangerfield, Assistant Engineers, with three subordinates, commenced the work.

The line of country proved a very easy one, starting from Damergaon station on the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, and running by Ralagaon towards Mardi, but stopping short at a place called Bori, which was on a line previously surveyed towards Woon by the Central Province officers.

The survey was carried to Bori only, as the monsoon would not permit of further operations in the field being carried on in

133994

those districts. Otherwise, it would have been carried to a village a little south-west of Bori called Pisgaon; where good coal had been proved to exist at a reasonably working depth, and in large quantities. Out of the 61¾ miles surveyed, the section showed that 45 miles need be hardly more than a surface line.

The ruling gradient was laid down at 1 in 100, and not a single sharp curve was found necessary. Only one bridge of any size would have to be built; on the whole the amount of working required was very small, being only 2,493½ running feet for 61¾ miles, or about 40 feet per mile.

The estimated cost of the line for a broad guage with heavy rails amounted to rupees 50,415 (£ 5,041, 10*s.*) per mile, and for a narrow guage rupees 38,364 (£ 3,836, 8*s.*) per mile.

The cost of the survey amounted only to rupees 5,000 (£500), or rupees 80 (£8) per mile; and the whole length was marked out, surveyed, and sectioned, and all necessary information obtained in less than five weeks—an undertaking most creditable to all concerned. Simultaneously with this survey, other surveys connected with the Central Provinces were being carried on, and all were duly submitted for the consideration and orders of the Government of India. In Proceedings dated 3rd April last, His Excellency the Viceroy decided that the line should be run from the Wurdah station *viâ* Hingunghât to a place called Wurrora, where coal is also known to exist; and sanctioned a branch line being constructed crossing the river Wurdah so as to connect the Berar portion of the coal fields.

The Income and Expenditure on re-productive works in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1870-71, may be tabulated as follows—

	Total outlay on construction to end of 1869-70.	Total income realized during 1870-71.	Deduct Charges of 1870-71.			Net deficit.
			Cost of maintenance including working expenses.	Interest on capital at 5 per cent.	Total charges.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Khamgaon Branch Railway...	2,31,349	10,084	23,099	...	23,099	13,015
Oomrawatee Branch Railway...	...	...	...	...	...	...
This work was commenced in 1870-71, the expenditure during that year being Rupees 3,94,001 (£ 39,400, 2*s.*)						

NOTE.—The income shown was received during the period from 14th March to 18th July 1870, while the cost of maintenance is for the whole year; the working expenses, however, are for the period above indicated, so that the comparison between income and charges is not reliable.

SECTION IV.—FORESTS.

The term forest, in its more common acceptation, is hardly an appropriate name for a considerable proportion of what is nevertheless included in the forest lands of Berar. For in many of these tracts no trees are to be met with; save a few stunted babools and other hardy acacias, better fitted to afford food to camels than timber or even shelter to men.

Preservation of Babool.

163. Indeed in the valley of Berar itself clearance has been effected on so extensive a scale that even these patches of babool have now become few and far between. Attempts at their extension are tantamount to attempts at stemming the tide of cultivation which has set in so strong, of recent years, throughout the province. Therefore such attempts have neither been very general nor very successful; albeit made in recognition of a most pressing want, namely, scarcity of fuel, and of wood for the every day uses of agricultural and domestic life. Careful conservancy of such babool and other similar tracts as remain is thus nearly all that can be done in the direction now specially indicated. And this is felt both by the forest and the revenue officers as one of the most important of their duties in connection with forestry in Berar.

Forest-trees.

164. But Berar contains a fair share of real forest too. This is found in three main divisions or tracts: *first*, the forests of the south, which cover the mountain ranges bordering on the Paeenganga and its tributaries; *secondly*, those on the west, along the ghâts, about Buldana; and *thirdly*, those on the north, which clothe the lofty Gawalgarh hills, from their summits to their skirts, with foliage often impervious to the sun.

The most important of these forest ranges is the third, which covers the face of the highlands of the Melghât, and contains at least eleven kinds of valuable timber trees. Chief among these is the teak, the most generally useful of all the denizens of our Indian forests. This tract is thus described by Major Pearson—

"From the Seepna river eastward, and extending over the area between that river and the Kopra, as well as to the east and north-east of the Kopra, is the teak-producing tract of the Gangra valley. It includes

a parallelogram of about fifteen miles from east to west, and the same distance from north to south, or about 225 square miles; and I have no hesitation in saying that this is, without exception, both as regards the growth of teak-trees and the value of the timber, by far the best teak forest within the whole range of the Satpura hills" * * * I have never anywhere (except in the best sâl forests) seen any trees to be compared to the immense saj or sàdra *(pentaptera tomentosa)*, hardoo *(nauclea cordifolia)*, lendia *(lagerstrœmia pariflora)*, and behera *(termenalia bellerica)*; whose trunks run up to a height of sixty or seventy feet, as straight as pine trees, and without a branch."

The teak and tewas trees of the Melghât have yielded of late years a considerable revenue to Government. Other useful trees abound in the same tract, chief among which are the following—

Mango	(Mangifera indica.)
Mhowa	(Bassia latifolia.)
Babool	(Acacia arabica.)
Sendhi	(Elate Sylvestris.)
Sâj	(Pentaptera tomentosa.)
Dhâman	(Grewia latifolia.)
Jàman	(Eugenia jambolana.)
Tendu	(Diospyros ebenum.)
Siwan	(Gruelina arborea.)
Kowa	(Pentaptera arjoona.)
Kalam	(Nauclea orientalis.)
Chàr	(Buchanania latifolia.)

The bamboo also grows in considerable profusion throughout the Melghât; and forms an important item of forest revenue, at the same time that it lends a beauty peculiarly its own to the deep mountain gorges which it chooses as its *habitat*.

Establishments.

165. The establishment maintained for the conservancy of the forest resources of Berar, of which the above sketch is intended to convey some general idea, underwent no change during the year, and is composed as follows—

1	Deputy Conservator.
1	Assistant Conservator.
1	Forester.
5	Daroghahs.
3	Jamadars.
45	Watchers.

The expenditure incurred under the head of salaries for the above, and for their office establishments, amounts to rupees 2,173 (£217, 6*s*.) *per mensem*, not a large sum considering what an important addition may be expected to accrue to the fiscal resources of the province, when a careful yet not too unbending system of forest conservancy shall have produced its natural results in Berar.

State Reserves and District Forests.

166. The sub-division of the forest lands of Berar into reserved and unreserved which was explained in last year's Administration Report is still recognized. In the reserved tracts a more or less rigid system of conservancy is pursued under the immediate direction of the Deputy Conservator and his assistants. In the unreserved tracts, on the other hand, the District officers retain charge; and the same strict method of conservancy is not carried out as in the State reserves. In the case of the reserved forests the task of forest administration is comparatively easy. The management of the scattered woodlands lying beyond the pale of the State reserves is less simple. Under the *raiatwaree* settlement, the untenanted lands of a village belong, of course, to Government; and the fuel and grass which are yielded by them are valuable in these days of spreading tillage. No man has a right to these products gratis; yet all have been accustomed to take them gratis, or on payment of nominal grazing dues. How to collect a duty on fuel and bush-cuttings over all the waste lands surrounding and interlacing with the cultivated tracts, and avoid in so doing the infliction of unnecessary annoyance upon the people, thus forms one of the problems with which Forest officers—and District officers too—have to deal in Berar. And the system which has been adopted is to levy the dues in question—namely, the dues on minor forest produce—only on two cordons drawn along the skirts of the two ranges of hills which bound the Berar valley on the north and south. These hills are clothed extensively with brushwood, whence the lowlands of Berar draw the greater part of their fuel-supply; and the consumption of wood in the towns and cotton-manufactories is, under the system just noted, fairly regulated by means of light taxation. Throughout the rest of the province, the district forests have been declared to consist of certain valuable kinds of timber trees; which, when not private property, are preserved by the District officers from

indiscriminate felling. The same principle, it is understood, has recently been adopted in the province of Bengal.

Work accomplished during year.

167. The demarcation of State reserves—that is to say, the selection of tracts which, from their timber-producing capabilities or other characteristics, seem worthy of being taken over from the District officers and subjected by the Forest department to a regular system of conservancy—formed during the past year—as it must form for several years to come—one of the principal cares of the Forest officers in Berar. This work requires very patient consideration of numerous separate, and often conflicting, interests; and to hurry it is merely to undergo the risk of having afterwards to undo what has been done.

About 281 square miles were, however, added during the year under review to the State reserves of the province. These now comprise, in all, upwards of 781 square miles, of which 550 square miles, or 70·4 *per cent.* are situated in the Melghât. A great deal of work was also effected during the year towards demarcating the forest of Bairagarh in Melghât; and in the selection and examination of proposed state forests on the Paeenganga in the Basim sub-division, and at Kolapur and Patrote* in the Woon District. The transference of the late intelligent Deputy Conservator, Captain Douglas, from Berar to British Burmah very soon after he had completed an extensive tour through the districts under his charge, and before there had been time for him to carry the result of his researches into practical effect, has to some extent doubtless retarded the work of demarcation, and been otherwise detrimental to the interests of the Forest Department in these Districts.

One result of the past year's experience in the management of State-reserves seems to have been an increased anxiety on the part of the Forest officers to protect the reserved tracts from fire. A portion of the Byragarh forest, about 30 square miles in extent, has now for the second season been thus suc-

* In connection with the teak of the Patrote forest, the interesting superstition is noted that it is regarded by the natives much in the same light as our own Druid ancestors may have regarded their sacred oaks; for it is consecrated to the Goddess Dabee, and has therefore long been preserved from the woodman's axe. This prejudice interferes even with the sale of certain remnants of wood felled in the forest in question by our officers; as no purchasers are forthcoming for it; and, as far as the natives are concerned, it would be left to rot in the place where it is stored.

cessfully dealt with; to effect which a broad belt of clearing, called a fire-path, has been made all round it, except where the river Seepna forms its limit and affords a natural defence. Even on the further side of the fire-path, all grass was cleared away for a considerable distance in the early part of the season; and nine watchers were entertained to patrol its area. On this subject Captain Douglas writes as follows—

"Undoubtedly, the advantage, to young trees particularly, of the exclusion of fire can hardly be over-estimated. Instead of their being annually stunted and burned down until they can make a sufficient shoot in one year to overtop the range of the flame, they come up as seedlings, and are permitted to make uninterruptedly the annual growth which nature intended; and one cannot fail to be struck by the numerous saplings found struggling through the long grass in the protected tract which the fire must inevitably have killed. Another result should not be forgotten: the long grass which covers the ground, and feeds the *jangal* fires, on being preserved from fire for a number of years, annually dies down and rots during the rains, enriching the ground with a thick layer of decayed vegetable matter which is also supplemented by the defoliation of trees. Fire, too, when unable to kill the large trees, scorches their bark; burns and kills the seed they have shed; and often damages them to such an extent that they bear signs of the injury ever afterwards. The damage I have seen wrought by fire in the European forests leads me to the conclusion that if fires are not most carefully excluded, the effect caused by them will result in the loss of all the labour and money which have been laid out on the portions burned; so that I think it will be impossible to avoid protecting closely growing woods without risking their total ruin."

Inhabitants of the Forest.

168. The requirements of the population surrounding or inhabiting the reserved forests, and the prescriptive rights they possess in them are points of cardinal importance in forest administration. The Bairagarh reserve alone, the demarcation of which, as has just been stated, was nearly completed in the course of the year, comprehends an area of about 400 square miles of the roughest and most inaccessible portions of the Melghât. It is peopled almost entirely by an aboriginal tribe known as Koorkoos, who, with numerous Bheels and Gonds, have to this day held their ground in the mountainous parts of the Assigned Districts. As a rule, the inhabitants of the plains cannot be induced to settle in the Melghât, or even to visit it save for the shortest possible periods, on account of its extremely uncon-

genial climate.* The importance of conciliating the Koorkoos is thus all the more urgent; for if they were to migrate to some yet more inaccessible locality, as they are only too apt to do, then the operations of the Forest department would be brought to something like a stand-still. And yet Forest conservancy would be a sheer impossibility unless certain restrictions were imposed on these modern "wild men of the woods." For, left entirely to themselves, they would fell the noblest teak tree merely for the sake of obtaining the smallest piece of wood; and moreover their method of agriculture, if such it can be called, requires fresh land to be cleared and put under temporary cultivation every second or third year. In dealing with these aborigines, the principle adopted has been that the least possible interference with their existing customs should be attempted. Liberality of treatment is here so plainly for our own advantage that an opposite course would be as inexpedient as it would be unjust. No restriction is imposed upon them which can possibly be helped. For home consumption, they are permitted to help themselves to an unlimited supply of all forest produce, save Teak, Tewas, and Sheesham. In the matter of cultivation, they are required to obtain permission before clearing fresh land; but no such condition is imposed upon them with respect to tracts not actually covered with forest. And lastly, an experienced officer of the Commission was recently appointed to the administrative charge of the districts which they inhabit, for the express purpose of affording them his protection, and gradually assimilating their interests with those of the Forest department. The result of these measures has proved decidedly successful.

Plantations.

169. The steps taken during the year for extending and improving plantations may now be noticed.

Of the five experimental plantations which were formed in the preceding year, four have turned out well; and the saplings have weathered their first hot season without losing their healthy appearance. Deaths were comparatively few in number. Irrigation was not found necessary. And there seems little

* The principal ailments peculiar to the Melghât are fever, ague, enlargement of the spleen, and dysentery. These are specially prevalent after the rains, in September, October, November, and December. A great deal of difficulty is experienced, and medicine expended, in preventing the Forest Establishments from being disabled by sickness when employed in the Melghât.

room for doubt, judging from the results witnessed so far, that these plantations will ere very long prove remunerative.

The late Deputy Conservator, in submitting his annual Report, took occasion to endorse the view which had been expressed by his predecessor, that teak-seed germinates more freely when it has been stored for a year previously to its being sown than when it is sown soon after its fall from the tree. "This result," writes Captain Douglas, "has, in the present year's experience, again proved to be the case. Fresh seed and stored seed having been tried in some quantity in the same nurseries, and precisely under the same conditions, it is found that the stored seed germinates much more freely, and in much shorter time, than the fresh seed; while Mr. Ballantyne (the Forester) states that his experience in these forests certainly goes to prove that teak-seed does not naturally germinate the year it is shed. The case may be different in Madras and Burmah. I can, however, confidently assert that the most striking results are apparent here, while the same fact was remarked by me during my experience in the Central Provinces."

Bamboo Cultivation.

170. Attempts were made during the year to propagate the bamboo, by means of roots, in various parts of Berar where it had become nearly extinct. The Districts of Oomrawatee and Buldana were supplied with a quantity of roots. But when Captain Douglas inspected these during his cold weather tour, he arrived at the opinion that the result was not such as to warrant a repetition of the experiment. In only a few places were the roots alive, where, with constant attention and watering, they had been able to withstand the effects of the hot season. Packets of bamboo seed also were distributed to District officers for purposes of experiment, but the results have not yet been reported. In one portion of a State reserve (Geroo Mattergaon) the bamboo was found growing naturally. In a proposed reserve in the Woon District also, it was met with, but not in any quantity, or of well-grown habit. It is only in the forests of the Melghât that the bamboo seems to grow freely, and there, as already mentioned, it forms at present one of the principal articles of export.

Yield of Timber.

171. The State forests have during the past year been allowed complete rest; no timber having been supplied from them, except to meet a few

unimportant local requirements. Forest conservancy, it will be remembered, is still only in the bud in the Assigned Districts; the department itself having been constituted so recently as 1868. And the extremely exhausted condition of our forests will not warrant any large demands for timber being made upon them for many years to come.

Timber Depôts.

172. The quantity of timber received in the various depôts during the year was in too small quantity to merit report.

Finance.

173. The financial results of the department in the year under review contrast favourably with those obtained in the previous year; the net revenue realized in the former having been rupees 95,817-11-2 (£ 9,581, 15*s*., 4¾*d*.) against rupees 83,975-4-0 (£ 8,397, 10*s*.) in the latter. The following table contains the particulars—

ASSETS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR:

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Value of timber and other stock.	3,679 8 9		
Outstandings on account of sales and excess payments to Contractors	24,451 0 10		
		28,130 9 7	
Expenditure during the year...	....	82,057 7 5	
			1,10,188 1 0
Receipts during the year ...	....	1,77,279 3 3	

ASSETS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Value of timber	1,905 8 0		
Outstandings on account of sales and excess payments to Contractors	26,821 0 11		
		28,726 8 11	
			2,06,005 12 2
Gain on year's operations ...	....	....	95,817 11 2 (£ 9,582)

174. The interest taken by the officers of the Civil Administration, from the Commissioners of Divisions downward, in the work of forest conservancy was as marked as ever during the year under review; and but for this assistance indeed, the labours of the Forest officers proper would often be futile.

SECTION V.—AGRICULTURE.

In a province which, like Berar, is almost purely agricultural, and which raises produce of great commercial value, the improvement of cultivation is of primary importance as a step towards progress. But the difficulty of the step equals its importance: and the enterprise is one which can only be undertaken very cautiously by foreign officials with, perhaps, but little experience or practical skill in the science and art of agriculture.

Experimental Farms.

175. Two experimental farms which are established at Sheogaon and Oomrawatee have been in full working order throughout the year: and may fairly be said to be yielding good results in extending our knowledge of the conditions of agriculture in these districts; and even to some extent perhaps in recommending to the minds of the cultivators improved methods of husbandry.

On this subject the following remarks by the Commissioner of West Berar are worthy of consideration; even if they may not be accepted by all as absolutely and positively equivalent to ascertained facts—

"Whatever may be the result of our farming experiments, we know already," writes Mr. Lyall, "that a system of irrigation and water-storage will be of inestimable service to the country, if it can be effected at reasonable cost; wherefore more is anticipated from the researches and reports of the Irrigation Officer than from attempts to demonstrate the effects of superior tillage. An Engineer has been now for nearly two seasons prosecuting his surveys through these districts; some information has been gained; plans have been put in hand, and they will soon be tried. All comparative statistics show that agriculture in Berar requires more hands; and that while population is sparse the crops will be thin, especially in the outlying districts. In countries like England, where the supply of water is virtually inexhaustible, population increases in direct ratio to its means of subsistence in solid food, which means are slowly but continuously enlarged. But the supply of water is not so easily augmented by a man's instinctive labour; while it may not be too much to say that the population of more than one province in Central India cannot increase beyond the limit of its water-storage, and that this limit has been already reached. We know that the limit has been reached when the rivers and wells run so dry toward the end of the hot season that, in large tracts, water can only be got by labour of carriage or of digging; and when the use of the impure water to which the

poorest classes are then condemned brings on epidemics. Dr. Townsend, Sanitary Commissioner for the Central Provinces, has clearly shown the connection between impure and insufficient water, and the spread of cholera; so that we have here a plain illustration of the rule that disease is nature's device for restoring the proportion between population and the means of *healthy* subsistence. It would be possible, without straining facts, to show that no marked and wide-spread improvement in agricultural production can be anticipated while the water-supply in Berar falls to the dregs every year. It has been asserted in Kandesh, by the same reasoning, that small-pox has a perceptible effect on the revenue, by retarding cultivation. And there can be no doubt that the growth of our population, on which all progress in Berar must for the present depend, is much hampered by certain physical conditions which might be altered. But to alter them will cost money. Health is wealth, because it has usually cost wealth to procure; the existence of such a commodity as 'health unbought' might in these days be disputed."

Reverting now, however, to the experimental farms at Sheogaon and Oomrawatee, the extent of the former has to be noted as comprising 292, and that of the latter 213·5, acres of land. Both are under the charge of European Superintendents, who have some practical acquaintance with farming, and have undergone a course of special instruction at Kew. The Assistants to the Cotton Commissioner in East and West Berar exercise a general supervision over the farms. The sympathies of the District officers have, moreover, been enlisted on behalf of these institutions by a recent arrangement placing the farms and the establishments connected with them under the orders of the district and divisional authorities.

The primary design of the farms was to stimulate and direct the growth of cotton. But their scope is now being gradually extended to agricultural operations generally; since there is no saying when cotton may cease to hold its present commanding position among the products of the Assigned Districts; and at all events it seems plain that agriculture as a whole, and not merely the cultivation of a single product, is what ought to receive the attention of the administration.

Therefore, as has just been stated, the original cotton farms, under the judicious direction of Mr. Rivett-Carnac, have now developed into model-farms; the object of which is to improve, as far as may be, the general agriculture of the Assigned Districts; and to disseminate a knowledge of those processes which experience has proved to be the most favourable for cultivation. In furtherance of these aims, sons of native

farmers are employed upon the farms as apprentices; and many of the lads prove ready learners, and show much interest in the processes in operation.

Thus, at Sheogaon, while 180 acres, or 84·5 *per cent.* of the whole area, were devoted to cotton, 12 acres were sown with jawaree; and 11 acres with wheat, gram, safflower, and other products. The results obtained as regards cotton will be treated of presently, under a separate heading. Experiments with other produce gave the following results *—

Crop.	Yield per acre, in lbs.
Jawaree	538
Wheat	745
Gram	312
Muth	300
Moong	268
Flax	278
Peas	408

Experiments with Sorghee and Queensland maize have now been suggested. The latter crop, in its indigenous form of *makàee*, is already familiar to the Berar cultivator. On its straw he largely depends as fodder for his plough bullocks and other cattle. And if the Australian variety of this cereal could be made to produce in the Assigned Districts any thing like the yield which it does in Australia, a valuable addition would thus be made to the economic resources of the province.

Ploughing.

176. Full particulars regarding the experiments made during the year at the Sheogaon farm will be found in an interesting Report by its Superintendent, Mr. Dunlop, which was published *in extenso* as an Appendix to the HYDERABAD RESIDENCY ORDERS, dated 5th July last. The general absence of ploughing on arable land was one of the most marked peculiarities of the native method of agri-

* The attempts made during the past year to ascertain by actual measurements the average yield of each kind of crop upon a given area were of a more systematic kind than had hitherto been put in practice. The results of some of these experiments have already been published in a tabular form in the Agricultural Gazette of India of the 21st of August last. No positive inferences can be drawn from one year's experiment; but the impression suggested is that the produce per acre in Berar is comparatively low.

culture which attracted attention. The reasons given by the cultivators themselves for this omission on their part of what is regarded in England as an essential operation was, *firstly*, that the crops did not require ploughing; and *secondly* that, if their fields were ploughed, the sun would burn all the nutriment out of the soil. The practice followed throughout Berar is to leave the fields untouched from the time of reaping the crops until a short time before the succeeding sowing season; when a rude kind of harrow is passed once or twice over the land, which is then considered ready for the seed.

It was difficult to understand, however, why crops would not be benefitted in Berar as in most other parts of the world by ploughing; if only on the principle that by the turning up of the soil with the plough vegetable matter which would otherwise remain inert would be brought into contact with the atmosphere, whereby its decomposition would be hastened, and valuable compounds formed. And accordingly ploughing was one of the experiments instituted at the Sheogaon farm. After the first fall of rain a few acres were ploughed up, and sown with jawaree, which produced 660 lbs. of grain, and 2,582 lbs. of straw per acre, against 538 lbs. of grain and 3,318 lbs. of straw per acre yielded by land which had not been ploughed.*

Manures.

177. The important subject of manuring also received a due share of attention at the Sheogaon farm during the year. The manures experimented with were cotton manure, jail-*poudrette*, wood-ashes, and broken bones. The cotton-manure is reported to have proved very successful; land manured with it having yielded, in one experiment, 430 lbs. of seed cotton per acre, against 160 lbs. per acre on land not manured. It is considered, however, that the costliness of this kind of manure will prove a

* Compare, however, on this subject the views contained in the following passage extracted from the Agricultural Gazette of India of the 21st August last.—"Is deep ploughing always advisable? Certainly not: there are circumstances under which it would be simple madness to plough deep. Thus, many sub-soils consist of poor soapy clay, which, if turned up in any quantity, might remain for months on the surface of the land, doing great injury, and rendering it impossible to prepare a proper bed for the reception of seed. Again, some sub-soils contain a combination of sulphur and iron, which, if brought to the surface, would poison all vegetable growth for months afterwards, and probably result in the loss of at least one crop after the deep ploughing. Again, on a poor sand resting on a sandy sub-soil, which, through careful cultivation, has improved in quality, it would be the height of folly to plough under the richer surface and bring up the starved sub-soil."

bar to its general adoption. A ton of *poudrette*, brought from the Central Jail at Akolah, and applied to the fields, had apparently no effect whatever on the crops; a result ascribed to the fact of the earth employed in its preparation in the first instance having consisted of decayed basalt, which must doubtless have consumed much of the substance of the manure. Wood-ashes are said to have had no effect as manure; and experiments with bones also ended in failure, owing to no appliances for crushing the bones being available.

English ploughs appreciated by the natives.

178. Reverting to the subject of ploughing, the following extract from a Report by the Superintendent of the Sheogaon farm seems worthy of insertion in this place; if it were only to show that, however dominant may be the natural conservatism of the native mind in regard to agriculture, yet even here the principle of self-interest is capable of very plainly asserting itself—

"Last year," writes Mr. Dunlop, Assistant Commissioner and Superintendent of the Sheogaon Cotton Farm, "the bulk of the land was ploughed with the native plough, as the English ploughs are not strong enough to break up the hard soil; but now we use nothing but the latter, which are admirably adapted to our work, when used in the proper season, say from November till the end of April. The farm is supplied with seven English ploughs, made by Messrs. Cooke and Co., Messrs. Howard and Co., and Messrs. Ramson and Sims. You (*viz., the Deputy Commissioner*) have yourself seen them working and can judge how well they suit our purpose. Besides, they are more economical than the native plough, requiring only four bullocks instead of six. In short, we can plough an acre of land for rupees 4-8-0 (*9s.*); while ploughing with the native plough is calculated to cost rupees 6-15-0 (*13s., 10½d.*) per acre. The Patel of Allusna, the adjoining village, was so pleased with the working of the Government ploughs, that he borrowed them for a few days to plough up a portion of his own land; and a Desmook in this district, who cultivates about 1,000 acres, has asked me to procure a Howard's plough for him. I have no doubt that when they are more widely known, I shall receive more requisitions of this kind. The cost of each plough, delivered in Berar, is rupees 42 (£4, 4*s.*); and if each village took a plough, the original outlay would no doubt soon be recovered by saving in the expense of ploughing. It was at one time thought that it would be difficult to get the natives to work the English ploughs in a proper manner; but Mr. Batcock (the late Superintendent of Cotton experiments) assures me that he had one native ploughman on the farm whose work an English ploughman would find a difficulty in surpassing.

I can imagine no country better adapted to the use of the steam plough than this. The price of cotton has now fallen so low, and other products in proportion, that the native cultivator, to earn a comfortable living, must take more out of his soil than formerly. The better class of cultivators appear to realize the present state of things; and are I think willing to adopt measures to attain to a higher degree of agriculture; and a steam plough would rarely in the season be unemployed for want of orders. The present fall in prices may thus eventually have a good effect on this province. The cultivators may be forced to more industrious habits, and become less careless in preparing their produce for sale. It may also make them better appreciate the exertions of Government in connection with these model farms, and more ready to adopt the measures proposed to them. In my last Report, I mentioned that an enterprising native was making arrangements for bringing out a steam plough; but some financial difficulties have, I understand, prevented him from doing so."

179. The success which has attended the farm at Sheogaon has been due in a great measure to the spirit in which the late Superintendent of experiments, Mr. Batcock, set about his duties; and to the degree in which he won the confidence and interest of the natives; not condemning as absurd those opinions which he found held by people accustomed to cultivate the land for centuries past in their own interests; but, on the contrary, admitting his own imperfect knowledge of the climate and soil, and of the peculiar treatment of crops which such might possibly necessitate, and resting content with, first of all, gaining an insight into the native methods, and then offering his suggestions for their amendment. And the result as recorded by his immediate superior, Mr. Dunlop, is that "Mr. Batcock's excellent manner with the natives made him most popular in Allusna, "where he lived, and so highly respected by the majority of "the people of that village that he had little difficulty in "getting them to follow his advice."

Cost of Experimental Farms.

180. Financially, the results attained by means of the model farms have at least been cheap. For against a total expenditure of rupees 6,902 (£ 690, 4*s*.), there have been receipts from sale of produce, amounting to rupees 2,020 (£ 202), leaving a total outlay of rupees 4,882 (£ 488, 4*s*.)

Crops.

181. Turning now to the agricultural statistics of the province for the year, the cultivated area under each kind of crop may be approximately stated as follows—

Crops.	Oomrawatee.	Ellichpur.	Woon.	Akolah.	Buldana.	Basim.	Total.
Rice	1,249	5,889	13,336	351	10,033	14,021	44,879
Wheat	1,13,759	51,036	42,108	64,864	1,64,226	1,03,386	5,39,379
Jawaree	3,77,722	1,86,528	2,26,062	4,56,306	3,54,077	1,49,219	17,49,914
Other food grains ...	36,108	47,155	49,080	95,495	1,87,679	49,948	4,65,465
Oil seeds	41,516	16,638	40,811	60,262	40,790	7,340	2,07,357
Sugar-cane	539	211	47	188	3,994	5,458	10,437
Cotton	3,61,210	1,91,257	1,39,160	4,46,498	2,94,262	85,486	15,17,873
Opium	.....	.....	.....	.....	544	.....	544
Fibre	740	.....	505	717	635	345	2,942
Tobacco	9,218	6,294	1,511	7,083	5,333	1,117	30,556
Other products ...	52,768	52,562	36,192	2,20,224	1,96,802	97,916	6,56,464
Jagheer lands, of which details are not available	.....	.....	.....	39,269	46,768	91,331	1,77,368
Total...	9,94,829	5,57,570	5,48,812	13,91,257	13,05,143	6,05,567	54,03,178
Spring crop* ...	7,73,959	98,869	1,17,158	11,87,533	9,73,790	3,59,417	35,10,726
Autumn do. ...	1,89,417	4,58,701	4,31,654	1,64,455	2,84,585	1,54,819	16,83,631

The principal products of the spring crop are rice, cotton, jawaree, and thil; and of the autumn crop wheat, pulse, and oil-seed.

The breadth of land under cultivation in 1869-70, and 1870-71 respectively shows an increase of 1·5 *per cent.* acres in favour of the latter year. In a preceding Chapter of this Report the above result has already been attributed to the progress of the Survey, and the taking up of waste land. The increase chiefly showed itself as regards the cultivation of cotton, wheat and other food grains, and sugar. In the area sown with fibre and miscellaneous products, on the other hand, a falling off of about 26,000 acres had to be registered, as compared with the previous year.

Rice was sown most largely in the Basim and Woon districts. Wheat was grown extensively over the whole province; and sugar-cane chiefly in Basim and Buldana. Of certain sam-

* 31,453 acres of land were taken up for cultivation, but remained either uncultivated, or the seed did not germinate.

ples of Virginia tobacco which were produced in East Berar the Commissioner of that Division writes that the tobacco was "prime quality," and would command a good price in Eu- being perhaps too aromatic for native use, but well adapt- being made into cigars.

182. The importance belonging to this staple in Berar is too well known to require n. A special Commissioner has been engaged for the e or six years in the work of fostering its growth and ating its export in connection with the Central Provinces erar. The most marked results, as is every where known, attended his labours, and the labours of the District of- ers and others who have co-operated with him. And although Mr. Carnac himself has been very little in Berar, or even in the ntral Provinces, during the year under review, yet his care the cotton interests of the province has been as earnest, if perhaps as close, as ever; and the following notes on the ect, almost *verbatim* from his own pen, present a clear ex- ion of the results attained under this head during the past on.

own with Cotton in

183. In the following table the area sown with cotton in the season under report is shown and compared with the cotton acre- f the province during the two preceding years—

Divisions.	Districts.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
East Berar ...	Oomrawatee* ...	182,183	325,692	361,210	35,518	.....
	Ellichpur* ...	309,172	187,942	191,257	3,315	.....
	Woon	131,161	134,543	139,160	4,617	.....
	Total ...	622,516	648,177	691,627	43,450	.....
West Berar...	Akolah	406,862	411,690	446,498	34,808	.....
	Buldana ...	195,123	291,762	294,262	2,500	.....
	Basim	62,241	64,157	85,486	21,329	.....
	Total ...	664,226	767,609	826,246	58,637	.....
	Grand Total ...	1,286,742	1,415,786	1,517,873	102,087	.....

* The difference between the figures of the Oomrawatee and Ellichpur Districts during the seasons, 1868-69 and 1869-70, is due to transfers of territory between these Districts.

Increase during 1870-71.

184. Thus the area sown with cotton increased during the season 1870-71 from 1,415,786 acres, the figures of the season 1869-70, to 1,517,8[illegible] acres, being an increase of 7·21 *per cent.* Taking the cult[illegible]ed area of the province at 4,703,618 acres, the percent[illegible] cotton cultivation may be stated at 32·27 *per cent.*; a[illegible] crop may be said to occupy nearly two-fifths of the cu[illegible] lands of the Purna valley.

Relative area under Cotton in Berar.

185. The total area sown with [illegible] in India is roughly estimated at 12,8[illegible] acres. And assuming these figures to [illegible]lerably correct, the cotton acreage of Berar represents [illegible] 6·12 *per cent.* of the total area sown with this crop in In[illegible] When it is remembered also that the area under cotton cultiva[illegible]tion in the United States of America hardly exceeds 8,885,000 acres, the important dimensions attained by this crop in Be[illegible] will be clearly perceived. The great productive power of [illegible] American Cotton Belt, the care there taken in the cultiva[illegible] of the plant, and probably certain climatic and other ca[illegible] make the out-turn per acre in America very much larger [illegible] can be boasted of in Berar.

The Cotton season of 1870-71.

186. The season of 1870-71 was [illegible] without its anxieties; and conflicting re[illegible] were circulated soon after the comme[illegible] ment of the monsoon regarding the prospects of the [illegible] *First*, immediately succeeding the burst of the monsoon, t[illegible] was a long break of hot dry weather, which threatened to destroy the young plants. And then, when the rain did return, the down-pour was so heavy and continuous that it threatened, at one time, to cause considerable damage to the plants, which had already been seriously tried by the previous drought. The Chamber of Commerce at Bombay, and the mercantile world generally, were kept duly informed of the crop prospects by the reports periodically submitted by the Cotton Commissioner;—by whom the prospects of the crop, as perceptible at the close of December 1870, were reviewed as follows—

"According to the estimates of the Deputy Commissioners and the officers best qualified to form an opinion on the subject, the area under cotton cultivation in the Central Provinces and Berar—a tract supplying

about one-quarter of the cotton annually exported from Bombay—has certainly not decreased during this season, which, in consequence of the great fall of prices, must be considered to have been, on the whole, a discouraging one for the cultivators. As regards the effect of the season on the crop, the same authorities report that in the chief cotton-supplying district, the yield, if no unforeseen calamity occur, is likely to be an excellent one, and that the late rains which caused so much alarm affected but a small portion of the early crop. From the information given above, and from the enquiries made, which corroborated the above reports, I am inclined to believe that the effect of the rain was not very serious; and that, as but a small portion of the crop was ripe at the time, the damage will be found to be confined to the early pickings, and that, unless the rains returns, the quality of the cotton will improve as the season advances. And we may hope that, under present conditions, the exports from our Provinces will not fall short of a quarter of a million bales. But it must be remembered that if prices are very low, it generally happens that the local manufactures revive, and that a large quantity of cotton is brought up for local consumption, which affects the quantity available for export."

The Cotton Commissioner's Periodical Reports to the Chamber of Commerce.

In April last, however, the above opinion was modified in consequence of unfavourable weather; and the following report was then made—

"Judging from the experience of former years, I think it may be "fairly assumed, on the most moderate computation, that the total of "the exports of these Provinces at the end of the "present season will not fall short of 230,000 bales. "This is judged from the figures of former years given below, which "show the exports up to the same point in former seasons."

Forecast made in April.

Year.	Up to the 10th April.	Total at the end of the season.
	Bales.	Bales.
[illegible]	156,300 ...	230,000
1868-69*	237,038 ...	275,000
1869-70	133,917 ...	209,000
1870-71	155,089 ...	230,000

* This was an early season.

Estimate confirmed by the Exports.

187. Up to the end of May, which is generally considered the close of the cotton season, the exports from the Central Provinces and Berar amounted to about 235,000 bales, of which quantity about 210,000 bales were contributed by the Assigned Districts. This will show that the estimate formed by the Cotton department was not very inaccurate. In May, however, the price of cotton in Europe suddenly rose, in consequence of the improved state of affairs on the Continent of Europe. An unusual activity was communicated to the cotton markets of Berar, which has helped to assist the exports, as will be shown immediately.

There was fortunately no return of the "boll-worm" which caused so much damage during the previous season.* But in January, when the crop was ripe, and the picking was in progress, unseasonable rain returned, and much of the cotton was stained and damaged, a circumstance to be regretted as tending to affect the character of our produce.

Exports of Cotton from Berar during past season.

188. The exports from Berar will now be shown. The figures of the season under report are thus compared with those of former years—

	Bales of 400 lbs.		
	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
By railway	228,700	170,290	207,093
By road	4,300	5,698	2,172
Total...	233,000	175,988	209,265

The figures of the past season show an increase of nearly 19 *per cent.* over those of 1869-70; and, though falling short of the exports of 1868-69, which was a very favourable season, yet exhibit, on the whole, a satisfactory result, when it is remembered that the increase both in the area sown with cotton

* The subject of insects injurious to the Cotton-plant, and other farm crops, in Berar received the special attention of Mr. Batcock, Superintendent of Agricultural Experiments, during the year under review. The result of his researches will be found stated by himself in his Report, which, as already mentioned, forms a Supplement to the HYDERABAD RESIDENCY ORDERS, dated 5th July last.

and in the quantity exported has taken place in the face of the marked fall in the price of the staple shown in the accompanying statement—

Date.	1870.	1871.	Date.	1870.	1871.
January 14th...	9 3/8	6 5/8	May 6th ...	9 5/8	5 7/8
,, 21st ...	9 3/8	6 5/8	,, 13th ...	9 1/2	5 3/4
,, 28th...	9 3/4	6 5/8	,, 20th ...	9 7/16	5 3/4
February 4th...	9 1/8	6 1/2	,, 27th ...	9 3/4	6
,, 11th...	9 3/4	6 1/2	June 3rd ...	9 1/4	6 1/16
,, 18th...	9 3/4	6 1/2	,, 10th ...	9 1/4	6 3/16
,, 25th...	9 1/2	6 5/8	,, 17th ...	8 7/8	6 7/16
March 4th...	9 3/8–9 1/2	6 1/4	,, 24th ...	8 3/4	6 5/8
,, 11th...	9 1/4	6 1/4	July 1st ...	8 1/2	6 7/8
,, 18th...	9 1/4	6	,, 8th ...	8 1/8	6 7/8
,, 25th...	9 3/8	5 15/16			
April 1st...	9 3/8	6			
,, 15th...	9 1/2	6 1/8			
,, 22nd...	9 5/8	6 1/8			
,, 29th...	9 5/8	6 1/8			

Progress in the system of pressing the Cotton.

189. Not less satisfactory is the increase in the number of full-pressed bales that have been exported to Europe from Berar this season, a subject that has been referred to with satisfaction in former Administration Reports. In those reports too, the reason for considering the progress of the system of full-pressing as satisfactory has been explained. The figures are given below—

Years.	Full-pressed bales exported by railway from Berar.	Half-pressed bales.	"Dokras" or loose bags.
1865-66...	*In this year the whole of the cotton was exported in loose bags.*		
1866-67.....	644 ...	41,866 ...	574,338
1867-68.....	31,659 ...	145,733 ...	152,122
1868-69.....	65,957 ...	151,607 ...	30,993
1869-70.....	113,024 ...	52,136 ...	15,450
1870-71.....	155,125 ...	47,795 ...	12,516

The Central Provinces and Berar cotton fetch a somewhat higher price in Liverpool than "*Fair Dhollera.*" Thus when *Fair Dhollera* is selling at 7*d.*; *Hingunghât* would sell at about 7½*d.*; and *Fair Oomrawatee* at about 7¼*d.*

Analysis of these figures.

190. Thus in 1865-66, or only five seasons ago, a full-pressed bale was unknown in Berar; and the whole crop went down to Bombay in loose bags called *dokras*. In the season 1869-70, 66 *per cent.* of the cotton exported by railway consisted of full-pressed bales, *i. e.*, bales packed ready for export; 30 *per cent.* was half-pressed; and only 4 *per cent.* went down in loose bags. In the season that has just closed, the proportions were as follows—

Full-pressed cotton	...74·91 *per cent.*
Half-pressed	...23·08 „
Loose bags	... 2·01 „

The above result may be considered satisfactory when it is remembered that on the full-pressing of the cotton at the fountain-head the delivery of the staple in a clean and unadulterated state at the Factory in Europe greatly depends.

Proportion of the Cotton exported from Berar to the Cotton Supply of India.

191. The following figures will help to show that Berar, considering its area, plays a respectable part in supplying the markets of Europe with cotton. India may be said to export on an average about 1,676,000* bales of 400 lbs. each. These exports are supplied approximately as follows—

	Bales.
Bombay	1,179,000
Dharwar	25,000
Kurrachee	26,000
Coconada	32,000
Madras	124,000
Tuticorin	84,000
Calcutta	200,000
Rangoon	6,000
Total...	1,676,000

Berar, after providing its own requirements—or at least such of its own requirements as it does not prefer to leave un-

* These are the figures of 1868.

satisfied for the greater advantage of supplying the English markets with cotton—yields about 220,000 bales, or rather more than 13 *per cent.*, of the cotton exports of India; a high proportion considering the size of the province.

Full-Presses.

192. The number of full-presses now at work in Berar is as follows—

	Presses.
Khamgaon	8
Sheogaon	2
Akôt	2
Budnaira	2
Oomrawatee	4
Total...	18

All these presses, with the exception of the two at Akôt, are worked by steam power.

Thus Berar is now pretty well provided with presses; in fact it will be seen that about three-quarter of the bulk of the crop is now full-pressed. There is therefore not much room for more presses; but the description of press in use is being improved. Two presses on the newest and best principle are being set up at Khamgaon by the Mufassil Press and Ginning Company; and the same Company propose placing two new presses of the same character at Oomrawatee. When these are erected, the old presses will be removed to some smaller mart. It is also proposed to set up a new full-press at Akôt.

Improvement in the class of Presses used.

Half-Presses.

193. The half-presses are numerous. The bales turned out by them are clumsy and bulky; and are only used for cotton purchased for re-sale

in Bombay. The following is a list of these presses. They are at the best but a make-shift.

Divisions.	Districts.	Towns.	Number of half-presses.
East Berar ...	Oomrawatee ...	Oomrawatee ...	16
		Moortizapur ...	4
		Karinja ...	2
		Mungrool ...	1
West Berar ...	Akolah ...	Khamgaon ...	10
		Sheogaon ...	7
		Total...	40

Extraction of oil from the Cotton Seed.

194. It is pleasant to be able to note, in connection with the steam factories in Berar, that it is proposed to utilize during the rainy season parts of their machinery which in former years have remained idle owing to their being no cotton in the market at that season. The idea is to adapt a portion of the machinery so as to admit of the cotton-seed being husked and pressed, in view to the preparation of oil and oil-cake therefrom. It is to be hoped that this excellent scheme for utilizing, at one and the same time, machinery which would otherwise lie idle and great quantities of cotton-seed may meet with the success it deserves.

Satisfactory working of the Railway Traffic.

195. Before leaving this subject, it is to be noticed that the system of cotton-pressing, together with the improved arrangements of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company, has rendered the once periodical blocks in the transit of cotton a legend of the past. Indeed the traffic arrangements during the past season have been very satisfactory; and, thanks to the completion of a second branch railway, Berar may now boast of being thoroughly well provided with the means of railway transport for the most important item of its produce.

Experiments in Cotton cultivation.

196. The measures adopted for improving the cultivation of cotton have now to be referred to.

The experiments instituted during the year at the cotton farms of Sheogaon and Oomrawatee had to combat with a not very favourable season. But facts have at least been collected tending to show the advantages of deep ploughing and manuring. From an acre of land thus treated, 186 lbs. of cleaned cotton were picked on the Oomrawatee farm; whilst at Sheogaon a return of 150 lbs. was secured. When it is remembered that, taking even an extreme estimate, the average out-turn in Berar is not more than 100 lbs. to the acre, these results, conducted as they were with all the disadvantages of a capricious season, are not unsatisfactory.

Report on the Produce.

197. The following extract from the report of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce gives the judgment of the Chamber on the produce which was submitted to them for opinion, and it will be seen that the cotton grown in Berar from Hingunghât seed is declared to be superior to the produce of Hingunghât itself—

No. 1. *Hingunghât.*—"Very fine color, staple fine, long and very "strong; this cotton is superior to genuine Hingunghât "in every respect.

No. 2. *Bunnee.*—"Very good color, staple fine and strong, but a "little uneven.

No. 3. *Jurree.*—"Good color, fine staple, but hardly equal to No. 2.

No. 4. *Dharwar.*—"Good color and clean staple, soft and weak.

No. 5. *New Orleans, two years' growth in India.*—"Good white color, "staple fine, but irregular and rather weak.

No. 6. *New Orleans, grown from fresh seed.*—"Good white color, "staple fine and fair length, but deficient in strength."

Improved measures adopted.

198. The many methods mentioned in former reports of topping the plants, selecting the seed, &c., for the improvement of the crop were duly persevered in, and it is confidently hoped that they will bear fruit in due season.

Hybridization.

199. Major Trevor-Clarke's valuable instructions for improving the cotton plant by hybridization were also attended to; and hope is enter-

tained that it will be found possible to cross the hardy native plant with one or more of the long-stapled exotic varieties.

Failure of Exotic Cotton.

200. During the past year, however, as in previous seasons, the cultivation of exotic cotton has proved an utter failure.

Cotton yield per acre.

201. At Oomrawatee, the highest yield per acre of the several varieties of clean cotton is given below—

	lbs.
Bunnee	184
Hingunghât	180
Jurree	66
Dharwar	14
New Orleans	6½

The results at the Sheogaon farm were hardly more favourable; and were as follows—

	lbs.
Jurree	150
Bunnee	86
Hingunghât	56
New Orleans	18
Dharwar	24

Opening of the Oomrawatee Railway.

202. In conclusion, the opening of the Branch State Railway to the cotton market of Oomrawatee seems to demand a brief notice. By the construction of this line, a want has been supplied; and the arrangements for carrying the cotton crop in this Province may now be described as complete. The line was opened on the

17th of February ; and up to the end of June the following traffic had been carried—

	Exported.			Imported.		
	No.	Weight in maunds.	Charges.	No.	Weight in maunds.	Charges.
			Rs.			Rs.
Full-pressed bales of cotton	42,009	208,835	3,52,847	.....	.....	.....
Half-pressed do.	3,207	25,812	67,372	.....	.....	.....
Piece goods	25	59	145	984	4,718	17,496
Twist	.....	.....	.....	230	898	1,970
General goods	.....	16,292	12,384	.....	118,440	1,05,611
Passengers	9,186	.....	9,817	7,133	.....	.....
Parcels, luggage, horses, carriages, and dogs.....	533	1,178	1,606	510	2,740	1,352
Total...	54,960	252,176 or tons 9,231.	4,44,170	8,857	126,796 or tons 4,641.	1,26,429

The Khamgaon Railway.

203. The traffic on the little Khamgaon line also has been considerable, 42,405 bales, or about 7,572 tons, of cotton having been carried in the season.

Prospects of present season.

204. It is somewhat early to give a forecast of the prospects of the present season. But from East Berar, where there has been heavy rain, the reports are favourable. In West Berar, and more especially in the southern tracts of that Division, the rainfall during the month of June and the first-half of July was very scanty; so that much anxiety was at one time felt. But more recent accounts show that sufficient rain has fallen to place the crop beyond present danger, and to remove for the time the first of the many anxieties of the season.

Stock.

205. According to the most accurate returns available, the number of horned cattle in Berar is about 1,839,670; the number of horses and ponies about 31,444; camels 264; donkeys 17,719; sheep and goats 288,780. Carts are returned as 100,371 in number; and ploughs as 90,568.

The cattle suffer considerably from want of water every hot weather, when they grow very lean. Improved arrangements for the storage of water throughout the province would, in the item of the health of the cattle alone, repay in a very few years the cost of construction. Nothing of the nature of a murrain occurred during the year.

Horse-breeding.

206. The experiment mentioned in last year's Administration Report of introducing small Arab stallions adapted in size to the mares of the country has turned out, so far as it has gone, successful. The little horse "Jairam," known on the turf of Western India for many years as a racing galloway of rare pluck and stoutness, was the stallion employed; having been purchased for a small sum from his late owner, H. H. Agha Khan of Bombay. The Deputy Commissioner of Buldana, Major Allardyce, who has charge of the horse, writes that he has already found favour among the horse-breeders of the district; and has had, in all, 46 mares sent to him.

Applications from different parts of the province for another stallion of a similar description with "Jairam" have been received; and remain uncomplied with only because it is almost impossible to find horses of the right kind.

"The applications for the services of 'Jairam,'" says Major Allardyce, "are more numerous than they were, and are on the increase. Many have to be refused, to the no small disappointment of parties who bring their mares from a distance. In a few years, we ought to observe a very marked improvement in the class of horses and ponies. Many of the well-to-do Patels and others appear to be taking an interest in horse-breeding."

Orders have been issued for the institution of a horse and cattle-show at Akolah; and the result will form in due time the subject of report.

SECTION VI.—PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOUR.

207. The subjoined Table shows the average price of produce in the Province during 1870-71, as compared with 1869-70—

Particulars.	1869-70. Per maund of 82 lbs. East Berar.	1869-70. Per maund of 80 lbs. West Berar.	1869-70. Provincial average.	1870-71. Per maund of 82 lbs. East Berar.	1870-71. Per maund of 80 lbs. West Berar.	1870-71. Provincial average.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cotton, cleaned	25 0 0	32 15 7	28 15 9	17 0 0	13 3 8	15 1 10
Wheat	4 0 0	4 9 8	4 4 10	3 9 0	2 15 6	3 4 3
Gram	5 0 0	5 1 9	5 0 10	3 7 6	2 11 7	3 1 6
Rice	7 0 0	6 0 10	6 8 5	4 2 10	4 3 9	4 3 3
Jawaree	2 0 0	1 15 11	1 15 11	1 8 3	1 6 11	1 7 7
Oil seeds...	3 8 0	3 11 9	3 9 10	2 15 8	4 7 6	3 11 7
Tobacco	14 0 0	19 8 0	16 12 0	12 7 1	13 1 1	12 12 1
Plough bullocks, each	100 0 0	56 12 8	78 6 4	54 0 0	43 12 9	48 14 4
Buffaloes... do.	80 0 0	53 8 0	66 12 0	38 0 0	40 5 4	39 2 8

It will be perceived that, with the single exception of oil-seeds, prices have all fallen considerably in the course of the past year.

Labour.

208. The price of labour on the whole has slightly decreased, as will be seen from the average noted below. This has doubtless depended on the fall in the price of food, cotton, and other commodities.

	1869-70. East Berar.	1869-70. West Berar.	1870-71. East Berar.	1870-71. West Berar.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Skilled ... ... } ... Wages per diem. ... {	1 0 0	0 13 0	0 13 2	0 13 0
Unskilled ... ... } {	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 4	0 4 4
Cart with bullocks ... ... do.	1 3 11	1 1 4	1 1 4	0 15 8
Camels, each... ... ... do.	0 10 8	0 12 4	0 8 8	0 13 4
Donkeys,* per score ... ... do. ...	6 14 8	3 10 8	6 4 8	3 2 8
Bullocks, per pair ... ... do. ...	0 11 0	0 11 8	0 11 6	0 12 4

* It thus appears that donkey-labour is worth in East Berar twice what it is worth in West Berar.

On this subject the Commissioner of West Berar writes as follows—

"Though very remarkable immigration into these districts of labouring men and artizans, with their families, from the Central Provinces and from Northern India, especially from Bundelkund, has brought down the rate of wages considerably this year, it is still at a rate sufficient for comfortable subsistence; and as food is now very fairly cheap, the price of labour would probably have fallen still more if the demand for it were not still so active in this prosperous country. I have good reason for asserting that upwards of 28,000 persons left the Nagpur Division for Berar in 1870; while from Northern India have come down just that class of working men which we so much need—the carpenters, blacksmiths, and other handicraftsmen."

It would be curious to enquire what share in producing the above result is ascribable to the retention of the *raiatwaree* system in Berar, in preference to the foreign, and perhaps uncongenial, method of revenue administration which prevails in the Central Provinces; or whether the income-tax can have had any thing to do with the remarkable immigration in question; for that impost, as Government is aware, is not levied from the inhabitants of the Assigned Districts.

SECTION VII.—MINES AND QUARRIES.

Salt.

209. The salt wells of the Akolah district, now no longer worked, form a curious physical feature of the Berar valley. They lie in a brine-bearing stratum some fifty miles in length and ten in breadth, on both sides of the Purna river, the principal wells being close to Dahihanda, a village about 15 miles N. N. E. of Akolah.

In the year 1855-56 there were 398 wells at work; and the annual revenue which these yielded amounted to rupees 24,000 (£2,400), although the appliances used were of a rude description. The system pursued was as follows: wells of small diameter, three or four feet only, were sunk to a depth (near Dahihanda) of ninety to one hundred and twenty feet, the sides being prevented from falling in by a kind of basket work. Immediately over the briny stratum, there was found a band of sandstone grit, on piercing which the brine rose in the wells with great violence. The brine was raised by a bucket and rope; and was evaporated by exposure to the sun in shallow pans.

The salt produced is stated to have been rendered bitter by deliquescent salts, which could no doubt have been easily removed by proper treatment. Probably the mere pouring off of the mother-liquor after a certain proportion of the salt had been deposited would have sufficed for this purpose.

Soda.

210. Soda is obtained in considerable quantities from the remarkable Lonar lake, which occupies what is supposed to be the crater of an extinct volcano in the Buldana district.

The sides of the crater are almost perpendicular and about 500 feet in height.

When the lake partially dries up in the hot weather, a crystalized deposit known as "papri" is collected from the edges. This contains about 20 *per cent.* of carbonate of soda, and some common salt. The underlying mud is also sold, but it contains only eight or nine *per cent.* of soda. The richest product of the lake however is "Dalla," which is obtained in lumps of crystals by divers when the lake is full. These are got from

the sides of two openings which appear filled in the hot season with a thick black slime. The divers cannot work at that time; but when the slime is diluted by the lake filling in the rains, they go down and bring up the lumps. It is not known whether these are portions of a solid deposit, or "soda mine," or whether they are formed every season by soda springs welling up from below.

Quarries.

211. Building stone of one kind or other is found almost everywhere in Berar, except along the valley of the Purna.

In most places it is a hard intractable basalt, with a very irregular fracture, and almost impossible to dress. Some of it is liable to decay on exposure to the weather; and the works of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company in Berar have suffered from this cause.

A great *fault* in the geological strata, crossing the country in an east and west direction, close to the foot of the Gawalgarh range north of Ellichpur exposes a series of sand-stones and lime-stones, some of which are well adapted for building purposes.

In the Woon district there exist extensive beds of lime-stone and sand-stone. The former will probably ere long become of importance in supplying the necessary flux without which the iron ore of the Wardah valley cannot be economically worked.

Iron ore.

212. Iron ore has been found in the Buldana district, in the hills about Karinja, and among the low ranges close to Oomrawatee on the north-east. But the only deposits likely to be worked are those of Woon, where, especially in the Tanak hills to the south of the district, the valuable description called hæmatite occurs in abundance. Some of the beds examined were stated to contain from 9 to 17 feet in thickness of ore, which gave on analysis from 53 to 68 *per cent.* of iron. These deposits appear to have been worked ages ago; some of the slag contained as much as 34 *per cent.* of iron.

Coal.

213. The most important portion, however, of the mineral wealth of Berar lies in the valuable deposits of coal in Woon, forming by far the larger part of the Wardah coal field.

As stated in last year's Administration Report, this field was explored, on both sides of the Wardah, during the cold season of 1869-70, by Mr. Hughes, of the Geological Survey.

The coal occurs in the Barakar beds of the Damuda series; and these beds are, on the right or Berar bank of the Wardah, fortunately found at a very moderate depth. Coal was struck at Pisgaon near Mahdi or Mardi at a depth of 77 feet, and the seam showed 30 feet of coal. It is reported to be of as good quality as any yet found in this field.

Early in the year under review, the executive charge of the boring operations for the further examination of the field, was made over, under the orders of the Government of India, to the local authorities, the Geological Survey retaining the professional direction of the works.

The services of Mr. Smyth, previously employed under Mr. Hughes, were transferred, together with the necessary tools, to the Local Administration. Application was made to the Government of India for the sanction of establishments both for completing the exploration, and for the experimental working of the coal-field. With the latter object it was proposed to employ a Mining Engineer to sink one or two trial shafts, and get up sufficient coal to allow of actual trial being made as to its qualities for locomotive purposes on the railway. Boring was carried on by Mr. Smyth up to the setting in of the rains of 1870; by which time bore holes had been sunk at the following places: Bellora, Nilja, Junara, Boregaon, Gaori, Rajur, Sakri, Pisgaon, and Manki. Some of these were sunk less with the expectation of actually striking coal, than with the object of defining the limits of the various strata. Good coal was met with at four places: Nilja, Junara, Rajur, and Pisgaon.

As it was evidently necessary to supplement the borings with trial shafts, arrangements were made after the rains to carry out the proposals submitted earlier in the year to the Government of India. A Mining Engineer, Mr. Bourne, was provisionally engaged; tools and plant were collected; and in March 1871 a shaft was commenced at Pisgaon, and sunk 19 feet. This site had been selected, after personal inspection by the Superintending Engineer, and on the advice of the Geological and District authorities, as in all respects most suitable

for a trial pit. But just as every thing was in full working order, and hopes had begun to be entertained that in less than a month coal ready for trial would be delivered at the railway, instructions were received to limit the operations to borings, and to stop the shaft. These orders were, on reconsideration, modified by the Government of India; but this was not done until the season was too far advanced to admit of the work being pushed on, as it will now be as soon as the cold weather sets in.

The progress made has therefore been limited to extending and completing the exploration of the limits of the field explored by Mr. Hughes in 1869-70. The past year's work has had the advantage of Mr. Hughes' own guidance and advice, as well as, for a part of the time, his personal presence. It is to be regretted that ill-health compelled him to leave before the end of the season.

SECTION VIII.—MANUFACTURES.

In a purely agricultural country like Berar, there is naturally very little to record under the present heading—

"Cotton cloth, mostly of the coarser kinds"—writes Mr. Lyall—"though finer textures can be made to order; some stout carpets, and some *charjamahs*, or Indian saddles, are made within the province. A little silk-weaving goes on; and the dyes are good at certain places. At Dewalghat, near Buldana, they forge steel of fair quality. Nagpur supplies fine cloths: nearly all articles of furniture or luxury come from the west; and almost the whole labour of the province is more profitably employed in raising raw produce to pay for them."

214. In the town of Ellichpur there are a few families who make small carpets when they receive an order; but, whenever a task is done, the looms lie idle till another order comes in. Even with these families, however, carpet-making is not a regular calling; but is taken up only in the intervals between other avocations. The American war, by raising the price of cotton so remarkably, checked even the limited manufactures which have ever been known in Berar.

215. The jail at Akolah is bestowing instructions in cloth-manufactures very largely. But in the opinion of the Commissioner of the Division, "the knowledge does not take root in the country;" for the proficient is dishonest, and without capital; and, when discharged from prison, he reverts too frequently to his old courses; so that the skill he has acquired is lost even upon himself.

Among the "educational appliances" which were sent from Berar to the recent International Exhibition, a Marhattee globe seems to have attracted notice.

SECTION IX.—TRADE.

216. The best mode of obtaining reliable statistics under this head has formed the subject of much consideration, and of some practical experiment too, during the past year. The posts established for the purpose of registering imports and exports as they pass cannot be said to have worked very satisfactorily; and it is under contemplation to enlist the agency of the Patels in carrying out this work.

217. The general results of the trade of the Province, by rail and road, during the year are given below: but the figures, it must be noted, cannot be accepted as any thing better than approximations—

		Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
East Berar.	From Central Provinces; (northern and eastern border) ...	2,54,05,029	2,02,18,070	4,56,23,099
	From Central Provinces and Nizam's Country; (south-east and southern border.) ...	15,83,221	12,14,440	27,97,661
West Berar.	From Khandeish and Bombay; (western border) ...	86,39,260	1,13,35,193	1,99,74,453
	From Aurungabad and Jalna; (south-western border) ...	11,16,910	32,78,290	43,95,200
	Total...	3,67,44,420	3,60,45,993	7,27,90,413
		£3,674,442	£3,604,599	£7,279,041

No comparison in detail of the above statistics with those of the previous year has been attempted, owing to the palpable errors which were contained in the returns furnished for the latter year.

The total value of imports entering the province by rail is stated at rupees 1,45,74,385 (£1,457,438, 10*s.*), and of those entering by road at rupees 2,21,70,035 (£ 2,217,003, 10*s.*); while rupees 1,81,54,577 (£ 1,815,457, 14*s.*) worth are said to have been exported by rail, and rupees 1,78,91,416 (£1,789,141, 12*s.*) worth exported by road. By weight, again, 1,270,627 maunds (about 101,650,160 lbs.) were imported, and 1,333,818 maunds exported by rail, and about 1,530,560 maunds imported and 1,006,353 maunds exported by road during the year.

Oomrawatee Railway-borne goods.

218. The Oomrawatee State Railway, which was publicly opened for traffic on the 17th February 1871, carried, up to 6th May 1871, the following goods—

	Maunds.
Cotton	110,626
Piece goods	3,025
Twist	312
General goods	75,598
Parcels, luggage, &c..	3,266
Total...	1,92,827

Principal articles imported.

219. The following were the principal articles imported into the province during 1870-71—

	**Maunds.*
Cotton	460,389
Sugar and goor	152,528
Salt	248,711
Wheat	302,093
Rice	282,773
Other grains	258,080
Oil seeds	91,805
English piece goods	42,522
Country cloth	49,006
Tobacco	18,131
Dyes	23,562
Opium	5,262
Ghee and oil	46,502

* The *maund* or *man* here referred to is equal to about lbs. 80 avoirdupois.

Exports.

220. The articles principally exported from the province during the year were—

	Maunds.
Cotton	1,337,552
Sugar	19,890
Salt	65,874
Wheat	29,530
Rice	35,814
Other grains	389,098
Oil seeds	46,085
English piece goods	17,612
Country cloth	23,903
Tobacco	15,499
Dyes	12,336
Opium	4,304
Ghee and oil	30,395

221. The following table classifies the trade of the province according to carriage—

	Exports.		Imports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rupees.		Rupees.
By rail 1870-71 ...	1,333,118	1,81,54,577	1,270,627	1,45,74,385
By road 1870-71 ...	1,006,353	1,78,91,416	1,530,560	2,21,70,035
Total 1870-71 ...	2,339,471	3,60,45,993	2,801,187	3,67,44,420
		£ 3,604,599		£ 3,674,442

Fairs.

222. Of the fairs held in Berar, that at Dewalgaon Rajah, in the Buldana District, is the largest. It takes place every year in October, and lasts for

about 10 days. The attendance last year was estimated at upwards of 80,000 people; and merchandize valuing rupees 4,65,619 (£ 46,561, 18*s.*) was brought to the fair which was, on the whole, a successful one, notwithstanding the damage done by rain to the goods of many of the traders.

Besides that at Dewalgaon Rajah, five other and smaller fairs are held annually in the Buldana District. All these were well attended during the year of report; and the arrangements made by the police proved most efficient. No instance of epidemic disease was noted.

The number of booths erected at the Dewalgaon Fair amounted to 1,044; of which 554 were from the Nizam's country, 379 from other parts of Berar, 101 from the Bombay Presidency, and 10 from the Central Provinces. The following were the principal articles brought for sale—

	Value.			
	Rupees.	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Piece goods	80,375 =	8,037	10	0
Country cloth	78,820 =	7,882	0	0
Woollen „	14,787 =	1,478	14	0
Silk	4,970 =	497	0	0
Precious stones	30,100 =	3,010	0	0
Gold and silver ornaments	29,950 =	2,995	0	0
Brass utensils	30,550 =	3,055	0	0
Copper	15,300 =	1,530	0	0

223. The following is a list of other fairs held in Berar during the year—

Bhyram, in the Ellichpur District.	Patrote, in the Woon District.
Nagardass, „ Basim „	Sonatty, „ Mehkur „
Woon, „ Woon „	Futtekelda, „ „ „
Warra, „ „ „	Gomedar, „ „ „
Assagaon, „ „ „	Chicklee, „ „ „
Urgaon, „ „ „	Pimpulgaon Devee, „ „

The total number of people attending the fairs at Bhyram and Nagardass may be roughly estimated at 106,289 souls; and the aggregate value of the merchandize exposed for sale at

rupees 5,50,500 (£55,050). The following were the principal articles exposed, arranged in the order of their preponderance as near as can be stated—

	Rupees.	£.	s.	d.
Cloth and blankets	3,74,200 =	37,420	0	0
Copper and brass pots	92,730 =	9,273	0	0
English and country made piece goods ...	44,600 =	4,460	0	0
English hardware	12,300 =	1,230	0	0
Silk	9,785 =	978	10	0
Cocoanuts and spices	9,700 =	970	0	0
Shoes	2,550 =	255	0	0
Sweetmeats	2,000 =	200	0	0
Bangles	1,600 =	160	0	0
Beads	1,098 =	109	16	0

CHAPTER IV.

INSTRUCTION.

SECTION I.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Only one Government Chaplain, a clergyman on the Madras Establishment, is located in the Assigned Districts. He has his head-quarters at Ellichpur; and in conjunction with another chaplain of the same establishment who is posted at Aurungabad, the chief station of the Hyderabad Contingent, ministers not only to the scattered Christian communities of Berar but to his own share of the congregations distributed throughout the Nizam's territory proper, namely, in the cantonments of the Contingent.

224. At Ellichpur, the church is still unfinished through want of funds. At Oomrawatee, however, and perhaps also at Akolah, suitable places of worship are, it is hoped, fast approaching completion.

225. A Mission in connection with the Diocese of Bombay, and under the care of an ordained native Pastor, conducts its operations, in the Buldana District.

SECTION II.—EDUCATION.

Financial Statistics.

226. The sources from which the expenditure under the head of Education is defrayed in the Assigned Districts are (1) the general provincial revenues; (2) a special educational cess of one *per cent.* upon the land revenue; (3) public subscriptions; (4) pupils' fees; and (5) miscellaneous including savings and refunds. The quotas yielded by the above separate sources during the year under review bore the proportions of 86·2 *per cent.*, 20·1 *per cent.*, ·31 *per cent.*, ·67 *per cent.*, and ·95 *per cent.* respectively to the aggregate amount expended.

The subjoined comparative statements give the figures, first on the side of income, and secondly on that of expenditure—

INCOME.

	1869-70.		1870-71.
	Rupees.		Rupees.
From provincial revenues	2,51,520	...	2,75,250
From local sources, *viz.*—			
1. Educational cess	61,245	...	64,154
2. Subscriptions and donations ...	...	...	1,009
3. Pupils' fees	2,001	...	2,142
4. Miscellaneous, including Savings and Refunds	...	...	3,034
	63,246	...	70,339
Total ...	3,14,766	...	3,45,589
	£ 31,477	...	£ 34,559

EXPENDITURE.

	1869-70.	1870-71.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
Direction and its subsidiary charges ...	48,744 *a* ...	23,454
Inspection and ... do. ...	31,575 ...	28,966
Government higher class and other schools	2,05,712 *b* ...	2,09,436 *b*
Buildings...	6,105 ...	20,280
Government contribution to Grant-in-aid institutions	... ...	2,389
Central Book Depôt at Akolah ...	12,565 ...	14,539
Miscellaneous	8,599 *c* ...	20,236 *d*
Total ...	3,13,300 ...	3,19,300
	£ 31,330 ...	£ 31,930
Of which		
From general revenues	2,62,257 ...	2,39,680
Local sources	51,043 ...	79,620

Thus an increase of rupees 23,730 (£ 2,373) in the receipts from general revenue, as compared with those of the preceding year, was attended by a decrease of rupees 22,577 (£2,257, 14*s.*) in expenditure; and an increase of rupees 7,093 (£ 709, 6*s.*) in the receipts from local funds was attended by an increase of rupees 28,577 (£ 2,857, 14*s.*) in the outlay defrayed from the same.

---

a.—Includes rupees 24,617 (£ 2,461, 14*s.*) for three years official postage charges adjusted in arrears during the year in question.

b.—Includes scholarships and prizes:

	Rupees.	£.	s.	d.
1869-70	5,305 =	530	10	0
1870-71	5,780 =	578	0	0

c.—Includes rupees 6,395 (£ 639, 10*s.*) on account of items held under suspense.

d.—Includes rupees 20,000 (£ 2,000) on account of contribution to other funds.

The expenses during the past two years under the several heads of expenditure, and the percentages borne by these to the total expenditure were as follows—

	1869-70.		1870-71.	
	Rs.	Per-centage.	Rs.	Per-centage.
Direction and its subsidiary charges	48,744	15·6	23,454	7·3
Inspection and do. ...	31,575	10·1	28,966	9·1
Government higher class and other schools	2,05,712	65·7	2,09,436	65·6
Buildings	6,105	1·9	20,280	6·4
Government contribution to grant-in-aid institution ...	...	...	2,389	·7
Central book depôt at Akolah	12,565	4·	14,539	4·5
Miscellaneous	8,599	2·7	20,236	6·4

The diminished cost of direction in 1870-71 arose in part from the fact of three years' postal charges having been debited in 1869-70 in adjustment of arrears, and partly also from a decrease in printing charges, and in the allotment for travelling; while the reduction in the cost of inspection was due to the lamented death of the Reverend James Aitken, Inspector of West Berar; whose place has not been filled up, pending certain changes which whenever practicable it is in contemplation to propose should be made in the staff of the Berar educational department. The increase in the item of Government higher-class and other schools was caused by the opening of two new female schools, to the maintenance during the whole year of two schools which had been in existence only during a portion of the preceding year, to the establishment of ten vernacular scholarships, and to an increase of scholars in the Normal school.

Under educational cess, the balance in hand on April 1st 1870, for the six districts, amounted to rupees 87,940-6-8 (£ 8,794, 10*d.*); and the receipts—which were collected in January and March 1871—amounted to rupees 70,333-11-0 (£ 7,033, 7*s.*, 4½*d.*), while the expenditure during the year amounted to rupees 59,827-3-0 (£ 5,982, 14*s.*, 4½*d.*), leaving a balance on 31st March last of rupees 98,446-14-8 (£ 9,844, 13*s.*, 10*d.*). Owing to the measure resolved on of reducing the number of schools maintained from the provincial revenues, by transferring a certain number of the village-

schools to the educational cess, it was thought expedient to carry over as large a balance as possible of the educational cess to the following year.

Inspection.

227. The 44 middle-class schools were examined on an average 4·3 times in the course of the year; the 270 lower class schools above twice on an average; the 27 female schools 3·5 times; and the Normal school 7 times, exclusive of the Director's own visits to all these schools, and of those paid by the late Mr. Aitken. Dr. Sinclair himself inspected some of the schools of all kinds in each of the six districts in the course of the year. From all that he witnessed, he concluded that the work of the schools had been progressing with regularity; while from his own examinations of the schools he was able to perceive that many of the defects complained of during the last few years had been eradicated. "The progress," he observes, "has certainly been great, however dissatisfied one may still feel at the absolute stage as yet attained."

The following remarks from Dr. Sinclair's own pen refer forcibly to one of the numerous difficulties which the schoolmaster has to contend with in Berar, as in other parts of India :—

"Besides sickness, the causes of absence (*of the pupils from their classes*) were either agricultural or social. In the season for cotton-picking especially, the children are very useful. * * * But marriage is the chief cause of absence, and that in several ways. Sometimes a boy whose marriage ceremony took place one or two years previously is invited to spend from a week to a month with the parents of his bride; and not only he but his younger brothers and sisters. * * Again, a boy is attending his own marriage ceremony; and this causes not only his absence from school, but that of a large number of his friends; for not to give invitations, or not to accept invitations, on such occasions would cause heart-burning and alienation. Again, a mother is invited to a marriage in another village; and she takes with her the children, at any rate the younger ones. I enter into this matter more fully this year, as on no previous occasion do I remember to have seen so many marriage-processions, or houses decorated for marriage, as I did during the last three months of 1870-71; nor had I met with so many instances of boys absent from school especially in the junior classes—which were attributed to "attending marriage." To interfere with these social institutions at present in the name of education would, in my opinion, be very impolitic. It is to be hoped however, that after a time, the educated may themselves bring in some salutary reforms."

The following are the general remarks offered by Dr. Sinclair on the three topics of Hindoostanee schools;* female schools; and indigenous schools respectively—

(1.)—"*Hindoostanee Schools.*—The chief defect in the majority of the Hindoostanee masters is their most imperfect knowledge of arithmetic. Such have been warned that they will be brought to study in the Normal school, as vacancies occur in it, to improve their knowledge, especially of arithmetic and geography. In the meantime, I have requested the Head-master, or his First Assistant, of the English-marathee school in the same town to examine and teach the arithmetical class of the Hindoostanee schools regularly once a week, and give the masters themselves every assistance and advice, in a kind and conciliatory way."

(2.)—"*Female Schools.*—These are much in the same condition as they were last year. The intelligence and attainments of some of the little girls are quite wonderful for their years. But the early age at which the present social usages of the country cause them to cease attending school renders the acquisition of much knowledge impossible. Still I am hopeful that, if steadily persevered in and if not pushed on too rapidly for the feelings of the people, female education will, in the next generation, or in the one succeeding it, bring forth much fruit."

(3.)—*Indigenous Schools.*—To methodize in a manner the instruction given in the indigenous schools, without interfering with its character; to bring them under the influence of the Inspecting officers, with the free consent of the Indigenous masters, and to make them in the larger towns feeders to the Government schools, by a scheme of grants-in-aid that would not be expensive, and that could be easily worked, I visited a large number of these schools, examined the pupils, and consulted the indigenous masters and the people on the best way of giving aid."

Educational Institutions.

228. Not counting an aided Christian school at Yeotmahal in the Woon District—which had to be closed for want of pupils shortly after the commencement of the current official year,—there were in the Assigned Districts in 1870-71—

344 Government Educational Institutions; and
110 Unaided Indigenous Schools.

In point of number, perhaps, these figures represent all that is as yet to be desired; for the Educational Department pro-

* That is, schools designed more especially for the Muhammadan section of the population; whose vernacular is Hindoostanee and not Marathee.

perly so called was organized in the province only five years ago. It appears there is one school to about every 38 miles of territory, and to about every 4,915 of population. In the adjoining Province of Nagpur, the proportion is stated at one school to every 42 square miles, and to every 4,090 of the inhabitants.

The above 344 Government institutions included—

2 High schools (one at each divisional head-quarters, *viz.* at Akolah and at Oomrawatee) teaching up to the standard of the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University—no increase.

44 Middle class schools, teaching English, Mahratta, Hindustani, Sanskrit, Arithmetic complete, Euclid, Algebra, Reading, Grammar, Writing, Geography, Histories of England and India, and Translation. These are located in towns of importance and serve as feeders to the high schools—no increase.

270 Lower class schools, teaching Arithmetic up to Decimal Fractions, Reading, Grammar, Writing, Dictation, Geography, History of India, and Spelling. These are maintained in important villages—increase three.

27 Girls' schools—increase two.

1 Normal school at Akolah—no increase.

344 Total.

Three lower class schools, and two girls' schools represent the sum of the increase which government schools in Berar underwent during the past year, in respect of their number at least.

The indigenous schools, however, rose during the year from 93 to 110, indicating, it is to be hoped, that the object of the public educational department is not to supplant, but, within certain limits, to foster these humble efforts of the people themselves towards supplying their children with the means of instruction.

Daily attendance.

229. The average daily attendance of scholars was as follows—

In the	2	High schools	149—a decrease of	16.
In the	44	Middle class schools	2,891—a decrease of	33.
In the	270	Lower class schools	7,602—a do. of	42.
In the	27	Girls' schools	431—a do. of	51.
In the	1	Normal school	49—as in preceding year—	

A diminution averaging on the whole 4·9 *per cent.* is thus apparent in the number of pupils on 31st March 1871 in every kind of school, except the Normal school, as compared with the numbers on the 31st March 1870. The Inspecting officers attribute this unsatisfactory result partly to sickness, but chiefly to the number of marriages that took place towards the close of the year. If there be anything in the explanation offered, the diminution will of course be merely temporary; though it suggests the need of grave scrutiny to see an increase occurring in the number of indigenous schools simultaneously with a falling off in the attendance in the Government schools throughout the province, for the diminution noted is common to all the districts.

Standards of Study.

230. No modification was made in these during the year under review.

Cost of education.

231. The average annual cost of educating each pupil in the Government schools of the higher class was rupees 91-7-3 (£9, 2*s.*, 11*d.*) in 1870, against rupees 84-9-8 (£8, 9*s.*, 2½*d.*) in 1869; in the middle class schools, rupees 17-2-7 (£1, 14*s.*, 4*d.*) in 1870, against rupees 17-6-3 (£1, 14*s.*, 9¼*d.*) in 1869; in the lower class schools, rupees 10-2-1 (£1, 3*d.*) in 1870, against rupees 10-1-6 (£1, 2½*d.*) in 1869; in the girls' schools, rupees 14-2-0 (£1, 8*s.*, 3*d.*) in 1870, against rupees 13 (£1, 6*s.*) in 1869; and in the Normal school, rupees 36 (£3, 12*s.*) in the former, against rupees 28-4-0 (£2, 16*s.*, 6*d.*) in the latter year.

Dr. Sinclair records his expectation that the cost of education in the lower-class schools will be diminished in the course of the current year, in consequence of certain modifications and re-arrangements of the school establishments which were recently sanctioned.

High Schools.

232. Berar cannot boast of any thing of the nature of a college; or of any large scholastic endowment, whether for the encouragement of European, Arabic, or Sanskrit learning. The few learned natives which it numbers among its inhabitants are chiefly Brahmins attracted from the Bombay Presidency for the sake of the emoluments offered by the educational department itself.

It possesses as yet but two schools of the higher class; which teach, or try to teach, up to the standard of the Bombay University Matriculation examination. One of these is at Akolah; the other at Oomrawatee. Dr. Sinclair reports of these institutions that they have been making "steady progress" both on the Marathee and Hindoostanee sides. Nevertheless, it has to be recorded that at the Matriculation examination held last November in Bombay, ten pupils from the Berar high schools presented themselves in the examination-hall, and that none of the lads succeeded in passing the prescribed tests.

Dr. Sinclair would account for their failure thus—

"The chief cause was an insufficient acquaintance with the English language and English literature, tested both by paper and *vivâ voce* examination. As the English language is still but very little spoken, and that not with grammatical purity, in the provincial towns, our schools have a peculiar difficulty in educating their pupils for the University examination at which the answers in all subjects are to be given in English as the general rule."

The above explanation can hardly be accepted as going quite to the root of the matter; for few examiners, it is believed, would reject a boy from Berar merely on the ground of his stock of English being deficient in "grammatical purity." However, improved establishments have now been sanctioned for these schools; and to the operation of these, if judiciously directed by Dr. Sinclair, I am more inclined to look for satisfactory results in future than to any mere efforts after a probably unattainable purity of grammar, though that too will doubtless not be left uncultivated.

On the 31st March, there were 101 pupils in the Akolah, and 107 in the Oomrawatee High school; against 110 in the former, and 107 in the latter, at the close of the preceding year. The average daily attendance was 72 and 77 respec-

tively. Fees yielded rupees 341-14-0 (£ 34, 3*s.*, 9*d.*) in the Akolah, and rupees 366-6-0 (£ 36, 12*s.*, 9*d.*) in the Oomrawatee school for the whole year. The cost of the two schools aggregated rupees 18,816-8-9 (£ 1,881, 13*s.*, 1*d.*), which is at the rate of rupees 95-1-0 (£ 9, 10*s.*, 1½*d.*) for every pupil, calculated on the average monthly attendance. The small decrease of nine pupils shown on the rolls of the Akolah school at the end of the year is ascribed to the abolition of all free studentships, except exhibitioners and Government scholars; and to admission into the Marathee division having been barred in the case of all boys who could not pass a satisfactory examination up to a given standard.

The exhibitions and vernacular scholarships which are awarded annually by competitive examination in connection with the high schools have had as hitherto their natural good effect; not only in stimulating the studies of all the middle class schools, which annually send up their best boys to compete for them, but in sustaining the efforts of the successful boys, who, thus aided, join the high schools; so that these scholarships may be viewed in fact as endowments to middle class education.

Middle class schools.

233. The number of Government schools of this class was the same as during the preceding year, namely, 44. The average number of students attending daily was 2,891—a decrease as compared with last year of 1·2 *per cent.* Of these schools, 41 are Marathee and 3 Hindoostanee. Adverting to the competitive examinations, by means of which, as has just been noted, a marked impetus is given to the vitality of these middle class schools, Dr. Sinclair reports as follows—

"The most striking feature in the last competitive examination was the increased number of Muhammadan boys who attended it. I attach great importance to this fact. * * * I am happy to state that 112 Muhammadan candidates attended the examination of 1870, against the 42 of the previous year. While it has become necessary to restrict the number of Hindoo candidates, who now require no stimulus, it has appeared to me expedient to encourage Muhammadan boys to come up from all schools capable of sending any. The total number of candidates was 313, consisting of the 112 Muhammadans, and of 201 Hindoos."

Lower class schools.

234. Three new schools of this class were opened during the year; namely, one in the sub-division of Basim and two among the mountains and forests

of the Melghât. A slight diminution has, however, occurred in the number of pupils borne on their rolls, the figures having been only 9,552 in 1870-71, against 10,148 in the previous year. The standard of education thought sufficient by some of the Berar agriculturists is well illustrated by an instance which actually occurred during the past year, when a villager took away his son from the school as soon he was able to count up to twenty-five; because, he said, that was the largest number of cows the lad would ever have to count! Some people remove their children after they have learned the multiplication table, and can write their names in their own rude characters. And yet it is stated that the day-dawn of a better state of things in this respect is slowly and surely appearing. In the case of the falling off of attendance at the lower class schools in the Oomrawatee district, the Educational Inspector distinctly assigns as one cause of that result "the competition kept up by certain indigenous schools." Other reasons given are the exclusion of the sons of all who are unable or unwilling to pay the school-fees; and the tendency of the agricultural and trading classes to withdraw their sons before their education is well begun. On the whole, however, and notwithstanding the decrease in the number of pupils, healthy symptoms of progress are discernible in not a few of the schools in question.

Female schools.

235. The grant-in-aid principle had been applied to three of the female schools before the close of 1869-70; and it was extended to the rest of these institutions during the year under report. The educational cess has thus been relieved of the maintenance of the female schools; one moiety of which is now borne by the Provincial revenue, and the other by Municipal Funds, Town Funds, and subscriptions. Two new schools of this class were opened during the year. The average daily attendance in 1870-71, was 431, against 482 in 1869-70. The total cost of educating each pupil was rupees 1-2-10 (2*s.*, 4*d.*) per mensem. Female education is believed, and I think with reason, to be gradually gaining ground in Berar; though its progress cannot but be both slow and precarious. Dr. Sinclair's views on this subject have already been stated. With the seclusion of women forming one of the characteristics of the present stage of civilization in this country, and bringing with it as one of its natural developments infantine marriages, and the consequent withdrawal of girls from school at the very age when their education should begin,

very moderate results under this head are, perhaps, all that can reasonably be expected.

Normal School.

236. The number of students in this school increased from 56 in 1869-70, to 64 in 1870-71. Of the scholars, 9 were learning English; 29 Marathee; and 35 Hindoostanee. Each pupil cost the State rupees 36 (£3, 12*s.*) for the whole year. The number of scholarships tenable in the school was raised from 40 in the preceding to 50 in the past year. Of these, 25 are of the monthly value of rupees 8 (16*s.*); and the remaining 25 are of rupees 6 (12*s.*) each. Thirty were allotted to the Hindoostanee, and 20 to the Marathee branch.

Indigenous Schools.

237. Taking the statistics of these institutions as they stood on 1st March 1870 and 1st March 1871 respectively, it has to be recorded that there has been an increase in their number during the past year of 18·3 *per cent.*, and in the number of pupils borne on their rolls of 12·3 *per cent.*; the figures having been 93 schools, and 2,055 pupils on the former date, against 110 schools and 2,308 pupils on the latter.

238. The following remarks extracted from Dr. Sinclair's annual Report have reference to the important topic of vernacular instruction; and show how carefully the views of the Government of India in this matter are sought to be carried out in the Assigned Districts:—

"In the schools of Berar, every native pupil has to keep up the study of his vernacular language from the beginning to the end of his career. Formerly it was thought that it would be sufficient to teach here in the Government schools one vernacular language, *viz.*, Marathee; * * * but finding, when the department was established in 1866, that the Muhammadan boys did not and would not attend the Marathee schools, whether indigenous or under Government, but did, at least, in small numbers, attend their own Hindoostanee schools, I was convinced of the expediency and justice of opening for the Muhammadan population Government schools which should teach their children in their own vernacular language. The listlessness and aversion of the Muhammadans to Government education which was treated of in paras. 6—10 of my annual Report for 1866-67 are now altogether altered; and I believe this happy change is to be attributed mainly to the opening of schools for them in their own vernacular. At the close of the year under re-

port, there were 42 Hindoostanee boys' schools, with 1,517 pupils; and 10 Hindoostanee girls' schools, with 268 pupils. His vernacular language is evidently the most important one to every human being; and must be the *point d'appui* for acquiring any other language. Where the people have desired that their children should be taught English, their wishes have been complied with, as far as there have been the means of instruction. The pupil is not allowed to enter on the study of English till he has mastered several books in his vernacular course, and is able to analyse sentences, and parse. When the mind has been so far disciplined in the vernacular language, those who are to learn English should (as far as I can form a judgment) then commence its study; without, however, in any degree interrupting the study of the vernacular. * * * In a commercial point of view, the English language is extending itself over the country; and in 10 or 15 years, when boys now at school shall have become men, the advantages of a knowledge of it, and the disadvantages arising from the ignorance of it, will be the more felt. At present, out of 14,133 pupils in our Government schools, 1,449 are learning English; but as the towns which have had the greatest desire for education have now been supplied, and as the new schools will be opened in the villages among the cultivator class, the proportion of pupils learning English will naturally decrease as the lower education extends."

SECTION III.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

Government Book Depôts.

239. The operations of this establishment, which is under the controul of the Director of Public Instruction, were as follows: 5,513 books, valued at rupees 1,800 (£ 180) were supplied to Deputy Commissioners and to schoolmasters for distribution, and for use in schools; 799 books, valued at rupees 506-8-0 (£ 50, 13*s.*) were sold to the public; books and maps, worth rupees 1,965 (£ 196, 10*s.*) were issued gratis to vernacular schools; 839 books, of the value of rupees 497-8-0 (£ 49, 15*s.*) were given as prizes; and books, valued at rupees 1,000 (£ 100) were supplied to school libraries.

Preparation of school-books.

240. A kind of Marhattee primer, or elementary reading book, prepared by Mr. Deputy Educational Inspector Shreeram Bhikajee Jatar, B. A., was brought out during the year, under the auspices of the Educational Department; and is said to have answered its purpose well.

Printing presses, and periodicals.

241. Exclusive of the jail presses at Akolah and Oomrawatee, there is only one press, and that merely a lithographic one, in the province.

A weekly vernacular newspaper, called the SATIYA PRAKASH, or *Light of Truth*, is published at Oomrawatee. It belongs, however, as yet, as can easily be supposed, to the very humblest rank of journalism. Even the capital of the Nizam's country itself is destitute of a newspaper; and perhaps the want is not one that is very greatly felt. A paper that was started upwards of a year ago under the name of the "HYDERABAD CRESCENT" died of inanition after a very brief career.

The literary art in Berar, as practised at least by the natives, is chiefly confined to petition-writing. In consequence, however, of a notice which was issued by the educational department in September 1869, offering rewards for approved works by natives of the province, 12 essays were sent in before the close of the official year. These were written chiefly by subordinates of the educational department; and consisted of works on grammar or arithmetic, histories, and translations. One volume written by an independent scholar, a Muhammadan resident of Ellich-

pur, named Amjad Husain, was considered so far above the average as to merit a honorarium of rupees 250 (£25), which was accordingly presented to its author. The book is composed in tolerable Persian; and, under the title of *Tawareekh-i-Amjadee*, or Amjad's chronicles, contains a fairly accurate history of the Dakhan from the earliest times. So far as is known, it has not passed beyond the manuscript stage.

The "Berar Educational Record," which is brought out monthly under the editorship of the Director of Public Instruction, serves as a kind of Educational Gazetteer and Advertiser for the province. This, however, with the vernacular newspaper referred to above, the "Hyderabad Residency Orders" published every fortnight at the Residency Press, and the "*Jareedah*," or Gazette, of His Highness' government, which is put forth in Persian from the Minister's lithographic press once a week, forms the sum total of the periodical literature of His Highness' dominions. Three or four years ago, not even one of these had any existence; so that in this direction also progress is the order of the day. It will probably be a long time, however, before much of literary or intellectual life shows itself among the people of Berar.

CHAPTER V.

VITAL STATISTICS.

SECTION I.—BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

The District and Municipal Police were employed during the year under review in registering births, deaths, and marriages in the Assigned Districts. But as the new forms prescribed by the Government of India under this head were not introduced till July 1870, complete statistics extending over the whole year are not available.

Births.

242. In all, 52,847 births were registered in 1870. Of these, 20,608 happened during the first, and 32,239 during the last half of the year. The ratio per *mille* of the population under registration was, for the former period 9·8, and for the latter period 14·7.

Statistics showing the sexes of the children born were obtained only during the last six months of the year; when the number of male births was in the ratio of 52·5 to 47·5 females, in every hundred births. According to the census taken in 1867, the proportion between the two sexes, among the infants of the province, was 53 males to 47 females; so that the results now obtained by means of registration would appear to be pretty accurate.

The following table shows the birth-rate per thousand of the population in each district of Berar during 1869 and 1870 respectively—

	1869.		1870.
Oomrawatee	21·2	...	25·2
Akolah	19·	...	30·7
Ellichpur	16·8	...	21·1
Buldanah	16·8	...	21·5
Basim	16·5	...	32·4
Woon	7·9	...	15·2

The increase which the above figures seem to denote probably indicates nothing more than an improvement in the operations of the Registrars.

Deaths.

243. In 1870 the total number of deaths registered was 53,872, an excess of 12·1 *per cent.* over the results noted under this head in 1869, and of 1·9 *per cent.* over the births registered during the same period. But then the former increase means doubtless only an increased exactness of registration, while the excess of deaths over births is probably due to the fact that far fewer deaths than births escape the cognisance of the registering authorities. The figures as they stand, however, for the year under review give a death-rate of 24·6 per thousand, or one in 40.

Mortuary returns distinguishing between the towns and rural circles are not available.

Subjoined is a table showing the deaths occurring in the different months of the year respectively, and the diseases said to have caused them—

Months.	Fever.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.				Other causes.	Total.
					Suicide.	Wounding.	Accident.	Snake bite or killed by wild animals.		
January ...	845	30	4	379						
February ...	952	49	4	405						
March	878	77	8	291						
April	1,011	130	9	420						
May	1,302	305	9	596						
June	1,089	183	3	487						
July	1,907	215	115	1,128	222	33	502	260	13,622	
August ...	2,944	132	133	2,621						
September ...	3,848	140	110	3,199						
October ...	3,191	73	70	2,116						
November ...	2,579	28	35	1,465						
December ...	2,477	32	4	1,205						
Total ...	23,023	1,394	504	14,312	222	33	502	260	13,622	53,872

244. Between January and March, the rate of mortality from disease was ·59 per thousand of the population under registration. After March it continued to increase, rising in August to 2·66, and standing in September as high as 3·33, from which point it gradually fell to 1·69 at the end of the year. August, September, and October are the unhealthy months in Berar, as probably also throughout India generally. Fever of a severe type is then prevalent. But even leaving out of view deaths from fever, the mortality from other diseases still remains highest for September, and lowest for March.

245. The mortality registered in each district of the province from all causes during the year is shown in the accompanying schedule, in the form lately prescribed by Government—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Districts.	Periods.	Population.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Bronchitis.	Dysentery.	Snake bites or killed by wild beasts.	All other causes.	Total of deaths from all causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.	Remarks.
Amraoti	1st 6 months.	393,379	3	97	3,229	1,259	1	1	1	1,301	5,892	14·9	
	2nd 6 do.	401,793		31	1,736	1,204	1	1	1	1,301	4,275	10·6	
	Total	795,172	3	128	4,965	2,463	2	2	2	2,602	10,167	12·7	
Ellichpur.	1st 6 months.	265,160	10	31	2,747	1,137	1	1	1	1,135	4,063	15·3	
	2nd 6 do.	269,787		10	1,496	1,016				1,135	2,657	9·8	
	Total	534,947	10	41	4,243	2,153	1	1	1	2,270	6,720	12·5	
Akola.	1st 6 months.	409,765	4	87	3,274	1,359	1	1	1	1,135	5,863	14·3	
	2nd 6 do.	417,981	3	31	2,247	1,435	1	1	1	1,135	4,854	11·6	
	Total	827,746	7	118	5,521	2,794	2	2	2	2,270	10,717	12·9	
Buldana.	1st 6 months.	263,160	10	31	2,747	1,137	1	1	1	1,135	4,063	15·3	
	2nd 6 do.	269,787		10	1,496	1,016				1,135	2,657	9·8	
	Total	532,947	10	41	4,243	2,153	1	1	1	2,270	6,720	12·5	
Basim.	1st 6 months.	276,266	16	44	203	393	1	1	1	1,135	1,794	6·4	
	2nd 6 do.	283,193	34	47	1,089	1,002	1	1	1	1,135	2,310	8·1	
	Total	559,459	50	91	1,292	1,395	2	2	2	2,270	4,104	7·3	
Total.	1st 6 months.	1,707,530	43	390	12,200	5,285	6	6	6	6,841	24,777	14·5	
	2nd 6 do.	1,742,541	37	129	8,568	5,673	4	4	4	6,841	21,260	12·2	
	Total	3,450,071	80	519	20,768	10,958	10	10	10	13,682	46,037	13·3	

In every hundred deaths 55·5 were males, and 44·5 females.

The ratio of births and deaths per thousand in Berar was—

Births.				Deaths.		
1869.	...	1870.	.....	1869.	...	1870.
16·2	...	24·1	.....	22·8	...	24·6

Fever. 246. The number of deaths registered under the head of fever amounted to 23,023, or 10·5 per thousand. Of these cases, 69 *per cent.* occurred between July and December.

Cholera. 247. The whole number of deaths from cholera registered during the year was 504, which is equal to 0·22 per thousand of population under registration. In 1869 the percentage was 5·2. The cases which occurred were confined to the Woon and Basim districts, and are said by the Sanitary Commissioner to have formed, as it were, the dregs or remains of the epidemic of the two previous years. Contamination of the water supply in the particular localities where the disease principally manifested itself was generally believed to be the immediate cause.

Small-pox. 248. The number of deaths registered under this head in 1870 was 1,394, or 0·63 per thousand of population. In 1869, notwithstanding the comparatively incomplete registration then in force, 3·6 was the percentage registered. The low rate for the year under review is partly ascribed to the virulence attained by the epidemic in the preceding year, which is supposed to have caused large numbers of the unvaccinated to have suffered from the disease. The mortality from small-pox is said to increase over the whole province from January till May and then gradually to abate.

Marriages. 249. The registration of these was not instituted in Berar till towards the close of the year; and as March is the month when the weddings of the Berarees are for the most part celebrated, only the small number of 181 occurrences of this nature was credited to 1870 in the official registers of the province.

Progress of sanitary improvements.

250. Undoubtedly the year under review has witnessed a decided advance made in the way of sanitary improvement over nearly the whole of Berar.

The registration of vital statistics, as the preceding paragraphs will have shown, has attained during the year a regularity not formerly known.

In all the large towns, and in most of the smaller ones, attention is now systematically bestowed on the preservation of the water supply from pollution, on the sweeping and watering of the streets, the planting of trees, the regulation of fairs and markets, the care of slaughtering places, and on sanitary matters generally. Especially in Akolah and Khamgaon have the municipal committees distinguished themselves in this way. Among smaller places, Chiklee and Mehkur in the Buldanah district are reported to have similarly attracted favourable notice by their efforts to be clean. The same has also to be said of Oomrawatee, Karinja, Ellichpur, Chandoor, Murtizapur, and numerous other towns.

SECTION II.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

In 1869, 3 Civil Hospitals and 17 Charitable Dispensaries formed the sum of the institutions maintained in Berar for affording medical and surgical aid to the people. In 1870, an increase of three was made to the Charitable Dispensaries; while the number of Civil Hospitals remained as before. The latter establishments are situated respectively at Basim, Buldanah, and Yeotmahal; and are supported from the general revenues. The Dispensaries again are distributed over the whole area of the province, and are supported on the grant-in-aid system.

251. Subjoined is a table showing the income of the Civil Hospitals and Charitable Dispensaries of the province during the year under review—

Divisions.	Districts.	Number of Dispensaries.	Balance on 1st January 1870.			Received during the Year.												Estimated cost of medicines supplied by Government.			Total.		
						From General Revenues.			From Local Funds.			Subscriptions. From Europeans			Subscriptions. From Natives.								
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
East Berar.	Oomrawatee	3	...	...	...	930	13	8	8,301	14	9	10	0	0	750	0	0	578	7	8	10,571	4	1
	Ellichpur...	4	2,256	3	6	1,294	10	3	3,300	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,851	5	1
	Woon ...	3	330	3	6	582	7	8	1,305	9	11	...	...	...	240	8	0	96	5	5	2,555	2	6
West Berar.	Akolah ...	5	8,009	2	4	3759	8	2	4,985	9	2	217	0	0	32	8	0	775	13	2	17,779	8	10
	Buldanah...	5	1,199	3	5	1,122	4	6	3,893	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	408	8	7	6,623	6	0
	Basim ...	3	...	...	...	581	8	8	1,720	2	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,301	10	9
	Total...	23	11,794	12	9	8,271	4	11	23,507	0	9	227	0	0	1,023	0	0	1,859	2	10	46,682	5	3

The expenditure during the same period was as follows—

Divisions.	Districts.	No. of Dispensaries.	Establishment.			Native medicines.			Dieting.			Contingencies.			Estimated cost of Europe medicines from Government supply.			Buildings and repairs to buildings.			Total.		
			RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
East Berar.	Oomrawatee ...	3	3,157	3	3	213	15	0	1	11	0	229	0	0	578	7	8	5,687	15	2	9,868	4	1
	Ellichpur ...	4	3,884	2	10	280	2	11	53	6	7	377	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,595	1	7
	Woon ...	3	1,747	7	2	102	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	15	7	38	5	0	1,981	1	2
West Berar.	Akolah ...	5	8,142	0	5	260	3	6	134	10	0	271	11	11	498	4	0	...	...	...	9,306	13	1
	Buldanah ...	5	3,394	7	5	222	5	1	...	...	...	443	2	0	442	1	2	1,594	0	0	6,095	15	8
	Basim ...	3	1,744	10	11	97	14	7	...	...	...	459	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,301	10	9
	Total...	23	22,070	0	0	1,176	14	6	189	11	7	1,780	4	5	1,611	12	5	7,320	4	2	34,148	4	8

The following table shows at a glance the more prominent facts connected with the dispensaries of Berar for 1870—

Divisions.	Districts.	In-door patients admitted.		Out-door patients admitted.		Number discharged.		Number ceased to attend.		Number incurable.		Number died.		Number remaining.			
														In-door.		Out-door.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
East Berar.	Oomrawatee	59	5	2,561	732	2,211	619	334	104	1	...	28	7	1	1	45	6
	Ellichpur...	37	3	2,864	964	2,807	938	11	9	...	...	13	3	...	...	70	17
	Woon ...	41	...	1,605	389	1,608	377	2	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	32	11
West Berar.	Akolah ...	102	8	6,808	2,101	6,056	1,897	749	201	2	...	31	2	9	...	63	9
	Buldanah...	4	1	3,918	1,449	3,407	1,328	453	103	1	...	9	1	...	...	52	18
	Basim ...	45	2	2,123	375	2,110	371	...	...	...	...	21	2	...	...	37	4
	Total...	288	19	19,879	6,010	18,199	5530	1,549	417	4	...	106	16	10	1	299	65

The increase of 108 *per cent.* in the number of persons treated in 1870 as compared with 1869 which the above figures show is far in excess of what the mere opening of the three new dis-

pensaries instituted during the year would alone have caused; and is an indication of the increased appreciation of the benefits of European medical treatment which is extending itself in Berar. The total income also increased during the year by 75 *per cent.* The amount raised by voluntary subscriptions, though greater in 1870 than in 1869, was very small. The people have such a belief in our disposition to help ourselves by means of taxation to whatever portion of their substance we deem necessary that they are apt to regard voluntary subscription on their part as at best a work of supererogation or unnecessary liberality.

252. Of the total number who received medical relief during the year, namely 26,196—which is equal to about one person in every 85 of the population—307 were in-patients, and 25,889 out-patients. Of the former, 93·8 *per cent.* were males, and 6·2 *per cent.* females. Surgical operations performed in the dispensaries during the year aggregated 933; of which 14 were major operations, resulting in one death; and 919 were minor operations, of which only 25 were considered by the operators to have proved unsuccessful.

Lunatic Asylum.

253. As yet, no asylum for the curative treatment or safe custody of the insane has been provided in Berar. Lunatics of the poorer classes are immured in the Akolah and Oomrawatee jails, when it is thought positively necessary to deprive them of power to harm themselves or others. A wish to administer with economy the finances of a country held by us in trust for His Highness the Nizam as Berar is has, up to the present period, delayed the submission of a recommendation for the erection of a lunatic asylum. It was at one time hoped too that accommodation might sooner or later be available in one of the asylums of the Bombay Presidency for lunaties from Berar. An unfavourable answer having, however, been received to a reference which was recently made to the Government of Bombay on this point, the question of erecting a suitable lunatic asylum in Berar itself is now fairly under consideration. The Local Authorities, however, it may be mentioned, are not unanimous in deeming its construction necessary or even desirable.

SECTION III.—VACCINATION.

The operations of the Vaccination Department in Berar during the past year are stated and compared with the results obtained the year before in the following table—

		Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	Re-vaccinated.	Unknown.	Total.	Percentage of successful cases.
Vaccinations performed by Berar Vaccine Establishment.	1869-70.	6,450	923	502	380	45	8,300	77·71
	1870-71.	16,584	3,324		458	188	20,554	80·68
Vaccinations performed by Civil Surgeons attached to Dispensaries.	1869-70.	357	113	...	...	...	470	75·96
	1870-71.	520	78		...	...	598	86·95
Total...	1869-70.	6,807	1,036	502	380	45	8,770	77·61
	1870-71.	17,104	3,402		458	188	21,152	80·89

The cost of these operations in 1870-71 was rupees 9,548-11-11 (£ 954, 17*s.*, 6*d.*), which is at the rate of annas 8-11 (1*s.*, 1*d.*) for every successful case. The total number of successful vaccinations performed since the institution of the department in 1867 is stated at 33,223.

254. The results registered during the year show, it may be hoped, that the vaccinators are gradually gaining the confidence of the people. The greater prevalence of small-pox in the Akolah district in the course of the year compared with the other districts of Berar was palpable to all; while it was equally within the range of every one's observation that Akolah had formed exactly the circle in which, least of all, vaccination had been carried out. These facts should carry their own lesson.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Post.

255. Two separate postal establishments exist side by side in Berar, namely, the imperial post offices, which are under the controul of the Chief Inspector of Post Offices of the Central Provinces; and the district post offices, which are maintained from the provincial revenue, for the purpose of maintaining the communication between the main postal lines and the remoter towns.

256. The following table shows the amount of correspondence, parcels, &c., which passed through the imperial post offices of the province in 1869-70 and 1870-71, respectively—

		1869-70.		1870-71.
Letters...	Service...	540,318	...	436,662
	Private...	1,690,933	...	1,985,762
Newspapers		61,967	...	63,822
Parcels		13,714	...	12,898
Books		10,577	...	12,160
		2,317,509	...	2,511,304

The increase thus shown in the circulation of private letters, newspapers and books is, so far as it goes, a healthy sign.

257. Of the 1,985,762 private letters, only 140,442, or 7·7 *per cent.*; of newspapers 3·6 *per cent.*; and of books 2·7 *per cent.* remained undelivered at the close of the year.

The district post offices also exhibit an increase of business. The following are the figures—

		1869-70.		1870-71.
Letters...	Service	32,452	...	28,901
	Private	29,863	...	42,746
Newspapers...	... ...	2,488	...	2,880
Parcels ...	... ...	548	...	674
Books ...	... ...	67	...	18
		65,418	...	75,219

At the end of the year these offices also had duly delivered all their letters, with the exception of 8·8 *per cent.*

258. The imperial postal receipts in Berar amounted to rupees 30,768-14-0 (£3,076, 17*s.*, 9*d.*) in 1870-71, against rupees 22,696-10-3 (£ 2,269, 13*s.*, 3¼*d.*) in the previous year; and those of the district post offices to rupees 1,786-13-10 (£ 178, 13*s.*, 8¾*d.*) in the former, against rupees 1,588-9-0 (£ 158, 17*s.*, 1½*d.*) in the latter year. There has been an increase of rupees 321-0-2 (£ 32, 2*s.*) in the expenditure on the imperial, and a decrease of rupees 2,739-11-3 (£ 273, 19*s.*, 5*d.*) in the district establishment.

The Telegraph.

259. The total length of the Government local line is equal to 298 miles; and is thus distributed—

	Miles.
From Nagpur to Oomrawatee	112
,, Oomrawatee to Akolah	54
,, Akolah to Akôt	29
,, Akolah to Khamgaon	40
,, Khamgaon to Bhosawal	63

260. Three telegraph offices were open during the whole year; *viz.*, at Oomrawatee, Akolah, and Khamgaon; and one during a part of the year only (the cotton season), *viz.*, at Akôt. The total number of messages received for delivery was 15,057;

and for despatch 13,097. Of the latter 1·8 *per cent.* were service; and 98·2 *per cent.* private ones.

261. The collections of the Department aggregated rupees 17,445-4-0 (£1,744, 10*s.*, 6*d.*), against rupees 13,753-4-0 (£1,375, 6*s.*, 6*d.*) in the preceding year, while the expenditure amounted to rupees 11,525-7-8 (£1,152, 10*s.*, 11½*d.*) in the past, against rupees 11,459-15-3 (£1,145, 19*s.*, 11*d.*) in the previous year, showing a surplus of receipts over expenditure of rupees 5,919-12-4 (£591, 19*s.*, 6½*d.*).

Municipalities.

262. In the towns of Oomrawatee, Ellichpur, Yeotmahal, Akolah, Khamgaon, and Basim, Municipal bodies have been duly constituted under Act XV. of 1867. In these, the official and non-official elements are blended. The improved sanitary standard which is slowly, but surely, establishing itself in Berar has been notably promoted by the action of the municipalities.

263. The income and expenditure during 1869-70 and 1870-71 respectively of municipalities constituted under Act XV. of 1867 are given side by side in the following table—

No.	Municipalities at	Receipts.						Payments.					
		1869-70.			1870-71.			1869-70.			1870-71.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1	Oomrawatee ...	23,537	0	0	30,371	0	0	18,539	0	0	23,525	0	0
2	Ellichpur ...	13,883	0	0	11,861	0	0	8,957	11	1	7,877	3	9
3	Yeotmahal ...	736	13	0	654	5	0	736	13	0	654	5	0
4	Akolah ...	6,545	0	0	5,810	0	0	6,400	0	0	5,700	0	0
5	Khamgaon ...	21,637	0	0	21,470	0	0	20,450	0	0	16,700	0	0
6	Basim ...	4,983	0	0	4,500	0	0	4,870	0	0	4,500	0	0
	Total...	71,321	13	0	75,039	5	0	59,583	8	1	59,326	8	9
		£ 7,132	3	7½	£ 7,503	18	7½	£ 5,958	7	0	£ 5,932	13	1

264. The subjoined statistics, intended to illustrate the advance made by Berar during the last five years, by contrasting its condition in several important particulars in 1865-66

and 1870-71 respectively may form an appropriate conclusion to the foregoing chapters, in which the administrative features of the province during the past year itself have been reviewed in some detail—

	1865-66.		1870-71.	
	Rupees.	£.	Rupees.	£.
General or Provincial Revenue	51,11,600 =	511,160	75,87,640 =	758,764
Local Fund Receipts	8,68,550 =	86,855	17,71,230 =	177,123
Value of claims contested in Courts of Law	19,13,130 =	191,313	22,50,440 =	225,044
Miles of Railway open	117		166	
Number of students in the Berar schools	1,923		14,133	
Number of Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries	4		23	
In-door patients...	Not known		307	
Out-door patients	,,		25,889	
Private contributions to Dispensaries	,,		1,250 =	125
Municipalities legally incorporated	None		6	
POLICE.				
Strength	2,376		2,574	
Percentage of convictions to arrests	62·1		66·5	
Do. of stolen property recovered	21·4		25·4	
CRIMINAL JUSTICE.				
Percentage of convictions confirmed on appeal ...	51·2		55·1	
CIVIL JUSTICE.				
Percentage of orders confirmed on appeal	54·9		62	
Number of deeds registered at the Registration Offices.	Department not then in existence.		7,488	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Area under cultivation in acres	4,376,110		5,405,178	

265. During the five years ending with the past official year, an expenditure of upwards of 316,000 pounds sterling was incurred from the provincial revenues on public works within the province itself; exclusive of the large sums spent in a similar way through the agency of Municipalities.

PART B.

MILITARY.

CHAPTER I.

HYDERABAD SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

The political status occupied by this large British Force, relatively to His Highness the Nizam's territory in the heart of which it is located, was explained in last year's Administration Report; in which also the salient strategical and other features of the military post of Secunderabad were described.

266. The average strength of the Force throughout the year 1870 was as shown in the subjoined table—

Artillery.				Cavalry.				Infantry.				Sappers and Miners.				Total Strength.		
No. of Batteries.		Strength.		No. of Regiments.		Strength.		No. of Regiments.		Strength.		No. of Companies.		Strength.				
European.	Native.	Europeans.	Natives.	European.	Native.	Europeans.	Natives.	European.	Native.	Europeans.	Natives.	European.	Native.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Grand Total.
4	...	451	...	1	1	355	330	2	3	1,248	1,996	...	3	...	303	2,054	2,629	4,683

Health of the Troops.

267. Taking the calendar year as the period of report, the total number of deaths occurring in the whole Force was 67, or 1·43 *per cent.* Of these, 40 occurred among Europeans; and the number of European soldiers invalided and sent to England during the same time was 90. Separating the percentage as affecting Europeans

only from the general percentage, it is seen that the number of deaths among European soldiers was 1·94 *per cent.* of the strength of Europeans; while the number of European soldiers invalided was 4·38 *per cent.*

The causes of death among the European soldiery are thus tabulated, in the order in which they prevailed during the year—

	In Hospital.			Out of Hospital.
Enteric fever	8		Aneurism of the aorta	1
Remittent fever	1		Rupture of the heart...	1
Malignant cholera	1		Self inflicted gun shot	
Secondary syphilis	1		wound of the skull...	1
Phthisis Pulmonalis	3			
Apoplexy	2			
Bronchitis	1			
Pneumonia	1			
Dysentery	9			
Hepatitis	8			
Abscess prostate gland..	1			
Delirium Tremens	1			
Total...	37	....	Total....	3

Cholera.

268. A mysterious, but not very virulent outbreak of cholera which took place in May last belongs to the history of the present rather than the past year. Its exciting causes are, as usual, involved in uncertainty. The barracks in which it first showed itself—and to which happily its ravages were for the most part circumscribed—were those occupied by the 18th Hussars, pending the completion of the new cavalry barracks now in course of erection on a salubrious site between Trimulgherry and Bolarum.*

Notwithstanding the great heat of the weather, the regiment moved out into the open country—exchanging their barracks for camps frequently changed—on the first appearance of the epidemic. This was attended with the usual good results; although the disease was not immediately checked. Exclusive of camp followers, who remained comparatively exempt, the

* For information regarding barrack-building in Cantonment of Secunderabad, see Part C.

number of cases which occurred in the regiment during the whole period of the prevalence of the disease, *viz.* 10 days, was 85. Of these 39, or 45·88 *per cent.* ended fatally.

Surgeon Cornish, F.R.C.S., Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, having since been deputed to Secunderabad to investigate the causes and history of the outbreak in question, the fullest available information on the subject has been collected and submitted.

Whatever may have been the immediate cause, or causes, in which this lamentable outbreak of cholera originated, it is not the first that has occurred in the same range of barracks. This makes it a matter of satisfaction that these barracks will ere long cease to be occupied by British soldiers.

General sanitary features of Cantonment of Secunderabad.

269. On the whole, Secunderabad may be considered a healthy station. It stands 1,850 feet above the level of the sea; and the mean temperature in 1870 was 80·7, against 82·7 in 1869. The following table shows the daily average number of European soldiers in hospital during the different months of the year, respectively—

Months.	Daily average of sick.	Percentage to strength of European Force.
January	109·24	5·31
February	84·70	4·12
March	106·04	5·11
April	121·51	5·91
May	128·11	6·23
June	110·23	5·36
July	110·91	5·39
August	122·57	5·91
September	146·05	7·11
October	142·01	6·91
November	112·83	5·49
December	62·93	3·06

Prevailing diseases.

270. The diseases chiefly affecting the European soldiery were fevers, venereal, bronchitis, dyspepsia, dysentery, diarrhœa, and hepatitis.

Contagious diseases.

271. Rules for the prevention of contagious diseases continued to be enforced in the Secunderabad cantonment during the year. No difficulty is experienced in working them. The number of European soldiers admitted into hospital during the year suffering under the particular forms of disease which it is the object of Act XXII of 1864 to check was 290, or 14·11 of total strength.

272. The cordial and ungrudging co-operation accorded by the authorities of His Highness the Nizam's government in giving effect to every measure proposed for the welfare of the Subsidiary Force has often been remarked upon; and is still as conspicuous and beneficial as ever.

Civil Administration.

273. What may be called the Civil Administration of the Secunderabad cantonment continued during the year to be carried out by the Cantonment Magistrate, the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate—a native—and the Cantonment Police, which is not under a separate Superintendent, but is worked by the Cantonment Magistrate himself, with the assistance merely of a native Inspector.

The Cantonment Magistrate holds also the Office of Judge of a Court of Small Causes: in which capacity he hears and disposes of suits up to rupees 1,000 (£ 100) in value. On the civil side, he possesses a peculiarly extended and exceptional jurisdiction, under which he is empowered to try and determine all civil suits, irrespective of amount, arising within his jurisdiction. The necessity for his bearing these powers arises from the absence of any British Court save his own in the Cantonment of Secunderabad or its immediate vicinity. On the criminal side, his powers are those of a Magistrate of a District.

Civil Justice.

274. As Judge of the Small Cause Court, the Cantonment Magistrate disposed of, in all, 228 suits during the year. These involved an aggregate of rupees 38,317 (£ 3,831, 14*s.*), or about rupees 168-1-0 (£ 16, 16*s.*, 1½*d.*) each. In 156 cases the award was for the plaintiff; and in 24 for the defendant.

In his extended civil jurisdiction, he disposed of 114 cases during the year; representing the aggregate amount of rupees 2,60,125 (£ 26,012, 10*s.*) under litigation. The total number of civil suits of every description filed during the year, in his own and the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate's Courts amounted to 1,333; of which 1,113, *plus* 268 which had remained pending at the commencement of the year, were disposed of in the course of the year; while 220 stood undisposed of at its close.

Appeals from the Cantonment Magistrate's orders lie to the Resident. The total number of civil appeals instituted during the year was 12. In one of those cases, his orders were quashed; and in eleven left uninterfered with.

Criminal Justice.

275. On the criminal side, the Cantonment Magistrate disposed of 46 cases under Section 445-A. of the Criminal Procedure Code, against 27 in the preceding year. In those 46 cases, only 16 convictions followed—not very many considering that the Officer who makes the arrests, and decides on whether a case against a certain accused person shall go to trial or not, is one and the same with the officer who tries.

In his ordinary criminal jurisdiction, he disposed of 63 cases, ending in 26 convictions. As Justice of the Peace, 9 cases came before him, against three in 1869.

An increase of 26 *per cent.* occurred in the work disposed of by the Assistant Cantonment Magistrate on the criminal side during the year, the figures having been 1,141 in 1869, against 1,437 in 1870. In those 1,437 cases, the number of persons concerned as defendants was 2,405; and the number of those convicted 1,582. Of the total sum inflicted as fines—namely rupees 4,135-2-3 (£ 413, 10*s.*, 3¼*d.*)—the realizations amounted to rupees 2,776-4-0 (£ 277, 12*s.*, 6*d.*), or 67·1 *per cent.* The estimated value of stolen property was rupees 10,603 (£ 1,060, 6*s.*); of which only rupees 3,464 (£ 346, 8*s.*) worth was recovered. Writing on the subject of criminal justice, the Cantonment Magistrate observes as follows—

"The criminal records of the year do not call for much remark, beyond the very satisfactory one that the year 1870 resembles the previous one in the singularly small number of violent crimes, and of the more heinous offences."

Police.

276. The strength of the Cantonment Police underwent no change during the year. Leaving the soldiery and their camp-followers proper out of the reckoning, its strength is something like one policeman for every 171 of the population. Its cost, inclusive of clothing and compensation for dearness of grain, was rupees 32,254-12-10 (£ 3,225, 9*s*., 7¼*d*.)

Jail.

277. Secunderabad possesses an excellent, if rather old-fashioned, jail—with accommodation, even on the most modern principle of calculation, for 90 males and 40 females. The system of prison manufactures has not been introduced; and every convict on whom a sentence of rigorous imprisonment has been passed is made to take part according to his strength in road-making, stone-breaking, or some similar work. To this perhaps is due the remarkably good health usually enjoyed by the jail population in Secunderabad. Thus during the year under review not a single death occurred among them all. The number of prisoners under sentence, and the ratio of sickness, are shown in the following tables—

Number of prisoners at end of 1869.	Sentenced during the year.				Total.	Discharged.	Remaining.
	Simple imprisonment.		Rigorous imprisonment.				
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
87	23	3	138	20	271	207	64

Sick in hospital at close of 1869.		Admitted during 1870.		Discharged.		Remaining.
3	...	32	...	33	...	2

Deducting the value of the convicts' labour, at 3 annas per diem, and even when the cost of maintaining those sentenced only to simple imprisonment is included, the average cost per prisoner, was only rupees 3-5-0 (6*s*., 7½*d*.) a month.

Schools.

278. Not counting regimental schools, and an excellent institution called THE ORPHANAGE which is supported chiefly by private subscription, and is designed, as its name in part denotes, for the nurture and education of the orphan sons and daughters of British soldiers—the educational institutions belonging to Secunderabad itself are shown in the following table, together with the number of scholars borne on the rolls of each on the last day of the year—

	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.
English schools	9	464
Teloogoo	29	692
Tamil	5	174
Persian and Oordoo	10	113
Total ...	53	1,443

Of these 1,443 pupils, it is satisfactory to note that 113 were females. The standard of education aimed at is not a high one; but it seems well appreciated by the native community; to whose credit it is here recorded that nine-tenths of the schools noted on the foregoing list are maintained without any assistance whatever from Government. In this respect indeed some of the inhabitants of Secunderabad set an example worthy of more general imitation.

Civil Dispensary.

279. This institution is supported partly by subscription, and partly by a small grant from the Madras Government. The average number of patients treated in it per diem slightly increased in 1870. Its total cost during the year was rupees 3,594-7-2 (£ 359,8*s*., 10¾*d*.), of which rupees 1,520-8-0 (£152, 1*s*.) were provided by public subscriptions.

Alms House.

280. Crippled or bed-ridden paupers to the number of 5,220 were relieved during the year at a total cost of rupees 937 (£ 93, 14*s*.)

Public Improvements.

281. The chief sources from which the public charges in the Secunderabad cantonment are defrayed are, receipts under the heads of Abkaree, Fines, Stamps, Municipal House-tax, and a few other unimportant items. With the octroi or customs duties we do not intermeddle; and these pass in their integrity into His Highness the Nizam's exchequer. Strictly speaking, the Cantonment Funds just mentioned appertain to the same quarter; but His Highness' government, taking a just and liberal view of the administrative exigencies of the position, have sanctioned the expenditure of these funds on Secunderabad itself; merely stipulating that the balance shall be paid at the end of the year into their own treasury. The collections now adverted to amounted during the year, from all sources, to rupees 1,84,467 (£18,446, 14*s.*) After defraying the cost of the Cantonment Magistrate's establishment and several other fixed charges, a considerable balance still remained in hand. And with this the work of Municipal improvement has been pushed vigorously on. Smaller projects are being undertaken first, such as the opening out of new roads and broadening of existing thoroughfares; which, if less imposing than certain other forms of Municipal improvement, have the advantage at least of carrying fresh air right into the midst of the more populous localities. A complete suite of new markets is fast approaching completion. On the single item of driving new roads through the denser parts of the native town, rupees 22,457-3-10 (£2,245, 14*s.*, 5¾*d.*) were expended, under the personal direction of the Cantonment Magistrate, in the course of the year. On the construction of drains, again, rupees 4,716-11-2 (£ 471, 13*s.*, 4¾*d.*) were laid out.

Mortuary returns.

282. The total number of deaths registered by the Cantonment police during the year was 955, as particularized below—

From Small-pox	...	...	...	...	6
Fever ...	...	...	...	...	439
Bowel complaints	...	...	...	...	82
Drowning	...	...	...	...	11
Accidents	...	...	...	...	6
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	91
Venereal disease	...	...	...	...	5
Dropsy ...	...	...	...	...	23
Child-birth	...	...	...	...	65
All other causes	...	...	...	...	227
				Total...	955

Estimating the native population, exclusive of camp followers at 40,000, which, in the absence of all regular census returns, is the number usually stated, the above shows a death-rate of only 24 per 1,000.

The comparatively large number of deaths registered under the head of fever will cause no surprise, when it is remembered that natives call every disease *fever* for which they know of no specific name. The small number of deaths from small-pox reported during the year harmonizes well with the large share of attention which is devoted by the cantonment authorities to the subject of vaccination.

283. On the whole, I think it may be said that the past year has contributed a fair share towards rendering the cantonment of Secunderabad more and more worthy of the important position belonging to it, not only as one of the largest military posts in India, but as the home of about 40,000 of His Highness the Nizam's subjects, who for the sake of commercial or other advantages have taken up their abode under British jurisdiction there.

CHAPTER II.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

284. It is more especially on the efficiency of this light Force—which consists entirely of natives disciplined and commanded by British officers—that the tranquillity of His Highness the Nizam's territory depends.

The Subsidiary Force indeed is available at any time towards the promotion of the same end. But the latter, as a regular British Force, could hardly be moved except on occasions of grave emergency; while the Contingent, though equally with the other a British Force, is maintained from the revenues of the Assigned Districts for the express purpose of keeping down anything in the form of rebellion against His Highness' lawful authority which may occur.

Strength and disposition of Force.

285. To facilitate this object, it is distributed in strong detachments over the face of the Hyderabad country; as is shown in the following table, which serves at the same time to indicate the strength of the four batteries of artillery, four regiments of cavalry, and six regiments of infantry of which the Contingent is composed—

	Bolarum, near Hyderabad.	Aurungabad, Brigade head quarters.	Ellichpur.	Jàlna.	Hingolee.	Mominabad.	Lingsoogoor.	Total.
	Strength	Strength.	Strength	Strength	Strength	Strength	Strength	
Artillery.	130	128	130	...	128	...	...	516
Cavalry.	493	565	80	13	496	578	85	2,310
Infantry..	916	900	883	907	890	...	893	5,389
Total...	1,539	1,593	1,093	920	1,514	578	978	8,215

Castes.

286. The following table shows approximately the composition of the Contingent, as regards the different castes or races, in the several arms respectively—exclusively of Medical subordinates—

	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Total percentage to strength.
Brahmins	6·4	2·4	7·	5·68
Rajpoots	7·5	6·8	17·	13·49
Other Hindoos	27·3	·4	26·6	19·29
Native Christians	·9	·7	1·5	1·23
Mahomedans	39·1	86·7	25·8	43·76
Sikhs	...	2·6	...	·72
Inferior Castes	18·8	·3	21·6	15·46
Indo-Britains	...	·1	·5	·37

Armament.

287. The artillery of the force is armed with six-pounder guns and twelve pounder howitzers, in the proportion of three guns and one howitzer to each battery. At each of the magazines at Aurungabad and Ellichpur is also maintained in readiness a heavy field train, consisting of two 18-pounder guns, with carriages and limbers complete, to be manned by the batteries at those stations when occasion may require.

The cavalry is armed with the new pattern carbines and pistols now in use in the Bengal Cavalry, and with lances and swords. Of the 500 troopers forming the strength of every regiment, each man carries, in addition to a sword of his own choosing, either a carbine, or a light lance and a pistol.

Two of the regiments of Infantry have already been armed with the new pattern interchangeable smooth bore musket. Sanction has been received for arming another regiment in a like manner; and the remaining regiments, which at present carry the old pattern musket, will be similarly armed with the new pattern musket, when arms of this description are readily available.

Remounts.

288. Both the Artillery and Cavalry draw their remounts chiefly from the Arab stables of Bombay. The horses of the Artillery are the property of Government, and stand picqueted by one fore-fetlock, in the open air—a system which in their case is found to answer admirably. The horses of the Cavalry branch belong to the soldiers themselves; and are for the most part stabled in rude huts close to those of their owners.

289. No occasion arose during the year under review for the employment of the soldiers of the Contingent, or of any other soldiers, in the Nizam's country. A strong government at Hyderabad serves in the meantime to overawe and hold in subjection the troublesome classes. And yet there can be little doubt that whenever circumstances may again seem favourable to the designs of the lawless, these will muster, if not perhaps quite in the same strength as of old, at all events in such numbers as nothing less effective than a Force like the Contingent could put down.

290. The total cost of the Brigade during the past year amounted to rupees 32,73,703 (£ 327,370, 6*s.*), against rupees 30,84,957 (£ 308,495, 14*s.*) in 1869-70. Even when the cost of administering Berar, and of caring for the material and social requirements of its people, during the year under review is added to this sum, a goodly surplus will be found to have accrued for the benefit of the Hyderabad exchequer.

291. No changes were made during 1870-71 in the strength, organization, or distribution of the Hyderabad Contingent; and no event has occurred in connection with its administration which seems worthy of special notice.

292. The following statistics have been received regarding the education of children in the schools of the several stations of the Contingent—

Stations.	No. of schools.	Daily average attendance.
Bolarum	3 ...	66
Aurungabad	3 ...	81
Ellichpur	3 ...	126
Jálna	1 ...	49
Hingolee	3 ...	90
Lingsoogoor	1 ...	28
Mominabad... ...	... *closed for want of a school master.*	
	14 ...	440

Of the above scholars only 14 *per cent.* were females.

293. Returns under the head of administration of justice by the Superintendents of Police in the different cantonments seem hardly worth presenting in this place; for the powers conferred on the officers in question are of a limited nature; and cases of the graver descriptions are generally referred to the nearest court of His Highness' government. For the settlement of civil suits *panchàiats* convened under the authority of the officer commanding the station are very often had resort to. These, however, form at best but uncertain tribunals.

PART C.

PUBLIC WORKS.

CHAPTER I.

IMPERIAL.

The larger portion of the permanent Public Works establishment connected with the administration of the Resident at Hyderabad is that which is concerned with the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. The outlay undertaken by this section is defrayed entirely from the Berar revenues; and is restricted, of course, to works relating to the province of Berar itself.

294. But conjoined with the above branch, and under the care of the same Superintending Engineer—who occupies also the place of Secretary to the Resident in the Public Works Department—there is also an Imperial Department of Public Works—consisting however only of a single division—which is occupied with whatever portion of imperial British revenue may be allotted from time to time to the building of barracks for the Subsidiary Force at Secunderabad, and works of a similar nature. One Executive Engineer, two Assistant Engineers, three Overseers, and one Accountant formed in 1870-71, as in 1869-70, the staff of the Division in question.

295. The following is an abstract of the expenditure incurred from imperial funds during the year under review—

	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Military	2,25,244	41,806	2,67,050
Civil Buildings ...	12,552	3,241	15,793
Establishment ...	...	...	51,018
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	3,473
Add increase in Suspense Account ...		...	3,37,334
London stores ...	...	...	1,457
Stock ...	...	...	25,397
London Invoices ...	...	...	28,501
		Total...	3,92,689 (£39,269)

The Budget grant, as finally modified, amounted to rupees 3,92,000 (£39,200), and was fully utilized in the course of the year.

296. The following were the principal works in progress—

A.—MILITARY.

Fortifications.

297. The intrenched post at Trimulgherry—a work of the first importance which was fully described in last year's Administration Report—was brought nearly to completion. Substantial, yet not 'palatial,' barracks for a regiment of European infantry are contained within the *enceinte*; and an arsenal and two magazines, a bakery, and Commissariat store-houses are also in course of erection within its limits. The whole cost of the intrenchment itself will be slightly over one lakh of rupees (£10,000). In troublous times, its value would be very great.

Water.

298. Two separate systems of securing a supply of water for the regiments of European infantry were experimented upon during the year:

but delay has occurred pending the arrival of the necessary pipes from England.

Barracks for European Cavalry.

299. Some slight progress was made with the building of the barracks for European cavalry lately sanctioned at Trimulgherry; but the greater portion of the small grant which the Budget had provided for this work was absorbed in paying for stores: so that the actual work of erection remained unavoidably in abeyance.

Artillery Barracks.

300. One of the two additional barracks at Trimulgherry intended to accommodate the heavy Field Battery was completed with its subsidiary buildings during the year. The other has not been commenced.

301. The old European cavalry barracks in Secunderabad were made the subject of numerous sanitary improvements.

B.—CIVIL BUILDINGS.

New Telegraph Office.

302. The principal work in progress under this head was a new Telegraph Office. The original building, which was situated at an inconvenient distance from the Residency, and was, moreover, not Government property, had long been felt to have served its time: and the erection of a new office—on a site situated within the Residency grounds, but having its frontage towards the main thoroughfare—having been sanctioned, two-thirds of the masonry of the building was completed before the close of the official year.

303. The following Statement shows in detail the expenditure on Imperial Public Works which was incurred in the Hyderabad Department Public Works during 1869-70—

DETAILS.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military.						
Buildings for the accommodation of European Troops at Trimulgherry.	1,13,361	13,227	1,26,588			
Akolah	18,765	...	18,765			
Secunderabad	1,999	4,206	6,205			
				1,34,125	17,433	1,51,558
Ordnance and Commissariat Buildings	...	...	...	52,654	...	52,654
Works of Fortifications	...	...	...	11,203	...	11,203
General Cantonment Works and Roads	...	...	...	6,903	11,117	18,020
Minor Works	...	...	...	20,359	13,256	33,615
Total Military ...	...	...	...	2,25,244	41,806	2,67,050
Civil Buildings.						
Ecclesiastical	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Public Buildings	...	...	...	12,552	3,241	15,793
Total Civil Buildings....	...	...	...	12,552	3,241	15,793
Total Works ...	...	...	...	2,37,796	45,047	2,82,843
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	51,018
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	3,473
Profit and Loss	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Ordinary Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,37,334

Note.—The increase of balances of stock and London stores amounts to rupees 26,854 (£ 2,685, 8s.), so that the total expenditure debitable against the Public Works Budget is rupees 3,37,334 + 26,854 = 3,64,188 (£ 36,418, 16s.), which includes the value of London stores used on the works, *viz.*, rupees 15,138 (£ 1,513, 16s.), leaving the expenditure in India at rupees 3,49,050 (£ 34,905.)

CHAPTER II.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

At first, and merely as a matter of departmental arrangement, this work was treated as an extraordinary item of the Imperial Budget; and the expenditure incurred during 1869-70, *viz.*, Government rupees 22,235 (£ 2,223, 10*s.*), was debited to that head.

A provision of 5 lakhs of rupees (£ 50,000) was made in the Budget of 1870-71, under the head Imperial—Extraordinary; and up to November 1870 the expenditure continued to be debited against this allotment. But as it had been definitively settled that the cost of the line should be defrayed by the government of His Highness the Nizam, the previous expenditure of both years was refunded to the imperial exchequer.

Charges incurred during 1870-71.

304. No formal Budget provision was made for the year under review from H. H. the Nizam's revenues; but the expenditure has been as follows—

	H. S. Rs.		Govt. Rs.		£.	s.	d.
Refund to Imperial exchequer of disbursements during 1869-70	25,994	=	22,235	=	2,223	10	0
Expenditure in 1870-71.	1,56,495	=	1,33,864	=	13,386	8	0
Suspense Account, 31st March 1871 ...	30,085	=	25,734	=	2,573	8	0
Total....	2,12,574	=	1,81,833	=	18,183	6	0

The following are the details—

	H. S. Rs.		Govt. Rs.		£.	s.	d.
Preliminary expenses	6,618	=	5,661	=	566	2	0
Land	...		...		...	...	...
Construction of Line ...	116	=	99	=	9	18	0
Ballast and permanent way	...		...		...	...	...
Stations and buildings..	193	=	165	=	16	10	0
Plant	32,665	=	27,941	=	2,794	2	0
Profit and Loss ...	100	=	86	=	8	12	0
Total Works...	39,692	=	33,952	=	3,395	4	0
Establishment ...	1,36,955	=	1,17,150	=	11,715	0	0
Contingencies ...	5,842	=	4,997	=	499	14	0
Total...	1,82,489	=	1,56,099	=	15,609	18	0
Increase to balance of Suspense Accounts ...	30,085	=	25,734	=	2,573	8	0
Total...	2,12,574	=	1,81,833	=	18,183	6	0

The establishment charges are thus sub-divided—

	H. S. Rs.		Govt. Rs.		£.	s.	d.
Direction	39,826	=	34,067	=	3,406	14	0
Engineering	91,727	=	78,462	=	7,846	4	0
Audit and Accounts ...	5,402	=	4,621	=	462	2	0
Total as above...	1,36,955	=	1,17,150	=	11,715	0	0

No charge against the railway is made on account of the Secretary or his office.

The charges for Audit and Accounts include only such portion of the cost of the Controller's establishment, Hyderabad, as it has been found necessary to employ specially on account of this railway.

State of work at beginning of the year.

305. During the year 1869-70, Major Mead, the Superintending Engineer of the line, had been able to determine the general route to be followed; and had organized his final survey parties, collected instruments, and started the detailed surveys on March 1st, 1870.

Plan of operations and distribution of work.

306. The plan of operations adopted was to allot the eastern and most difficult portion of the line, *viz.*, from Tandoor to Hyderabad, to Mr. Reynolds, Executive Engineer, with whom was Mr. Rennie, Assistant Engineer; while Mr. Sieveking, Executive Engineer, took up the western section from Tandoor to the junction with the Great Indian Peninsular Railway. Major Mead, with Mr. Tyndall, Assistant Engineer, under his immediate orders, reserved to himself the examination of the large rivers to be crossed, the executive duties connected with accounts, and the preparation of type drawings, in addition of course to general superintendence of the whole.

Selection of Line based on careful Survey and observation.

307. Each of the survey parties, guided by the results of the preliminary reconnoisance and previous flying levels, executed a traverse between fixed points on the portion entrusted to them, and along this traverse took a longitudinal and numerous cross sections. From these data, and a careful personal examination of the ground in company with the Executive Engineers, Major Mead was able to lay down the best line practicable, with the least cutting and filling in on the general route selected.

Difficulties encountered on Ghat Section.

308. On the Ghât section, heavy *jangal* impeded the progress of work; but the final sections between Tandoor and Trimulgherry were completed early in August.

Survey of alternative Lines.

309. Much work had to be got through during the whole rainy season, in surveying various alternative lines for approaching Hyderabad; reasons having arisen which necessitated a change in the route originally proposed.

Large Masonry Works.

310. In the meantime, Major Mead, assisted by Mr. Tyndall, had prepared detail surveys, sections, and cross sections of the principal rivers to be crossed, *viz.*, the Sheydumb river, the Cogna, the Kundanavilly and Koatpully nullahs, and the Moosey river.

The calculations of the water-ways required were completed from these data by the end of May; when the Superintending

Engineer returned to head-quarters, and proceeded to prepare plans and estimates for submission to the Government of India.

Plans and Sections for 107 miles ready in September.

311. By the 21st September, plans and sections for the line from Waddy Junction to Kokutapully, 107 miles, with detailed estimate for earthwork over the same section, and estimates for housing establishment and the plant required for making a commencement, were ready. These were approved generally by the Resident and the Minister, Sir Salar Jung, on that date; and the Superintending Engineer, under instructions from the Government of India, carried them personally to Simla.

Major Mead's visit to Simla.

Strength of Engineer Establishment employed.

312. During November and December, nearly all the additional officers required to complete the establishment joined; making the total strength as follows—

1 Superintending Engineer.
4 Executives in charge of Divisions.
2 Junior Executives, acting as Assistants.
7 Assistant Engineers.

Discussion with Nizam's Government regarding the Terminus, &c.

313. The government of H. H. the Nizam having expressed a wish to examine in detail, with the help of their professional adviser, the proposals to which a general approval only had been given by Sir Salar Jung, they were furnished with the detailed plans; and considerable discussion ensued as to the precise arrangements for approaching Hyderabad, and for the location of the terminus.

Ultimately it was decided, in order to meet the views of all parties, that the line taken should diverge from the original location about the 104th mile, and pass down the Moosapett valley, to the west of the Husain Sagar tank, direct to the city of Hyderabad; a branch being thrown off near the tank to pass through Secunderabad and terminate at Trimulgherry.

Line set out in January.

314. In January the setting out of the line and demarcation of land for the first

70 miles from Waddy to Shewareddypett were commenced. At the same time, it became necessary to provide shelter for the officers on the line without further delay. Proposals were submitted for building such rough temporary huts as the time remaining, and materials available, would allow. Under my own provisional sanction, these were taken in hand in the last month of the official year.

Orders for commencing earthwork issued in March.

315. In March also permission was received by telegram from the Government of India to commence earthwork on the first 100 miles, and work was put in hand simultaneously with the close of the year. Orders on the estimates generally followed this telegram, and were received just at the end of March.

Indents for Permanent-way, &c., sent in February.

316. Indents for the small girders, rails, sleepers, &c., required for the line were submitted in February: but these arrangements were necessarily delayed, pending the decision of the question regarding the guage to be adopted in this Line.

General results of the year's work summarized.

317. As the result of the year under review, it has thus to be noted, that the general aligument, as well as estimates for the earthwork of 100 miles of the line, have been sanctioned; and the actual work of construction itself, after the necessary land had been taken up, has been commenced along some 70 miles.

PART D.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHAPTER I.

THE RESIDENCY BAZARS.

How situated.

318. The British Residency—separated from the city of Hyderabad on the south only by the river Moosee—is enclosed on every other side by densely-peopled bàzàrs, which lie between it and the cantonment of Secunderabad. From a military point of view, this certainly forms a grave objection to the whole position; so much so indeed that several high authorities have favoured the idea of transferring the establishments located there to some more open site. This, however, is hardly likely ever to be carried into effect.

And indeed there are advantages as well as disadvantages in the position as it now stands. For the bàzàrs which lie clustered round the Residency have gradually become the home of numerous wealthy native traders; and the *Sahookars'* quarter* in the Residency bàzàrs probably yields neither in the extent of its transactions nor in the amount of its accumulations to any other similar mart in Hyderabad.

* Locally known as *Hashmat Ganj*, or Store-house of magnificence.

The inhabitants of the bàzàrs—numbering between twelve and thirteen thousand souls—are in no sense British subjects; but, through the courtesy of His Highness the Nizam's government, they have long been placed very much under British jurisdiction. And this naturally imparts to the British position at the Nizam's capital a prestige and an influence which might not equally belong to it, did the Residency stand on some isolated spot.

Character of people.

319. On the whole, the people of these bàzàrs may be said to form as orderly and reputable a community as is to be found anywhere among the native population of India. They have a Magistrate of their own to look after them, namely, the Second Assistant Resident; who is aided by the Officer Commanding the Resident's Escort, acting as Secretary of a Municipal Committee. Moreover, their habitations are all collected within an area of little more than half a square mile. Therefore few crimes occurring among them can escape report. And yet, armed too as most of them are, deeds of violence are but rarely perpetrated. Indeed it is curious to notice how some of the old-fashioned scruples which the vakeels and our judicial system generally have done so much to smooth over throughout British India still linger in these bàzàrs; and how reluctant for instance the more respectable inhabitants feel to enter an appearance in the local court even as plaintiffs, far less as witnesses or defendants.

East Indian community.

320. A large Eurasian society which has grown up in the vicinity of Hyderabad holds a position of its own—and that a very respectable one—among the inhabitants of the bàzàrs; finding employment of a superior kind in our own uncovenanted service; in the commissioned ranks of the Nizam's Reformed Troops, and in numerous other ways. A handsome Protestant Church; and a High school in which Latin and Mathematics are well taught, have been built, and are maintained, chiefly through the exertions of this community. They have also a theatre, supported and played in entirely by themselves. In fact in a native State, or at least in this native State, there is an excellent opening for the Eurasian; who is recognised as combining much, yet not too much, of the usefulness and energy of the Anglo-Saxon with a due modicum of the quiescence and docility of the Asia-

tic. And hence the East Indian community of Chàdarghât* have greatly increased and multiplied, and attained in many instances to good positions, under the present Minister's administration.

Local Funds.

321. The total receipts realized during the year by the Superintendent of the Residency Bàzàrs amounted to rupees 41,533 (£4,153, 6*s.*), derived from the usual sources of Excise, Stamps, Conservancy collections, and other items of local taxation. It was all expended in the course of the year, save a balance of rupees 4,627 (£462, 14*s.*), in maintaining the fixed police and other charges which are defrayed from it, and in improving in a variety of ways the sanitary condition of the bàzàrs themselves.

Education.

322. One of the two principal schools of Chàdarghât has already been adverted to, namely, the Protestant school; in which, however, boys and girls of various castes and creeds take their place together on the same benches. There is another institution, more especially designed for the children of natives, and known as the Anglo-vernacular school, which is kept strictly secular in its character. The average daily attendance in the former school was 52; and in the latter 103.

Civil Justice.

323. The number of civil suits filed during the year in the Court of the Superintendent of Residency Bàzàrs was 125, against 128 in the previous year. Of these, 123 were disposed of; and only two remained pending at the end of the year.

The former were settled in the following modes respectively—

Uncontested cases withdrawn by permission, for adjustment out of court	10
Struck off for default of attendance	5
Decided *ex parte*	5
Confessions of judgment	53
Compromised	10
Contested cases decided in favour of plaintiff in whole ...	14
Do. do. in part ...	15
In favor of defendant	4
Dismissed for want of proof	7

* By this name these bàzàrs collectively are designated; from an artificial *ghât*, or scarped dam, across the river Moosee right opposite the Residency—the water falling over the dam like a *chádar*, or sheet.

The value of property involved in the above suits amounted to rupees 35,695-1-7 (£3,569, 10*s*., 2¼*d*.): and the average costs in each suit to rupees 15-7-9 (£1, 10*s*., 11½*d*.)

In all, 105 decrees were issued; in 22 of which execution was taken out. Distraint of the judgment-debtor's goods was had resort to in only four cases.

The average duration of each suit was 14·5 days—higher undoubtedly than there would have been any necessity for, had it not been for the heavy duties devolving on the Judge in his capacity of Second Assistant Resident.

Criminal Justice.

324. The criminal offences which came before the same court during the year were 68 bailable and 32 non-bailable—100 cases in all—against 99 in the preceding year. This gives one offence for about every 130 of the population. The following were the graver crimes—

Theft	21
Housebreaking and theft	3
Attempt to commit suicide	1
House trespass	4
Causing hurt	1
Cheating	4
Adultery	2
Forgery	1
Rape	1

In all, 172 persons were brought to trial: of whom

17 were discharged after enquiry by the magistrate:
11 acquitted:
140 convicted:
1 committed to Sessions court: and
3 pending trial.

Of the 141 persons convicted—

102 were fined:
17 only imprisoned:
11 only flogged:
8 imprisoned and fined: and
3 imprisoned and flogged.

The average duration of each trial, from date of arrest to date of judgment, was 1·4 day. Of persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, only 4 were so sentenced for periods in excess of six months, and the remaining 24 to shorter terms.

Police.

325. The police establishment of the bàzàrs, including a small supplementary body furnished and paid by the Native government, costs only rupees 9,671-13-5 (£967, 3*s*., 8*d*.) per annum; and its strength is at the rate of one policeman for about every 160 of the population. This statistic, however, hardly forms an applicable test in the present instance; because the Residency police are nearly as much concerned with the adjoining districts as with their own jurisdiction proper. The same remark applies in an equal degree to the Secunderabad police too; for no matter where, within a radius of say twenty miles from Hyderabad, a crime may be committed, it is most commonly in the city itself, or its immediate purlieus, that the criminal is to be found, or the stolen property recovered.

326. Altogether, the administration of the Residency bàzàrs during the year under review, as during many previous years, has been such as to reflect nothing but credit on the British flag under whose shadow they are situated.

CHAPTER II.

JUDICIAL SUPERINTENDENT OF RAILWAYS.

The arrangements existing for the protection of the railway line throughout the Hyderabad State by means of a British officer specially appointed for that duty worked well and smoothly during the past year.

327. The Judicial Superintendent still has his head quarters at Gulbargah, a town situated towards the western confines of His Highness' country. His work necessarily brings him much in contact not only with the revenue and judicial officer of the native government who is specially appointed as his coadjutor, but with the whole body of native officials in that part of the country: and the relationship thus established is maintained on a footing of great cordiality and mutual co-operation.

Progress of Railway works.

328. At the close of the year, the railway between Gulbargah and the point at which the Great Indian Peninsular Line is destined shortly to effect a junction with the Madras railway had been carried forward as far as the banks of the river Kistna; leaving only 30 miles to be completed, in order to the establishment of through communication between Madras and Bombay. Iron materials, it was also stated, had arrived in Bombay, to be used in the construction of a bridge across the Kistna. In the meantime, a temporary causeway in the dry season, and a steam ferry-boat during the rains, serve tolerably well to carry passengers and goods from one bank of the river to the other.

Receipts and expenditure.

329. The collections made by the Judicial Superintendent during the year amounted to rupees 1,646 (£164, 12*s.*); of which rupees 96 (£9, 12*s.*) were realized from fines, and rupees 1,550 (£155) from sale of judicial stamps. The whole amount is credited to His Highness' government, as an offset to the expense of this establish-

ment itself; which cost in the year under review, including the Judicial Superintendent's salary and every other charge, rupees 12,030 (£1,203.)

Judicial.

330. The judicial work devolving on the Superintendent in the course of the year was not heavy. His jurisdiction, it will be remembered, extends only to subjects or servants of the British Government who are employed on the railway; and is not intended, in ordinary cases, to interfere with or supersede the due action of the Nizam's courts of justice in the vicinity.

On the criminal side, he had, in all, 55 cases to dispose of: namely—

Attempt to commit murder	1
Rioting	1
Offering bribes	2
Passing counterfeit coin	1
Resisting lawful authority	3
Causing grievous hurt	2
Theft	16
Assault	14
Trespass on the Railway line	15
	55

In 43 of the above cases convictions followed. Imprisonment was resorted to in 19 cases; whipping in 2; and fine in 22. The terms of imprisonment varied from 7 days to 2 years; the number of stripes inflicted from 6 to 12; and the value of fines imposed, from rupees 2 (4*s.*), to rupees 25 (£2, 10*s.*).

On the civil side, again, the institutions numbered 57, against only 22 in the previous year; an increase which Captain Dobbs seems somehow to associate with the circumstance of the Railway Company having conducted their operations largely through the agency of contractors in the former year, and departmentally in the latter. These 57 suits represented a total sum under litigation amounting to rupees 32,168-8-0 (£3,216, 17*s.*); or rupees 564-5-9 (£56, 8*s.*, 8½*d.*) for every suit.

Police.

331. The strength of the Railway Police, inclusive of petty officers, is 84 men. Its annual cost is rupees 15,492 (£1,549, 4*s.*); which is paid

partly by His Highness the Nizam's government, and partly by the Railway Company.

Sanitation of village near Railway Line.

332. From the tenour of the reports submitted from time to time by the Judicial Superintendent of Railways at Gulbargah, it is plain that, in point of sanitary care of towns and villages, His Highness' administration is still rather behind the present times. It would serve no useful end to introduce Captain Dobbs' remarks on this topic *in extenso*; because it is pretty certain that the villages which he mentions as particularly uncared for and unwholesome are no worse than hundreds of others in the same territory, which he does not happen to have visited. Of Gulbargah itself, however, and at least one other town, he is able to write as follows—

"In the sanitary condition of Gulbargah itself, owing to the exertions of Mr. Hill, an Inspector in the Nizam's Department Public Works, I am delighted to say, a vast improvement has been, and is being, made. In Raeechur also Mr. Byramjee Manakjee, who has lately been appointed First Talukdar, has taken the subject up; and has commenced a number of improvements."

333. The necessity of looking well to the state of the towns and villages near the line of Railway has been urged so often on the consideration of the Hyderabad administration that I would fain hope the subject will soon receive that full measure of attention which it so well deserves.

334. In illustration of the commercial, and therefore of course fiscal, benefits conferred upon the Nizam's country by the presence of this railway, it is noted in Captain Dobbs' annual report, as a fact speaking for itself, that at the Gulbargah station alone His Highness' Customs' officers collected during ten months of the year under report the sum of rupees 75,000 (£ 7,500) on imports and exports.

CHARLES B. SAUNDERS,

Resident.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY,
DAKHAN,
The 31st October 1871.

Administration Report

BY

THE RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

FOR

THE YEAR 1872-73.

Hyderabad:
PRINTED AT THE RESIDENCY PRESS—1873.

PREFACE.

THIS Report differs somewhat in arrangement from those of previous years, as it has been framed in accordance with the orders of the Government of India conveyed in a Resolution of the 12th May last. It is fuller than future Reports need be, because under certain heads repetition from previous records has been rendered necessary by the instructions received. The skeleton frame of the Administration Report, says the Resolution just quoted, "has been drawn up so as to contain chapters for both kinds of information, for matter of standard reference, as well as for matter of annual narrative; but when the first-named kind of information has once been filled in, it need be repeated only whenever some radical change shall have been made which must be noticed to explain the proceedings taken during the year. The headings of these chapters are in red letter; it is hoped that they can be written up once for several years to come in the Report for 1872-73, after which they will only contain a reference back to that year's Report. Only very short dissertation or description is expected under these red-letter headings or prefaces, sufficient to give readers a fixed starting point from which they can follow up and appreciate the facts and figures which are presented in each section for the year under review. In this form it should be possible, for example, to mention the prevailing land tenures within the space of a page, and, under Administrative, Legislative, or Ecclesiastical, to specify in the red-letter heading the chief authorities, executive, legislative, and diocesan. No more is absolutely needed for standard reference, though further detail may be given at discretion; and when any complete article upon such a subject as the physical geography or resources of a country has been already prepared for the Provincial Gazetteer, or for some preceding report, an accurate and succinct summary of it will be enough, if the whole cannot be inserted."

As usual, the Annual Report does not touch on the political affairs which engage the attention of the Hyderabad Residency: it deals only with such portions of the Nizam's country as are under the administration of British Officers, and is, consequently, little more than an account of the administration of Berar.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I.

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

	Para.	*Page.*
GENERAL SUMMARY		1 to 13.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

SECTION I.—PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE AND CHIEF STAPLES... ...	1	1 to 3
SECTION II.—POLITICAL—		
Historical Summary	2	3 to 16
SECTION III.—FORM OF ADMINISTRATION	3	16 to 19
SECTION IV.—CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES; SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT	4	19 to 25
SECTION V.—CIVIL DIVISIONS	5	25 & 26
SECTION VI.—DETAILS OF LAST CENSUS	6	27 to 32
SECTION VII.—CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION ...	7	32 & 33
SECTION VIII.—RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER ALLIES	8	33

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SECTION I.—SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT—		
Preliminary	9	34
Out-turn	10	
Cost of Survey operations	11	35
Boundary disputes	12	

	Para.	Page.
Rectification of Boundary	13	36
Work to be done	14	
Results of Survey	15	
SECTION II.—WASTE LANDS	16	37
SECTION III.—GOVERNMENT ESTATES		*Ibid.*
SECTION IV.—WARDS' ESTATES		,,

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

SECTION I.—LEGISLATING AUTHORITY	17	38 & 39
SECTION II.—POLICE—		
Strength and distribution	18	39
Cost of Police	19	40
Religion and caste	20	41
Arming of the Force	21	
Offences reported, &c.	22	
Analysis of crime	23	42 & 43
Serious crime	24	44
Results of Police action	25	45
Arrangements at Fairs	26	
Escapes	27	46
Conduct of Police	28	
Education	29	
Railway Police	30	47
Recruiting of the Police	31	48
SECTION III.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—		
Courts	32	*Ibid.*
Criminal work	33	49
Duration of trials	34	50
Witnesses	35	
Sessions cases	36	
Punishments	37	
Fines	38	51
Whipping	39	
Sentences not severe	40	
Appeals	41	
SECTION IV.—PRISONS—		
Jail accommodation	42	52
Do. population	43	
Disposal of prisoners...	44	
Castes of do.	45	53
Ages of do.	46	
Previous occupation of prisoners ...	47	
Civil debtors	48	

	Para.	Page.
Under-trial prisoners	49	54
Health of prisoners	50	
Conduct and discipline	51	55
Re-convictions	52	
Escapes	53	
Convict warders	54	
Education	55	56
Manufactures	56	
Expenditure	57	57
SECTION V.—CIVIL JUSTICE—		
Suits filed	58	58
Do. disposed of	59	
Character of litigation	60	59 & 60
Duration of suits	61	61
Costs	62	
Decrees	63	
Civil debtors	64	62
Castes of litigants	65 & 66	62 to 65
Witnesses	67	*Ibid.*
Appeals	68	66
General remarks	69	
SECTION VI.—REGISTRATION—		
No change in the Department ...	70	*Ibid.*
Operations of the Department ...	71	66 & 67
Value of documents registered ...	72	68
Receipts and expenditure	73	
Results	74	
SECTION VII.—MUNICIPALITIES—		
Number existing	75	69
How composed	76	
Municipal population	77	
Income	78	70
Expenditure	79	
SECTION VIII.—MILITARY	80	71

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SECTION I.—AGRICULTURE	81	72
SECTION II.—WEATHER AND CROPS—		
Rain-fall	82	73
Weather	83	

	Para.	Page.
Temperature	84	74
CROPS—		
Cultivated area	85	75
Area under different crops	86	
Rental of land	87	76
Yield per acre	88	
Experiments with Maize	89	
Do. do. Carolina Paddy ...	90	77 to 79
Oomraottee Model Farm	91	
Expenditure on do.	92	
Akolah do.	93	79 to 84
Prices of produce and labor	94	*Ibid.*
SECTION III.—HORTICULTURE	95	85
SECTION IV.—FORESTS—		
State and District Forests	96	*Ibid.*
State Forests	97	86
Demarcation of Reserves	98	
Rights and privileges of people ...	99	87
Prosecutions	100	88
Thinning operations	101	
Roads in Melghat	102	89
Fires	104	90
Growth of trees	105	91
Plantations	106	92
Labour in Melghat...	108	93
Unreserved Forests	110	94
Melghat export	111	
Babool buns	112	95
Result of working of unreserved Forests	113	
Financial results	114	
Causes of increase and decrease ...	115	96
SECTION V.—MINES AND QUARRIES—		
Lonar Lake	117	97
Revenue of do.	119	98
Coal fields	120	
Iron ores	121	99
SECTION VI.—MANUFACTURES	122	*Ibid.*
SECTION VII.—TRADE—		
General results	123	99 & 100
Trade at Khamgaon and Akote ...	124	101
Fairs	125	

	Para.	Page.
SECTION VIII.—PUBLIC WORKS—		
Staff	126	102
Military works	127	104
CIVIL BUILDINGS—		
Revenue and Judicial	128	105
Ecclesiastical	129	
Jails	130	
Police	131	106
Educational	132	
Miscellaneous	133	
ROADS—		
Budneira and Morsi road	134	*Ibid.*
Karinjah and Moortizapoor road ...	135	
Akolah, Mullagaon, Basim, and Hingoli road	136	107
Buldanah Ghat	137	
MISCELLANEOUS WORKS—		
Local Funds	138	*Ibid.*
Miscellaneous public improvements ...	139	108
Repairs	140	
Tools and Plant	141	
Establishment	142	
Detailed Statements of P. W. Expenditure	144	109 to 111
RAILWAYS—KHAMGAON RAILWAY—		
Capital Account	145	112
Revenue	146	
Terminals	147	113
General	148	
OOMRAOTTEE RAILWAY—		
Capital Account	149	*Ibid.*
Revenue	150	114
General	151	
Results of working of Berar Railways ...	152	115
Telegraph	153	116
Post office	154	116&117
SECTION IX.—IRRIGATION	155	118&119

CHAPTER. V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE—		
Preliminary	156	120
Receipts and charges	157	
Excess over estimated receipts ...	158	

	Para.	Page.
Receipts and charges including Local Funds	159	121
Land revenue receipts	160	121&122
Forest receipts	161	123
Excise revenue	162	124
Salt do.	163	
Stamp revenue	164	125
Law and Justice receipts	165	
Police „	166	
Education „	167	
Interest on Tuccavee advances ...	168	126
Miscellaneous receipts	169	
Military „	170	
Public Works „	171	127

DISBURSEMENTS—

Total charges excluding Local Funds ...	172	128
Interest	173	
Refunds and drawbacks	174	
Land Revenue	175	129
Forest	176	
Salt	177	130
Stamps	178	
Minor Departments...	179	131
Law and Justice	180	132
Police	181	
Education, Science and Art	182	133
Ecclesiastical	183	134
Medical Services	184	
Stationery and Printing	185	135
Miscellaneous Services	186	136
Superannuations	187	137
Military Disbursements	188	137&138
Public Works Expenditure	189	139
State Railways	190	140

REVENUE OTHER THAN PROVINCIAL—

Local Funds	191	*Ibid.*

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT—

Preliminary	192	„
Extent of issue and payment ...	193	141
Details of issue	194	
„ of payment	195	
Progress of Department	196	142
Overland Money Orders	197	

	Para.	Page.
Supply bill operations	198	143
Balance due to Government of India ...	...	144
Berar or Nizam's surplus	199	145
Statement of receipts and payments ...		146 & 147

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL RELIEF.

SECTION I.—BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES—

Registration agency how conducted ...	200	148
Registration circles	201	
Births	202	
Ratio of births and deaths compared for 3 years	203	149
Deaths	204	
Deaths according to age	205	150
Do. to religion	206	
Causes of death	207	
Marriages	208	151

SECTION II.—EMIGRATION 209 152

SECTION III.—MEDICAL RELIEF—

Number of Dispensaries	210	153
Ailments	211	154
Surgical operations...	212	
Deaths	213	
Number treated	214	
Statistics of sick	215	155
Finance	216	

SECTION IV.—SANITATION 217 156

SECTION V.—VACCINATION ... ... 218 157 & 158

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

SECTION I.—GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION ... 219 159 to 162

SECTION II.—EDUCATION—

Reforms introduced	220	162
Educational staff	221	163&164
Financial Statistics...	222	
Number of schools	223	164
Classification of schools and attendance...	224	165
High Schools	225	
Middle Class Schools	226	166

	Para.	Page.
Lower Class Schools	227	
Female education	228	167
Normal School	229	
Cost per pupil, &c.	230	
Castes of pupils	231	168
Education of low caste boys	232	169
Aided and indigenous schools ...	233	170 & 171
Physical education	234	172
SECTION III.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—		
Vernacular Literature	235	172
Book Depot	236	173
SECTION IV.—LITERARY SOCIETIES		174
SECTION V.—ARTS AND SCIENCES		
CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.		
Archæology	237	175 to 177
CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.		
SECTION I.—ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION	238	178
SECTION II.—ECCLESIASTICAL	239	*Ibid.*
SECTION III.—STATIONERY	240	179
PART III.—MILITARY.		
CHAPTER I.—HYDERABAD SUBSIDIARY FORCE.		
Preliminary	241	
Strength	242	180
Health	243	*Ibid.*
Cantonment Magistrate	244	
Civil Justice	245	181
Criminal Justice	246	
European Vagrants...	247	
Sale of Stamps	248	182
Police	249	
Jail	250	
Education	251	
Alms house	252	183
Civil Dispensary	253	
Contagious diseases	254	
Public Improvements	255	184
Income	256	

	Para.	Page.
Expenditure	257	185
Births and deaths	258	

CHAPTER II.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

Strength	259	186
Health	260	
Judicial work	261	187
Education	262	
Cost	263	188

PUBLIC WORKS.

CHAPTER III.—IMPERIAL.

Preliminary	264	189
Sums allotted	265	
Expenditure	266	190
Principal Works	267	
Cavalry Barracks, Trimulgherry ...	268	
Bakery for Commissariat within Entrenched Post	269	
Water supply 2nd European Regiment...	270	191
Entrenched Post, Trimulgherry ...	271	
Minor Works	272	
Civil Buildings	273	
Scarcity of Labour	274	
Trimulgherry Construction Division ...	275	192
Statement of detailed Expenditure ...	276	

CHAPTER IV.—H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

Introductory	277	193
Budget allotment	278	
Expenditure	279	194
State of works at the commencement of the year	280	195
Progress during the year. In first 40 miles	281	
From 41 or to 54th mile	282	
From 55th mile to Hoosain Saugar junction	283	
From that Junction to Termini ...	284	196
Summary of Progress	285	
Severe rainy season of 1872	286	
Cholera epidemic	287	197
Changes of Superintending Engineers ...	288	
Exertions of the Staff	289	

CHAPTER V.—THE RESIDENCY BAZARS.

	Para.	*Page.*
Preliminary	290	198
Civil Justice	291	
Criminal Justice	292	199
Police	293	200
Jail	294	
Education	295	
Public improvement and health ...	296	
Finance	297	

CHAPTER VI.—JUDICIAL SUPERINTENDENT OF RAILWAYS.

Introductory	298	201
Criminal work	299	
Police	300	
Civil works	301	202
Bazars	302	
Sanitation	303	

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

IN Berar the year under review is said to have been not so healthy as usual. Like 1870 and 1871, it was remarkable for its freedom from cholera, the disease only appearing in an epidemic form in a few places after the rains set in, and extending from none of these to any great extent. But the rates of mortality from small-pox, fever, bowel-complaints, and other causes, were much higher than in the previous year, when a defective rain-fall caused much distress, especially in the western districts, among the poorer classes of agriculturists, and thousands of cattle perished for want of pasturage. Fortunately, the rains of 1872 were favorable and redressed some of the pecuniary losses of the preceding year. The reports of 1871 from the districts showed that out of a revenue demand of Rupees 58,12,399 (£581,239, 18*s.*) Rupees 3,94,599 (£39,459, 18*s.*) were not paid up when due; during 1872 the demand rose to Rupees 59,04,058 (£590,405 16*s.*): arrears to the amount of Rupees 3,48,530 (£34,853) were collected; and the outstanding balances at the close of the year aggregated only Rupees 2,06,873 (£20,687, 6*s.*). Of this sum, though no relaxation of the revenue demand was considered necessary, a part may have to be written off as irrecoverable, as in one district—Buldanah—it is stated that not less than half the cattle died from the effects of the drought of the previous year. Making allowance for exaggerated statements, there can be no doubt that much hardship was felt, and possibly it may be asked why no remission of the demand was considered necessary. The

answer to this is that the assessments have been framed so as to tide the agriculturist over a single unsuccessful season; low rates have been framed with the object of enabling him to pay his rent in good and bad years alike: in collecting the rents coercion is rare, and has never gone the length of selling up a field: under the ryotwarry system in force the Government as landlord offers its tenants a singularly advantageous contract, inasmuch as its settlement with them is for 30 years, while theirs with the Government is renewable year by year at their own pleasure. Any one who finds that his field does not pay can throw it up at the end of the year for which it was rented. Changes in the ownership of land have been frequent; indeed, in the richest district—Akolah—where about 93 per cent. of the cultivable area is under cultivation, the number of tenants who threw up their fields led the Deputy Commissioner to apprehend that there were "some causes at work inimical to the agriculturist". The Commissioner, however, dissents from this opinion, and, examining the figures which induced it, rightly remarks:—

"A bad season, a murrain amongst his plough cattle or any other disaster may lead a cultivator to curtail his farming operations and throw up one or more of his fields. The true test as to whether any untoward circumstances are operating against the cultivating class generally is whether the land thrown up by one party is eagerly taken up by another or not. If it is not, then we may begin to search for the reason and be anxious for the future. But it is clear that rather less than 5 per cent. of the area thrown up was not again taken up, and it is not too much to assume that this area was really thrown up and left fallow, because worn out after successive years of cultivation it needed rest to recover its productive powers." These remarks are more or less applicable to the other districts also. Then it must be remembered that the natural capabilities of the province are such that in few parts of India are the ryots so well off as in Berar. Debt, no doubt, flourishes largely, but seems to sit lightly on a people who inherit and bequeath it as a family heirloom; and, though the returns of civil litigation, which has made rapid strides of late years, probably indicate some poverty by the side of the general prosperity and taste for wrangling which are attributed to the Berarees, yet the buoyancy of the Berar

cultivator continues to evoke a feeling almost of surprise, is still the purple patch of each succeeding Administration Report. "It is strange," writes Major Bell, Officiating Commissioner of West Berar, who possesses an intimate knowledge of the people—the result of many years' experience—"how our land revenue still maintains itself, notwithstanding drought, and murrain, and the alleged impecuniosity and indebtedness of the cultivating classes. I confess I am unable to account for it, though I think we must admit that the assessment has been fairly adapted to the means and character of the people, who if they are indolent are yet docile and plodding, and apparently never seem to know when to give in or succumb to adverse circumstances."

The same officer expresses an opinion that the accounts of the losses occasioned by the bad season of 1871 were "somewhat exaggerated." "I found instances," he says, "in the Akolah District in which, while the uttermost farthing of the revenue demand had been wrung from the Kunbi by Patels, these latter individuals had managed to keep back their own rent, showing it in the uncollected balances." He also mentions it as odd that in spite of the reputed great mortality among cattle the prices of bullocks, though now perceptibly rising, did not show any very marked increase during 1872.

Altogether, during that year 12,837 acres were thrown out of, and 358,957 brought under cultivation. Estimated roughly, there are in the province 5,691,000 acres cultivated and 5,280,000 acres uncultivated. Of the uncultivated area 1,060,000 acres are grazing land, 2,200,000 cultivable, and 2,020,000 uncultivable.

The chapter describing the different tenures on which land is held in Berar has been abridged from the Gazetteer edited, and to a great extent written, by Mr. A. C. Lyall, who, as Commissioner of West Berar, had some years close experience and acquired much special knowledge of the Province.

It shows how in fifteen years under the administration of British Officers "the Berar cultivator has passed from all the

evils of rack-renting, personal insecurity, and uncertain ownership of land, to a safe property and a fixed assessment."

The allusions made in the foregoing remarks to the deficient rain-fall of 1871 suggest inquiry as to what measures are being taken to improve the water supply of the province. This always difficult subject has not been overlooked: engineers have inspected and reported, and the general conclusion arrived at has been that for the purpose of irrigation small projects, such as damming a stream here, or repairing a tank there, are alone feasible or desirable. The construction of a dam across a river and of an irrigation channel is sometimes, however, more than a small project; two such projects now under consideration contemplate the irrigation of six or seven thousand acres in the one instance, and of something like thirty thousand acres in the other. The restoration of several old tanks has been ordered, and it is hoped that each succeeding year will see something accomplished in this direction, which has the merit of being safe and sheltered from the winds of theory. It is said that at the close of 1871-72 the acreage under irrigation was found to be three times as much as it was three years before. But what is chiefly wanted in most parts of the province is that more wells should be sunk. Government has intimated its willingness to assist the people by advancing money for such purposes at a low rate of interest, and what are known as Tuccavee advances have been made, though the applications for them have not been so numerous as might perhaps be desired.

Figures are not at hand to show the increase which has taken place in the number of wells in the province, but it is generally reported to be considerable. Still, though much may have been done, the importance of the subject demands constant attention from the District Officers who are no doubt alive to the duty of using their influence to induce the people to come forward and avail themselves of the assistance offered by the Government.

The land revenue assessment, as already mentioned, was enhanced during the year by Rupees 91,660 (£ 9,166).

This was mainly due to the Survey Settlement, which brings to light hidden cultivation and corrects inaccurate measurement and classification. The progress of that Settlement was

very satisfactory, and the prospect of its termination is now near at hand.

There are altogether in Berar 6,795 villages. Of these 657 have yet to be measured; the classification of soils has to be undertaken in 1,774, and 2,598 have to be finally assessed and settled. Nine establishments were in the field in the year under report, six for measuring and three for classing operations. The work remaining to be done will admit of four measuring establishments and one classing establishment being broken up during the current year.

Local reports remark on the "greed" for land which has been measured and assessed by the Survey Officers; and one of the Commissioners doubts whether in giving out the land readily to those who apply for it we have not been sacrificing too much to cultivation and a large rent roll. The dangers of giving up so much to cultivation are stated to be a want of fodder for cattle, especially for the cattle of the poor; no scrub jungle to furnish a supply of firewood; "and not the least of the evils is that sheep and shepherds are driven out of the villages where there have been flocks for generations." The question thus raised has not yet been fully discussed, indeed, it has only lately been formally mooted, and we have yet to consider "whether it would not be a sounder policy to fix a limit to the giving off land, even when the Survey Department has numbered and assessed fields, when it is apparent to the District Officer that the quantity of land set apart by the department for grazing purposes is insufficient."

The financial result of the Survey Settlement since it was first introduced into the province in 1860 has been summarized in the following words:—

"The annual increase of revenue from last year's settlements amounted to Rupees 2,14,786, or rather over 85 per cent. of the year's expenditure. The total increase of revenue to the province resulting from the Survey Settlements is Rupees 12,32,802, while the total cost of Survey operations from the commencement has only amounted to Rupees 18,15,438, so that an expenditure of £181,500, extending over a period of twelve years, is yielding an annual return of £123,200, and even if the sum expended on erecting boundary marks in villages leased out under the waste land rules, which is an exceptional expenditure, and one which can yield no return, be included, the total expenditure only amounts to £187,800."

One of the Survey Officers has been engaged in concert with an official of His Highness the Nizam's Government in the rectification of the Berar frontier in the Buldanah and Basim districts—a work which was brought to a close in 1872. That is to say, the former irregular boundary demarcating the southern and south-western portions of the Assigned Districts has been made straighter and reduced in length from 613 miles to 564. This arrangement has brought about an exchange of villages from British to native management and *vice versa*. We have received 76 and transferred 67 villages. In other words, while 71,834 acres of land, yielding a revenue of Rupees 28,750 (£ 2,875), have been restored to native management, under the Nizam's Government, 114,604 acres, with a revenue of Rupees 19,156 (£1,915, 12*s*.), have been received in exchange.

While the revenue from land has increased, the gross revenue from all sources, but exclusive of local funds and cesses, has risen from Rupees 74,23,967 (£742,396) to Rupees 80,40,070 (£804,007.) Thus, a nett increase of Rupees 6,16,103 (£61,610, 6*s*.) appears; of which Rupees 5,92,089 (£59,208, 18*s*.) are due to land revenue, proper and miscellaneous. The excise receipts, always a fluctuating source of income, declined from Rupees 12,36,025 (£123,602, 10*s*.) to Rupees 11,94,844 (£119,484, 8*s*.) probably on account of a general depression in trade and the scarcity of the previous year. A decrease of Rupees 1,52,126 (£15,212, 12*s*.) under Stamps is accounted for, to a great extent, by sales of Court Fee stamps having in 1872-73 been credited under the head of Law and Justice. Forests also have been newly credited with revenue from grazing land, fruit trees, &c., and an increase of Rupees 1,01,440 (£10,440) appears under that head. There was a saving of Rupees 1,61,449 (£16,144, 18*s*.) in the expenditure controlled by this Administration under the orders of the Government of India; the figures for the two years being as follows :—

1871-72 Rs. 67,27,726 (£672,772, 12*s*.) : 1872-73 Rs. 65,66,277 (£656,627, 14*s*.).

Police cost Rupees 4,81,416 (£48,141, 12*s*.) : Education Rupees 2,16,894 (£21,689, 8*s*.) : Law and Justice Rupees 1,99,729 (£19,972, 18*s*.) : Administration and Public Departments Rupees 2,17,763 (£21,776, 6*s*.).

Under the head of Allowances and Assignments under treaties and engagements a charge of Rupees 1,72,089 (£17,209) is entered in the accounts. These are the main items in the disbursements of the Civil Department.

The Military charges of the Administration, *i. e.*, the cost of keeping up the Hyderabad Contingent, amounted to Rupees 30,38,864 (£303,886.).

It is not improbable that additional charges from outside may yet swell the total here shown against the year under report. The detail of receipts and charges in the chapter on Revenue and Finance professes to be correct only so far as the state of the Deputy Accountant General's accounts at the beginning of the present month of August 1873 will admit of. A large, indeed the largest, surplus yet shown for any year in the administration of Berar may safely be relied on; but whether the surplus will be 14¾ lakhs or a lakh or so less cannot be determined until Home charges and two or three Indian items have been finally adjusted.

The Public Works Department spent 7½ lakhs out of an allotment of 8 lakhs. Nearly three lakhs were laid out in making and repairing roads, and upwards of two lakhs on civil buildings. Under the head of Military works a charge of Rupees 35,000 (£ 3,500) appears. The cost of establishment, *i. e.*, of direction and construction, was under a lakh and three-quarters, or 23 per cent. on the total expenditure of the Department.

Of the two little State Railways in Berar, from Jullum to Khamgaon, and from Budneira to Oomraottee, it is stated that up to this time they have done little more than pay their working expenses, and that, if interest on capital be charged, the year's transactions would show a heavy loss on both lines. The traffic, however, has yet to be developed.

In referring to the Weather and the Crops the main points to be noted are as follows:—

The rain-fall averaged 43·66 inches for each district, varying from 54 in Bassim to 31 in Ellichpore. Though above the ordinary allowance, and most welcome after the previous drought, the rain was not always seasonable. It was at one time too heavy for the autumn crops—especially the two

staples of the province jowaree and cotton—which occupy, restively, 37 and 29 per cent. of the entire area under cultivation. The exports of cotton were, nevertheless, much greater than in 1871-72, and about equal to those of 1870-71, while there was an increase also in the out-turn of jowaree. In January frost, a most unusual visitor, appeared in some places and did considerable damage to the crops then in the ground. But, on the whole, the season was prosperous. The area under cultivation advanced by 358,957 acres, as compared with the preceding year, chiefly through the instrumentality of the Survey, which showed that former estimated areas were below the true mark. The average yield per acre under cotton was 148 lbs., under jowaree 313 lbs.; under wheat 214 lbs.; under gram 163 lbs. The results achieved in the two Government Farms at Oomraottee and Akolah cannot be described as successful. The expediency of keeping up more than one farm in the province has since been questioned, and it has been resolved to retain only that at Akolah, and to include a larger area, as affording a better chance of paying. Local opinion hardly ventures to say that the Farm will ever pay, in the sense of a mere pecuniary speculation. Perhaps there is not sufficient special knowledge on the spot to attempt a forecast of its future. That if properly managed it may become the means of conveying many useful lessons in agriculture to the native population is not to be doubted.

Glancing at the prices of produce and labor in 1872-73 and comparing them with those of the previous year, it is worth noting that the fall in the price of wheat and jowaree is not the good sign it may appear at first blush to be. Cheaper farm produce means diminished receipts to the predominant class of Berar—the poor agriculturists. A more favorable sign is the rise in the price of labour skilled and unskilled.

It is by no means certain that our returns correctly gauged the trade passing from and into the province. A new scheme of registration has lately been sanctioned by which it is hoped that more correct figures will be obtained. That there was a depression in trade both in the Province and in Western India, generally, is admitted by most of those persons who are able to speak with authority on the subject.

The Forest Department has been more than usually successful, especially in its exertions to keep down fires in the State Reserves. Its receipts have risen from Rupees 1,52,728 in 1871-72 to Rupees 2,59,861 in 1872-73, partly, as already stated, because certain items formerly included in miscellaneous land revenue have lately been credited to Forests. More extended felling operations in the Byragurh Reserve have also contributed to the increase under sale of timber. In fostering plantations and in administering what are called unreserved forests, a fair amount of progress has taken place. What we have always to bear in mind is that our measures for forest conservancy can hardly be popular with the masses who have no idea of their scope and meaning, and that it behoves us, therefore, to make rules simple and to adapt them as much as possible to the needs and wishes of the population. The section on Forests refers to the good effects wrought by an attempt during the year to remove one or two restrictions which seemed to press a little too hardly on the people of the Melghat.

Bad harvests generally affect the returns of crime, though they may often serve as a cloak for ignorance or faulty police administration. But apart from the opinions expressed by local officers, the theory that an increase of theft and robbery in 1872, as compared with 1871, was due in some degree to the distress that prevailed in West Berar is supported by the fact that half the dacoitees and robberies in the province took place in Akolah and Buldanah, the two districts which suffered most from drought, and in which the highest prices of food (wheat and jowaree) prevailed. The increase, however, is slight, and under many heads of crime a satisfactory decrease is shown. For instance, the average number per annum of dacoitees during the four years preceding the year under report was nearly 28: in 1872 the number was 19. Under other heads of serious crime, however, a comparison of this kind is not in favour of the year under review; but the disadvantage is not striking, and in glancing at it it is impossible altogether to ignore the easily advanced plea of crime being better reported now than in former years. The Inspector General of Police admits that "we must improve the action of the force in the detection of murder, attempts at murder, and culpable homicide." But, on the whole, the police have not lost, but gained in effi-

ciency and discipline; want of detective power continues to be their great weakness. It must be remembered that few men but Mussulmans in Berar come forward for service in the Police, and these are generally men of the towns, belonging to a class notorious for its devotion to the use of intoxicating drugs and rarely of very energetic habits of mind or body.

The administration of justice in the Civil and Criminal Courts is not known to have deteriorated, and may be held to have improved in efficiency as Judges and Magistrates go on gaining experience. There were 71 Courts, which gives an average of one to 30,994 of the population. Of the officers who presided over them 21 were Europeans and 50 Natives of India. It has not yet been judged expedient to invest more than 5 native gentlemen with magisterial powers. Nearly 68 per cent. of the Criminal cases were disposed of by the Tehsildars and their Deputies, and upwards of 24 per cent. by Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners. Out of 19,677 persons tried in 9,623 cases 64 per cent. were convicted. Of these, 66 per cent. were let off with the infliction of a simple fine, which averaged about 13 shillings a head, and upwards of 19 per cent. were sentenced to terms of imprisonment less than 6 months. These figures, though indicating less leniency than those of the previous year, cannot be said to err on the side of severity. Only 70 persons were committed to the Courts of Session; and of these only 23 were convicted. 7 were condemned to death and 8 to transportation. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for more than six months was 266.

In the Civil Courts the number of suits happily fell from 21,879 in 1870-71 to 18,838. This gives an average of one suit to every 123 persons in the province, and in the Akolah District of one to about 60 persons. The decrease in number is attributed to a general depression in trade; to bad harvests of the previous year, whereby the ryots became so involved that in his own interest the money-lender had to exercise patience and forbearance in pressing his claims; and to the general adoption of the system of decreeing payment by instalments. 39 per cent. of the suits were disposed of by European and 61 by native judges. The character of the litigation has not varied, the majority of suits being "on written obligation," and "on account stated," and 72 per cent. of the

whole number having been uncontested. The Beraree has generally enjoyed a reputation for litigiousness; but there is much truth in the remark of an experienced native judge that he finds the contested cases are principally those in which the parties interested do not appear themselves in court, but by vakeels. The "Law's delays" seldom call for remark from superior authority, as, on the whole, the administration of justice in the Courts of Berar is now conducted with fair promptitude.

Jail administration presents no new features. Two new lock-ups at Buldanah and Basim are under construction, having been commenced during the year. Their completion will probably be noticed in the next Administration Report. And next year it is intended to provide new lock-ups at Ellichpore and Yeotmal. The sanitary condition of the jails may be called good, though the health of the prisoners, generally, was not quite so favourable as in the previous year. Out of a prison population of 2,850, there were 1,084 admissions to hospital and 45 deaths. The Sanitary Commissioner's statistics give the average death-rate in Berar towns as 39·5 per *mille*. In the two Central jails at Akolah and Oomraottee, the dry-earth system of conservancy is pursued with success. And in these jails the prisoners are classified according to the nature of the crime they have committed. But in the lock-ups such classification is not attempted for want of means, except to a small extent at Yeotmal. Of course, in all jails males are separated from females.

As to the internal discipline of the larger jails (it should be borne in mind that all persons sentenced to more than 3 months' imprisonment are transferred to these jails at Akolah and Oomraottee), I am satisfied that efforts have been made to make it thoroughly efficient, but I hesitate to say that the object in view has been yet obtained, seeing that some of the magistrates are, I believe, of opinion that more vigour is required in giving effect to sentences, and that imprisonment is not so deterrent as it ought to be. As in the previous year, so in the year under report, a tenth part of the whole prison population were undergoing imprisonment for other than a first offence; but this proportion does not appear to be abnormally high. It is undoubtedly true that too light sentences help to keep up the non-deterrent character of punishment in jail; but, though no less than 29 per cent. of

the prisoners were sentenced to terms less than one month and 15 per cent. to terms less than 3 months, it is not easy to criticize off-hand from these figures the adequacy of the punishments inflicted. And yet it may be no unfair presumption to say that if it were necessary to punish so many persons with imprisonment at all it might have been wiser in the interests of that justice which should be a terror to evil-doers to strike harder.

With regard to Public Instruction, the success that has attended the efforts of the Department organized in 1866 has been brought to prominent notice in former Reports. In the Administration Report for 1871-72, however, the necessity for certain reforms was alluded to, the object being to introduce a little more system into our schools and to make more solid and real the foundations on which we had been building. As usual, though it must be frankly admitted that there had been mistakes in the building, the superstructure of figures of attendance has not gone on rising: on the contrary a slight decrease will be observed in High and Middle Class schools, though the status of those institutions has been really improved. The same may be said of the Normal school at Akolah. In the village schools, most of which are supported by a local cess on the land revenue and provided with the simple object of teaching the three *rs.* to a rural population, the average daily attendance was better than in the previous year. Progress in female schools is a plant of slow growth and will not bear forcing. It cannot be said that it has yet taken root in Berar, though there were 25 schools of this class with 723 girls on the rolls.

The close of the year saw 15,878 pupils in 404 Government schools of different kinds, and, perhaps, we may say that two, or even three, out of every hundred boys in the province attend a Government school. As for other schools there are two Aided schools, and 134 known under the appellation of Indigenous, the returns of which are constantly fluctuating, as few of them are schools in more than name. To encourage and improve these Indigenous schools is one of the aims of the Educational Department, which may certainly be said to have done good work during the year.

Some care has been expended on the collection of Vital Statistics but the figures obtained bring out more than anything

else the seeming inaccuracy of those of former years, and are, therefore, not altogether free from suspicion themselves. The Sanitary Commissioner believes that the Census figures are no longer true of the population in towns, and there are grounds for thinking this supposition correct in regard to some towns. It accounts for some extraordinary high death-rates otherwise inexplicable. On the other hand, low death-rates of former years may be put down to defective registration. In 1872, 57,824 births and 81,108 deaths were registered, against 59,859 births and 38,725 deaths in 1871. Thus, the death-rate per *mille* has leaped from 17·7 in one year to 37·1 in the next, and, while deaths have increased by 42,383 in 1872, births have decreased by 2,035. When we turn to the ratios of mortality from each assigned cause of death, the truth of the remark that "deaths are reported by an illiterate and uneducated set of people who are liable to err in regard to the cause of death," is yet more apparent. Still, it is not easy to see how we can amend the present inexpensive mode of registration without incurring unduly heavy expenditure.

Medical relief was dispensed at 3 Civil Hospitals and 20 Dispensaries to 42,602 persons, against 33,980 in 1871. Of the out-door patients, 10,871 were females. The cost of the hospitals and dispensaries was Rupees 35,398, or nearly £3,540. The staff of vaccinators employed by the Government performed 35,736 operations, or 5,838 more than in the previous year. The cost of the establishment during the year was Rupees 14,882, or about £1,488.

Much activity has been displayed in the difficult department of sanitation, and it is hoped that real good has been effected. Regularly organized municipalities exist at Akolah, Khamgaon, Oomraottee, Ellichpore and Bassim. As might be supposed, those at the commercial towns of Khamgaon and Oomraottee, which are composed of non-official as well as official members, are more developed than the others.

PART II.

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

SECTION I.

FOR full description under these heads see *Berar Gazetteer* already published (pages 1, 2, 3, 40, 44, 75, 76). In his Administration Report for 1866-67, Sir R. Temple, then Resident at Hyderabad, wrote :—

" Berar is, in the main, a broad valley running east to west, lying between the Sautpoora range in the north and the Ajunta range in the south. The old local name of the valley at the base of the Sautpooras being Berar Paeenghat; that of the tracts situated among the uplands and hills of the Ajunta range being Berar Balaghat. The real strength of the province is found in the valley at the base of the Sautpooras. This valley is watered or drained, as the case may be, by the Poorna, (an affluent of the Taptee) and a perfect net-work of streamlets descending into the main stream both from the hills in the north and from the hills in the south. Its soil is one vast superstratum of black loam overlying trap and basalt. Its rain-fall is regular and copious; its area is now entirely cultivated; its whole surface is covered over at harvest time by a sheet of crops. Its habitations are proportionately frequent. Its population is dense, and consists of Koonbees and other

hardy and industrious agricultural tribes. It is traversed, from west to east, its whole length by the Railway from Bombay to Nagpore. It possesses one of the richest and most extensive cotton fields in India; and several cotton marts of the very first calibre. Its other products, especially millet and oil-seeds, are also excellent. Altogether, it is one of the most promising tracts I have ever seen in India; and in respect to natural and material advantages, it surpasses any tract in either the Central Provinces or the Deccan."

It forms the northernmost portion of the Hyderabad State; the area of the province may be reckoned at 17,000 square miles, or a little more, about equal to that of the kingdom of Greece without the Ionian Islands. Its population is double that of Greece. The length of Berar from east to west is about 150 miles and its breadth averages 144 miles. It is between longitudes 76° and 79° 13', and is traversed by 19° 30' to 21° 46' parallels of north latitude. The principal rivers are the Taptee, the Poorna, the Wardah, and the Paeenganga or Pranhita. The whole province has only one natural lake, the salt lake of Lonar, a great curiosity, described at pages 23 and 24 of the *Gazetteer*. The only forests worth mentioning are those on the Gawilgurh hills. Something like 400 square miles are conserved by the Government. In South Berar also there are 246 square miles of forest under conservancy. Iron ore is very plentiful throughout large tracts on the eastern side of Berar, especially in the hills about Karinja and among the low range close to Oomraottee on the north-east. It is not worked by the natives, and the proportion of iron to the ore has not been scientifically determined. The only district within Berar which yields coal is that of Woon, where, stretching along the valley of the Wardah river in a direction rudely north and south, a group of beds of thick coal of fair quality has lately been found. This group of beds may be said to extend from near the Wardah river on the north to the Paeenganga on the south. The beds associated with the coal can be traced throughout, and, although there has not yet been time to prove the existence of coal throughout the entire distance, there can be little reasonable doubt that it will be found to occur *(p.* 25—27, *Gazetteer)*.

The climate probably differs very little from that of the

Deccan generally, except that in the Paeenghat valley the hot weather may be exceptionably severe. It sets in early, for the freshness of the short cold season vanishes with the crops, when the ground has been laid bare by carrying the harvest; but the heat does not much increase until the end of March. From the 1st of May until the rains set in, about the middle of June, the sun is very powerful, and we have by day severe heat, but without the scorching winds of Upper India. The nights are comparatively cool throughout, probably because the direct rays of the sun have their effect counteracted by the retentiveness of moisture peculiar to the black soil and by the evaporation which is always going on. During the rains the air is moist and cool.

In the Balaghat country, above the Ajunta hills, the thermometer always stands much lower. On the loftiest Gawilgurh hills, the climate is always temperate: the sanitarium of Chikulda is on this range, a few miles from Ellichpore.

The average rain-fall for the whole province is not yet accurately known; it is said to be about twenty-seven inches in the valley, and above thirty inches above the Ghats. On the Gawilgurh hills it is of course much more.

SECTION II.—POLITICAL.

2. The history of Berar is sketched in the *Gazetteer* (pages 111 to 137) from which the following summary is taken.* We know that the greater part of the Deccan, up northward so far as the Nerbudda, was subject for some centuries to Rajpoot princes of the Chalukia race, whose capital was at Kalyan near Kulburga, from about 1000 A. D. to 1200 A. D. And Ramdeo, who was conquered and slain by Ala-ud-din, was the last of the

* In this summary no attempt has been made to do more than extract and connect leading passages. For the sake of convenience in respect to typography, inverted commas to denote quotation are not used, though there are scarcely a dozen sentences which do not come from the source indicated, *viz.*, the *Berar Gazetteer*. Those who consult the original article by Mr. A. C. Lyall, Bengal Civil Service, will see that it is not easy to abridge.

Yadava line of Kings, who reigned not without fame at Deogarh, the modern Dowlatabad, down to the end of the 13th century A. D. So we may be allowed to guess that Berar was at one period under the sway of Kalyan, or of Deogarh, probably of both successively, though the south-eastern district of the old province may have belonged to the kingdom ruled by the ancient Hindu Rajas at Warungul. Remains of ancient Hindu architecture help to attest the received hypothesis that the province must long have formed part of that principal Rajpoot kingdom which occupied the heart of the Deccan. But local tradition tells of independent Rajas who governed Berar from Ellichpore, which is said to take its name from one of them, called Rajah I'l. The same authority states what may possibly be corroborated by architectural relics which have yet to be examined by the competent antiquarian, that the princes or governors of Berar immediately before the Mahomedan invasion were Jains.

Mahomedan Period.

In A. D. 1294, Ala-ud-din, nephew and son-in-law to the Delhi Emperor Feroz Ghilzi, made his first expedition to the Deccan. After defeating the Yadava Prince Ramdeo at Deogarh, he is said to have been bought out of the country by a heavy ransom, accompanied by the cession of Ellichpore. Soon after his return to Upper India he murdered his uncle and usurped the Delhi throne. Throughout his reign the Deccan was plundered by successive bands of Mahomedans from the north; but at his death the Hindus seem to have recovered the provinces previously subject to Deogarh. However, this insurrection was crushed in 1318-19 by Moobarak Ghilzi when he flayed alive the last Hindu Prince of Deogarh; and Berar has ever since been nominally under the dominion of Mahomedan rulers. Under them it has always kept its distinct name; and there is reason to believe that from the first it formed a separate provincial charge, of course with constant change of boundaries. On the death of the notorious Emperor Mahomed Toghluk, who has been described as resembling a modern administrator run stark mad—for attempting in the 14th century all sorts of civilized improvements after a most barbarous fashion—the southern provinces fell away from his house, and for 250 years maintained their independence of the Delhi sovereignty. This was in 1351.

Bahmani Dynasty.

For the next 130 years, Berar remained under the dominion of the kings called Bahmani, because the founder of their line was either a Brahman or a Brahman's servant. This man ruled all the Deccan under the title of Ala-ud-din Hasan Shah, and divided his kingdom into four provinces, of which Mahur, Ramgarh, and part of Berar formed one. Perhaps it was then that the boundaries of Berar proper were extended, and the whole province called by that name, for Ramgarh and Mahur both belonged to the independent kingdom of Berar when it was afterwards set up. In those days boundaries were always changing, and Berar seems to have been a troublesome border-country with debatable frontiers on the north and east, exposed to attack by the highland chiefs of the Sautpooras and by the wild tribes across the Wardah; it may be described roughly as stretching from the Sautpoora range southward to the Godavery river, from Khandesh and Dowlatabad eastward to the Wardah river.

Imad Shahi Dynasty.

The annals of Ferishta afford constant proof that under the Bahmani Kings, Berar was an important province, with a separate army governed by nobles of high rank and reputation. On the utter collapse of this dynasty in 1526, we find it one of the five kingdoms into which the Deccan had virtually split up, fairly embarked on a period of independence under the Imad Shahi Princes whose capital was Ellichpore. The founder of this dynasty had been, it is said, a Canarese Hindu taken in war, whom Khan Jehan, Governor of Berar, promoted to high office. He rose to the title of Imad-ul-Mulk, and the command of the Berar forces. But he bequeathed to his successors no share either of his good fortune or ability: an attack by the allied kings of Bejapore and Ahmednugger gave Berar to the latter in 1572. The Ahmednugger dynasty however, was not destined long to hold possession of the prize. At home it could do nothing to quell civil broils and allay dangerous feuds: even when the famous Chand Bibi became Queen Regent, there was no chance of upholding a tottering state. Prince Murad of Delhi, Akbar's son, appeared before Ahmednugger. He raised the siege on receiving formal cession of Berar to the Moghul empire; and here ends the connection of this province with the Deccanee kingdoms which were gra-

Ahmednugger Dynasty.

dually swallowed up by the Moghuls. They had already absorbed Malwa, Guzerat, and Khandesh; Ahmednugger followed in 1607, or thereabouts. It has been truly said of the absorption of these principalities that "might was their right and they succumbed to the law which had generated them."

In those ages the whole Deccan swarmed with adventurers from every nation in Asia, and from the African coast of the Indian ocean. These men and their descendants settled in the towns, their chiefs occupied most of the high military and civil offices; but, in Berar at least, the Mahomedans appear to have left the Hindus in undisturbed possession of the soil. And although the hereditary revenue authorities, the deshmooks and deshpandias, who were chief officers of districts with much influence and profit, are said to have been instituted by the early Mahomedan kings; yet in Berar these places and perquisites have from time immemorial been in the hands of Hindus. There are now in the province several Mahomedan families of deshmooks, but these are all believed to be converted Hindus. Of the principal Mahratha families enumerated by Grant Duff as holding good position under the Bahmani monarchy, that of Jadon Rao is the only one belonging to Berar. In lineage and historical repute it yields to none—even if its claim to descent from the ancient Yadava Rajas of Deogarh be discredited—and the line has not yet ended.

Moghul Period.

The cession of Berar to the Emperor Akbar by the Ahmednugger Government took place in 1596. In 1599, the great Emperor himself came down to Burhanpore and organized his recent conquests. Ahmednugger was taken, and all the country recently annexed, including Berar, was placed under Prince Daniel (the Emperor's son) as Viceroy; Berar retaining its separate formation as an imperial Soobah, of which the extent and revenue are pretty accurately known from the *Ain-i-Akbari*.

The death of Akbar in 1605 distracted for a time the attention of the Moghul Government from their new province in the Deccan; and Malik Ambar, who represented Nizam Shahi independence at Dowlatabad, recovered the greater part of Berar. This man, an Abyssinian by race, is well known as the great revenue administrator of the Upper Deccan, because he first made a regular assessment by fixing the Government share in the

estimated produce commuted to money value, says Grant Duff; but the hereditary revenue officers of Berar say that the assessment was on the quality of land, at so much per beega. Malik Ambar is still held in lively remembrance by the old families who have preserved the traditions of customary finance, and the word *kamil tankhwa*, or standard rent-roll of the province, has been very recently defined by a deshmook to mean the full assessment of every cultivated beega according to Malik Ambar's settlement, said to have been made in 1612.

Malik Ambar held his own in these parts until he died in 1628; although much weakened by the defection from his cause of Lukji Jadon Rao, deshmook of Sindkher, in Berar, whose family has already been mentioned. In 1630 this powerful noble went over to the Moghuls who about that time recovered all Berar, and established the imperial authority; and the Jadon family steadily maintained its allegiance to the Moghal Emperor and his Viceroy through all the winds and currents of two stormy centuries, until its last representative lost lands and liberty by an act of doubtful disloyalty to the Nizam in 1853.

Shah Jahan divided his Deccan dominions into two governments, of which one comprised Berar, Paeenghat, Jalna, and Khandesh; but these were soon re-united under one head. The revenue assessment was reorganized by Todar Mal, and the *fasli* era was introduced from 1637-38. In 1638 the Viceroy was Shaista Khan, nephew to the famous mistress of Jahangir, Noor Jahan, who made the fortunes of her family. This is he who had dealings twenty years afterwards with Tavernier, was very slow to pay the jeweller for goods sold, and after all gave him an order on the Aurungabad treasury, where the treasurer mulcted him in discount.

It is very difficult, and would not be very profitable, to pursue the separate thread of Berar provincial history through the tangled coil of Deccan warfare from A. D. 1650, when Aurangzebe became Viceroy of the Deccan, until the hour when he died at Ahmednugger, in A. D. 1707. Berar underwent its share of fire and sword, Maratha plundering and Moghul rack-renting; for the Emperor's long wasting wars soon broke down his revenue system; his finances were ruined by exactions of the Marathas and their pillage of his country;

so that the cultivators must have suffered heavily towards the end of his reign.

But in A. D. 1666 we find from old revenue papers that Chanda and Deogarh* were both included in the Soobah of Berar; tribute was collected from the Zemindars of those tracts, that is, the Gond Rajas, and carried to the treasury at Aurungabad. And we know that Bakht Buland, the Deogarh Rajah, turned Mussulman to obtain Aurangzebe's support, though he afterwards took advantage of the Emperor's distress to ravage all the country on both sides of the Wardah, while Chanda shook off its tributary yoke by the same opportunity. From 1670 A. D. the Maratha forays became frequent and destructive. You may still see on the crest of the southern hills the ruins of redoubts and stone gateways which were set up about A. D. 1671 to stop the Maratha inroads down these passes into the rich valley below. In that year Sivaji's general, Pratap Rao, plundered so far east as Karinjah and first exacted from the village officers a pledge to pay *chauth*. In 1704 things had got to their worst; the Marathas swarmed throughout Berar like "ants or locusts" and laid bare whole districts, being joined by large numbers of the people. Zulfikar Khan, one of Aurangzebe's best captains, whom the Marathas always avoided in the field, drove them out of the province and relieved the Governor, who had been hemmed in at Ellichpore and thoroughly cowed. But they returned incessantly, levying *chauth* and *sardeshmookhi*, with the alternative of fire and sword, cutting off the sources of revenue, and wearying out the disorganized armies of the empire.

After Aurangzebe's death, the Marathas consolidated their predominance, and chauth and sardeshmookhi were formally granted by the Saiyad Ministers of Farokhsir in 1717 upon the six and a half soobahs of the Deccan. But in 1720 Chin Khalich Khan, Viceroy of the Deccan, under the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk, won his independence by three victories over the imperial lieutenants, or rather over the armies commanded by the partizans of the Saiyad Ministers who governed in the Emperor's name. Nizam-ul-Mulk had been joined by the Soobahdar of Berar. The first battle was near Boorhanpore in A. D. 1721, the second at Balapore, soon after; and the last decisive victory

* Above the ghats north of Nagpore.

was taken, in August A.D. 1724, at Shaker-Khelda, called *Fate-Khelda** from that day, in the present Buldanah district. From this date Berar has always been nominally subject to the Hyderabad dynasty. The Bhonslas posted their officers all over the province, they occupied it with their troops, they collected more than half the revenue, and they fought among themselves for possession of the right to collect; but, with the exception of a few parganas ceded to the Peshwa, the Nizam through all his misfortunes has constantly maintained his title as *de jure* sovereign of this country, and it was always admitted by the Marathas. Those misfortunes must be passed over here for want of space with only a mere allusion. A brief account of them is given in the article we are extracting from, and which tells also of the struggle for territory and revenue between Maratha and Moghul that commenced in 1737 under Raghoji Bhonsla, the founder of his family's independence, and ended by the same Raghoji signing at Deogaon in 1803, after the Maratha chiefs had been completely defeated by General Wellesley, a treaty which resigned all claim to territory and revenue west of the Wardah; Narnala and Gawilgurh remaining in his possession, with a small tract afterwards exchanged.

The material and even moral injury caused to this province by the wars of the 18th century must have been wide and deep. Described in the Ain-i-Akbari as highly cultivated and in parts populous, supposed by M. deThevenot in 1667 to be one of the wealthiest portions of the empire, it fell on evil days before the close of the 17th century. Cultivation fell off just when the finances were strained by the long wars; the local revenue officers rebelled; the army became mutinous; and the Marathas easily plundered a weak province, when they had divided its sinews by cutting off its trade. Wherever the Emperor appointed a jageerdar the Marathas appointed another, and both claimed the revenue; while foragers from each side exacted forced contributions: so that the harassed cultivator often threw up his land, and helped to plunder his neighbour. The Maratha by these means succeeded in fixing his hold on this province; but its resources were dilapidated, and its people must have been seriously demoralized by a *régime* of barefaced plunder and fleecing, without attempt at principle or stability.

* *Fath*, victory.

By the partition treaty of Hyderabad (dated 1804), the whole of Berar, including districts east of Wardah—but excluding certain tracts left with the Nagpore chiefs and the Peshwa, was made over in perpetual sovereignty to His Highness the Nizam. The forts of Gawilgurh and Narnala remained subject to Nagpore. Certain tracts about Sindkher and Jalna, in the south-west corner of the present Berar province, were restored by Sindia to the Hyderabad State; and thus after two centuries an independent Mussulman dynasty again ruled in the Deccan up to the skirts of the Sautpooras.

The peace of Deogaon had put a stop to actual warfare in Berar; but the people continued to suffer intermittently from the inroads of Pindaris, and incessantly from misgovernment. The province had been restored to the Nizam just at the time when confusion in his dominions was at its worst. The Nizam's territories are, writes General Wellesley (January 1804) "one complete chaos from the Godavery to Hyderabad." And again: "Sindkher is a nest of thieves. The situation of "this country is shocking; the people are starving in hun- "dreds; and there is no government to afford the slightest relief."

The war of 1817-18 did not seriously affect the tranquility of Berar, though there was fighting with the Maratha States in the east and west, and against the Pindaris beyond the Sautpooras. After the conclusion of this war a fresh treaty was made in 1822, which settled the frontier of Berar, and conferred upon the Nizam all the country west of the Wardah. The tracts lying east of that river were at length formally ceded to Nagpore, but the districts taken by the Peshwa in 1795, and those which had been left to the Bhonsla in 1803, were all restored to the Hyderabad State. Thus, the parganas across the Wardah of Ashti, Arwi, and Amner, which had belonged to Berar from very early days, were at length separated from this province; but the forts of Gawilgurh and Narnala were recovered, with the subjacent parganas of Akot, Argaon, and others, and all the hill-range known as the Melghat. The Peshwa restored Umarkher and other tracts in the south-east; while all claims by the Marathas on the Nizam for *chauth* were for ever extinguished.

From the report of Sir H. Russell, Resident at Hyderabad, we learn that in 1820 the troops in Berar amounted nomin-

ally to 26,000, an extravagant number, which proves the disorder of the country and the improvidence of its rulers. The report says further that this province is naturally the most fertile part of the Nizam's dominions, but that it has suffered severely from Pindaris and from the depredations of Naiks and Bheels, insomuch that the net revenue collected is not now (1815-20) more than half the sum which the province was estimated to yield at the close of the war in 1803. This is just what Wellesley predicted in 1804. "Unless the Soobah (he writes) be forced to reform his military establishment, take my word for it that the average of the Nizam's receipts (from Berar) for the next ten years will be even less than those of the last ten." And Wellesley goes on to point out, with characteristic sagacity, how the sudden cessation of arms in the Deccan must for the time even aggravate civil disorder under a native government. Large bodies of troops are disbanded, who become gangs of plunderers too strong for the weak police, while the spread of British annexation establishes rigid irresistible order all round, and drives all the brigands of India within the narrow limits of Native States which they can ravage with impunity. So Berar was harried from time to time by bands of men under leaders who set up in defiance of the Government on various pretexts, but always with the real object of plundering. Sometimes, the British Irregular Forces had to take the field in opposition: on one occasion they had to face a body of 4,000 men collected by a man who called himself Appa Sahib, the ex-Raja of Nagpore. The rebels were driven off; but Brigadier Onslow died on the field from a fall with his horse. This was in May 1849. In June, Brigadier Hampton's cavalry by forced marches got Appa Sahib's banditti within reach of their sabres; after a sharp and spirited action, in which the Brigadier was dangerously wounded, Appa Sahib was captured and his followers dispersed.

Throughout these troubles the behaviour of the Hindu deshmooks and other pargana officers was most significantly treasonable against the Nizam's government. They did their best to thwart his commanders and to abet the Pretenders, although the rebel bands plundered and ravished wherever they went.

It may here be mentioned that the last fight of this kind in Berar was at Chichamba near Risod, in 1859, when a

plundering party of Rohillas was pursued by a detachment of the Hyderabad Contingent into the village. Being thus driven to bay behind walls, they resisted an assault by the fatigued Contingent infantry, and Captain MacKinnon was there killed.

After the old war-time came the "cankers of a calm world." For then began the palmy days of the great farmers-general at Hyderabad, who flourished like green bay trees. Messrs. Palmer and Company overshadowed the Government, and very nearly proved too strong for Sir C. Metcalfe, when he laid the axe to the root of their power; they had made large loans at 24 per cent. to the Nizam's Government, for the maintenance of that very numerous cavalry which (as has been already mentioned) was organized at the instance of the British Resident for the protection of Berar. Then Poorun Mull, a mighty money-lender of Hyderabad, got most of Berar in farm; but in 1839 he was turned out of his districts by the Nizam's Minister, under pressure from the British Resident. Poorun Mull refused to quit hold of his security for advances made, and showed fight when Messrs. Pestanji sent agents to take his place—for after all the Nizam had only changed his banker. However, Poorun Mull had to give up; but he presented to the Hyderabad Government an account showing balance due to him of two millions sterling, which the ministry altogether refused to pay, proving, by a different system of book-keeping, that Poorun Mull was deeply in debt to the treasury.

Messrs. Pestanji and Company had no better luck in the sequel. These were enterprising Parsi merchants, who in 1825-26 made, according to their own statement, the first considerable exportation of cotton from Berar to Bombay. They gave liberal advances to cotton-growers, set up cotton-screws at Khamgaon and other places, and took up generally the export of produce from the Nizam's country. In 1841, large assignments of revenue in Berar for reimbursement of advances to the State were made to them by Chandu Lal; but in 1843 that Minister resigned, having conducted the State to the verge of bankruptcy, and Pestanji had to deal with another cabinet. He claimed about forty lakhs of rupees. Nevertheless, in 1845, he was ordered to give up his Berar districts; and on his refusal, his collecting agents were attacked at Parbani, Balapore, and Akolah. Sixteen of his men were

killed at the place first named, so he was forced to evacuate the assignments; while his subsequent importunities for payment seem to have been staved off by exchequer bills and cheques on native bankers, which all proved inconvertible currency.

Messrs. Pestanji and Co. had made large and liberal advances to land-tenants in Berar; they had thus restored cultivation over wide tracts, and rekindled the lamp in many deserted villages. Among Berar agriculturists they have left a very good reputation.

All these proceedings may have damaged the State's credit, as Raja Chandu Lal's financing had hampered its revenue; for in 1843, and in several succeeding years, the pay of the Nizam's irregular force maintained under the treaty of 1800 had to be advanced by the British Government. In 1850 it had fallen again into heavy arrears. There were other unsatisfied claims of the British Government on the Nizam; and his whole debt amounted to forty-five lakhs in 1853. The bankruptcy of the Hyderabad Government disorganized their administration; the non-payment of the troops continued to be a serious political evil. Therefore, in 1853, a new treaty was concluded with the Nizam, under which the existing Hyderabad Contingent force is maintained by the British Government, in lieu of the troops which the Nizam had been previously bound to furnish on demand in time of war; while, for the payment of this Contingent, and other claims on the Nizam, districts yielding a gross revenue of fifty lakhs of Rupees were assigned to our Government. And the districts in Berar—Paeenghat and Balaghat—which this treaty assigned to British management, are now popularly understood to form the province of Berar, although they do not at all coincide in extent with the boundaries of that province under the Nizam, still less with the imperial soobah.

The territory made over to the British under this treaty comprised, besides the Assigned Districts as they now exist, the districts of Dharaseo and the Raichore Doab. It was agreed that accounts should be annually rendered to the Nizam, and that any surplus revenue should be paid to him. His Highness was released from the obligation of furnishing a large force in time of war; the Contingent ceased to be part of

the Nizam's Army, and became an auxiliary force kept up by the British Government for the Nizam's use.

The provisions of the treaty of 1853, however, which required the submission of annual accounts of the Assigned Districts to the Nizam, were productive of much inconvenience and embarrassing discussions. Difficulties had also arisen regarding the levy of the 5 per cent. duty on goods under the commercial treaty of 1802. To remove these difficulties, and at the same time to reward the Nizam for his services in 1857, a new treaty was concluded in December 1860, by which the debt of fifty lakhs due by the Nizam was cancelled; the territory of Surapore, which had been confiscated for the rebellion of the Rajah, was ceded to the Nizam; and the districts of Dharaseo and the Raichore Doab were restored to him. On the other hand, the Nizam ceded certain districts on the left bank of the Godavery, traffic on which river was to be free from all duties, and agreed that the remaining Assigned Districts in Berar, together with other districts, making up a gross revenue of Rupees 32,00,000 (£320,000) should be held in trust by the British Government for the purposes specified in the treaty of 1853; but that no demand for accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Assigned Districts should be made. Certain territorial exchanges were also made, with the object of bringing under British administration those lands within these districts which were held in *Jageer* for payment of troops, or which were allotted for the Nizam's privy purse.

The history of the Assigned Districts since 1853 is marked by no important political events beside the change made under the treaty of 1861. Its smooth course was scarcely ruffled even by the cyclone of 1857; whatever fires may have been smouldering beneath the surface, the country remained calm, measuring its behaviour not by Delhi, but by Hyderabad. In 1858, Tatya Topi got into the Sautpoora hills, and tried to break across southward that he might stir up the Deccan; but he was headed at all outlets, and never got away into the Berar valley.

The management of these districts by the Nizam's officers had been worse than the contemporary administration of the adjoining Nagpore territory, which was during a long minority under British regency, and which continued to be

well governed until it lapsed. Consequently, a stream of emigrants had flowed toward the Nagpore country across the Wardah from Berar. "And thus" (writes Sir R. Temple in 1867) "the condition of Berar when the province was assigned to "British management, though weakly, and needing restora- "tive measures, was not beyond the hope of speedy recovery. "And fortunately the means of restoration were at hand; for "the soil was famed far and wide among the peasantry for its "fertility; and its repute, always high, was further enhanced "by the fact of so much of it having remained fallow of late "years—a circumstance which was supposed to ensure a rich "return to those who reclaimed the waste and raised the first "crops on virgin culture. The neighbouring districts were "full of families who had emigrated thither from Berar, and "who, with the usual attachment of the people to their original "patrimony, were anxious to return on any suitable oppor- "tunity. Thus hundreds of families and thousands of indivi- "duals immigrated back into Berar. Many villages in the "Nagpore country lost many of their hands in this way, and "were sometimes put to serious straits. Some apprehension "was even caused to the Nagpore officials. But of course the "natural course of things had its way, and eastern Berar be- "came replenished. This was only one mode out of several, "which it would be tedious to detail, whereby the cultivation "of Berar was restored and augmented.

"But there shortly supervened the consequences of the "American war, which indeed stimulated many parts of "India, but which (if the metaphor is admissible) positively "electrified Berar. Before this, cotton had been one out of "many staples. It now became the prevailing, absorbing, "predominating product. Much of other sorts of culture was "displaced to make room for it. The people imported quan- "tities of food grain from the Nagpore country, in order that "they might have the more land whereon to raise the remu- "nerative cotton crop. The staple, too, is one that requires "much manual toil in weeding, picking, ginning, packing, and "the like. Hence there arose a great and urgent demand for "rural labour, which of course operated to raise the standard "of wages. A great exportation of cotton to Bombay was "soon established. The importation of foreign produce was "far from proportionate; consequently, much of the return

" for this cotton consisted of cash and bullion. This circum-
" stance, making money cheap, tended to raise the prices of all
" things. Another effect was that the labouring and producing
" classes, especially the agriculturists, were rapidly enriched.

" At the very same time, the construction of Railway
" works throughout the whole length of the province was at its
" full swing, not only causing the employment of all labor, skill-
" ed and unskilled, that could be got on the spot, but also
" introducing a large foreign element which settled temporarily,
" at least, in the province. Thus the value of labour, and the
" rates of prices generally, were still further enhanced.

" In other parts of India, the operation of these or simi-
" lar causes has been perceptible, but in many parts it has been
" partial only; in others its force may have been detracted from
" by other influences. But in Berar it was universal, extend-
" ing from one end of the province to the other; and there
" was nothing whatever to counteract its force. It is this sort
" of universality which constitutes, perhaps, the peculiarity of
" the process in these districts.

" This state of things has rendered the people generally
" prosperous, progressive, and contented. Some classes do un-
" fortunately suffer therefrom. This, though perhaps it may
" be mitigated, cannot altogether be helped. Those who suffer
" will naturally complain, but that the accession to provincial
" prosperity has been vast and rapid is unquestionable. The
" most sanguine anticipations of the growth of the province in
" importance have been more than realized, and there is every
" thing in favor of its further increase."

SECTION III.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

3. Under this head it will not be expected that any mention should be made of the political and administrative duties pertaining to the office of the British representative at the Court of the Nizam, other than those which relate to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. With reference to these districts, the Resident at Hyderabad stands in the position of a Chief

Commissioner, the head of a local administration immediately subordinate to the Government of India.

The sovereignty of Berar belonging to the Nizam, the functions of the British Government are those of an independent steward, to whom have been delegated absolute powers, subject to the one proviso that surplus revenue after defrayal of all charges be handed over to the Nizam. The province is easily held. There is not a soldier of the regular British Army serving in it. The only troops are a troop of cavalry, a battery of artillery, and a regiment of infantry; all native, and belonging to the Hyderabad Contingent. But the province is charged with the maintenance of the Contingent which is (with the above exception) serving in the Deccan. Thus, 29½ lakhs of its income is absorbed before a rupee of expenditure within its limits is paid. Yet, though administrative establishments and civil charges have largely increased of late years, an annual surplus is the rule, and not the exception. The courts, the police, the fiscal machinery, and educational agencies, are all managed on the same principles, laws, and rules, as in the old British provinces, and year by year are growing in precision and efficiency. The suppression of violent crime on the one hand, and the increase of peaceful litigation on the other, have been remarkable. A Revenue Survey, field by field on the best Bombay method, has been proceeded with and is nearing completion. To this is superadded a record of rights. By all this there will be virtually accorded to the people, a permanent and heritable title in the soil and a moderate land tax, averaging about 14 annas 10 pies (1*s.* 7*d.*) per annum on the cultivated acre with a limitation of demand for a term of 30 years. Leasing rules have also been promulgated and acted on, whereby those who take up waste or fallow land obtain terms favorable to the enterprise of the husbandman and to the outlay of his little capital. There has been the regular investigation (now completed) into revenue-free and rent-free tenure, and these cases have been carefully dealt with. Further, the rich forest tracts on the northern and southern boundaries of the province have been brought under regular supervision, and the foundation of a system of forestry and forest conservancy has been laid. Here, as elsewhere, the old forests used to be wastefully expended. It is hoped that the remnant of these shall be so tended as to facilitate re-production; and that woods

and coppices shall be formed among the bare plains of the open country." Till December 1871 a special Commissioner was appointed to watch over all affairs relating to cotton.

If to the above extracts from the Resident's Administration Report for 1866-67 be added a simple enumeration of the officers now holding Government appointments in Berar, a full view of the form of administration pursued in the province will be obtained. There are under the Resident:—

2 Commissioners of Divisions charged with supervision of all branches of administration and armed with the powers of Civil and Sessions Judges in other provinces. The duties of Judicial Commissioner are performed by the Resident.

5 Deputy Commissioners of Districts and one Assistant Commissioner wielding the powers of a Deputy Commissioner in a sub-division which is equivalent to a District.

15 Assistant Commissioners, 2 of whom are Natives of India.

8 Extra-Assistant Commissioners, of whom 6 are Natives of India.

1	Inspector General of Police...	European.
6	District Superintendents of Police ...	do.
2	Assistant do. do. ...	do.
1	Superintendent, Revenue Survey and Assessment...	do.
1	Deputy do. do.	do.
8	Assistant do. do. ...	do.
1	Director of Public Instruction	do.
1	Deputy Conservator of Forests... ...	do.
1	Assistant do.	do.
1	Sanitary Commissioner	do.
1	Civil Surgeon	do.
1	do.	Eurasian.

2 Assistants to Cotton Commissioner, 1 of whom is a native.

* 1 Inspector General of Registration ... European.

From this list, it will be seen that above the ranks of Tehsildar, and Police and Educational District Inspector, there were engaged in the administration of the province during 1872-73—

3	Covenanted Civilians.		
2	Covenanted Medical Officers.		
23	Military Officers.		
19	Uncovenanted	European	Officers.
2	Do.	Eurasian	,,
2	Do.	Mahomedan	,,
2	Do.	Parsee	,,
5	Do.	Hindu	,,

SECTION IV.

4. The account given of these in the *Gazetteer* pages 96 to 110, is here reproduced, with one or two slight alterations in the text and some omissions which, though rather detracting from the force of the original article, may perhaps be excused for the sake of brevity.

After some hesitation (for a settlement in the North-west Provinces model was first actually ordered) the Bombay system of survey and settlement according to fields has been adopted in Berar. The whole country is being surveyed, marked off into plots, and assessed at rates which hold good for 30 years. Subject to certain restrictions, the occupant is absolute proprietor of his holdings; may sell, let, or mortgage it, or any part of it; cultivate it or leave it waste, so long as he pays its assessment, which is fixed for the term of the settlement (usual-

* This Officer who is an Assistant Commissioner performs also the duties of a Small Cause Court Judge.

ly thirty years,) and may then be revised only on general principles; that is, the assessment of an entire district or village may be raised or lowered as may seem expedient, but the impost may not be altered to the detriment of any occupant on account of his own improvements.

Of the restrictions on this principle, some are intended to guard the rights of Government, and to check the tendency to excessive sub-division of land—the chief defect of a peasant proprietary system—and the rest to protect the interest of persons other than the occupant who may have an interest in the holding. First, if an occupant wishes to do anything which will destroy the value of his land, as to quarry in it, he must apply for permission to do so, and pay a fine to compensate Government for the prospective loss of assessment. Secondly, not less than the entire assessment of each field is to be levied. If, consequently, one share of a field is resigned, and the other sharers will not take it up themselves, nor get some one else to do so, the whole field must be resigned. Thirdly, a shared field once resigned must be taken up again as a whole and no further sub-division of shares, after the settlement is once made, is permitted.

An occupant may always resign his holding (or any portion of it, being an entire field or distinct share in one) by simply giving a written notice of his intention before a certain date, which frees him of all liabilities from the current year. When the registered holder alienates his estate, he does it by surrender and admittance, like an English copy-holder. Indeed, the Berar occupancy tenure has many features resembling the copyhold estate in the reservations of manorial rights.

Thus, in fifteen years the Berar cultivator has passed from all the evils of rack-renting, personal insecurity, and uncertain ownership of land, to a safe property and a fixed assessment.

The existing occupancy tenures of Berar may be thus classified:—

Land is held—

1.—By proprietors who manage each his own plot in his own family.

2.—By proprietors working together on the joint-stock or co-operative system.
3.— ,, the *Metairie*—halving the gross produce.
4.— ,, the *Metairie*—halving the net produce.
5.— ,, money rents.
6.— ,, proprietors employing hired labour.

Land is now very commonly held on the joint-stock principle. Certain persons agree to contribute shares of cultivating expenses, and to divide the profits in proportion to those shares, that proportion being usually determined by the number of plough-cattle employed by each partner. These shareholders have co-ordinate proprietary rights in the land. If you admit a partner without stipulation as to term, you cannot turn him out when you wish to get rid of him although you can dissolve the partnership by division of shares.

It is not always easy to distinguish proprietary shareholders from sub-tenants, but the partner is he who has put in a share of capital and stock on loan from the proprietor, and after accounting for all advances receives a stipulated share of the net profit and of cultivation. If the sub-tenant has subscribed any capital, that transaction is adjusted separately.

The *batai* sub-tenure (metairie) was formerly, and is still, very common in Berar. These are the ordinary terms of the *batai* contract :—The registered occupant of the land pays the assessment on it, but makes it over entirely to the *metayer*, and receives as rent half the crop after it has been cleaned and made ready for market. The proportion of half is invariable, but the *metayer* sometimes deducts his seed before dividing the grain. He (the sub-tenant) finds seed, labour, oxen, and all cultivating expenses. The period of lease is usually fixed, but it depends on the state of the land. If it is bad, the period may be long; but no term of *metairie* holding gives any right of occupancy.

Metairies are going out of fashion. As the country gets richer the prosperous cultivator will not agree to pay a rent of half the produce, and demands admission to partnership. Money-rents are also coming into usage slowly—mainly, I think, because the land now occasionally falls into the hands

of classes who do not cultivate, and who are thus obliged to let to others. The money-lenders can now sell up a cultivator living on his field, and give a lease for it; formerly they could hardly have found a tenant.

Many persons now hold substantial estates, particularly in the Berar valley. These are usually village or pargana officials, who have had good opportunities of getting hold of the best fields. Several could be named who are registered occupants of 300 and 400 acres, and a few have larger holdings rated at rupees 1,000 or upwards of land revenue. It may be affirmed, however, that in almost all these instances the land is really possessed by a family of shareholding kinsmen, who assist in the management and divide the profits—not, as in England, by a single proprietor. These large landowners farm most of their fields by hired labour, providing seed and plough-cattle, though, where the lands are scattered in different villages, they are often leased out. The rate of wages of farm-labourers is as high as rupees 8 monthly in the centre of the vale along the railway; in the more backward tracts it falls to rupees 25 or rupees 40 yearly, with food and clothing beside. Further down south the labourer still gets a share of the produce only.

The British Government introduced in 1865 a system of leasing for thirty years uncultivated villages upon terms which fix a rental rising gradually with the spread of cultivation. At the expiry of this period the lessee will be proprietor of the whole estate at the full assessment; or he may refuse to engage for the total area, when he will subside into an ordinary patel.

Tenure by office.

While in Berar the tenure of land, except by special grants, was always very loose, the tenure of revenue offices, with all the rights, perquisites, and immunities which convey usufruct of land or shares in the produce has from the earliest times been strong and steadfast. For this reason the office of patel is much prized, and is virtually a family possession with all the dignities and emoluments pertaining thereto, as though the actual appointment to the positive duties of a patel lies with the Revenue Administration, the heir succeeds on a death vacancy un-

less he is quite unfit. The patel has always been the agent between the state and the village tenants for cultivation and collections; he used to be paid by rent-free land, money dues, and dignities, the whole being grouped under the term "watan." Under our rule he and his coadjutor the putwari receive only a fixed percentage on the collections, but the importance of their office is undiminished. Deshmooks and despandias were the superior officers of pargana or revenue sub-divisions. Under the Mahomedan government they held by virtue of office the right to take certain dues from the revenue collected in their sub-divisions, and some of the more powerful families, of which one or two representatives still remain, received large grants of land in jageer, and patents for the collection of additional subsidies, on condition of military or police service and the maintenance of order. But when the Nizam and the Marathas came to struggle for the revenue of Berar they were too powerful to let any subjects stand between them and the full demand; while wherever the Marathas got complete mastery those keen financiers dispensed altogether with the services, and therefore with the claims, of untrustworthy and influential collectors not directly subordinate to themselves. The deshmooks and despandias have now no official duties, their families enjoy certain allowances which are charged upon the net land revenue.

Tenure by Grant.

The tenures of land by grant of the sovereign power differ not essentially from the estates of the same kind all over India. These estates were always granted free. The jageer of Berar seems to have been originally a mere assignment of revenue for military service and the maintenance of order by armed control of certain districts. In later times the grant was occasionally made to civil officers for the maintenance of due state and dignity. The interest of the stipendiary did not ordinarily extend beyond his own life, and the jageer even determined at pleasure of the sovereign, or it was transferred on failure of service to another person who undertook the conditions. But some of these grants when given to powerful families acquired an hereditary character. When Berar was made over in 1853 to the British, some villages were under assignment to jageerdars for the maintenance of troops, and these were given up by their holders. Up to that date, however, the system of *tankha jageer*,

or assignment for army payments—by which whole parganas in Berar had been formerly held—had barely survived. The irregularities of the old practice were notorious. A few followers to enable the jageerdar to collect the revenue were sometimes the only armed force really maintained; no musters were held, and when troops were seriously called out the jageerdar made hasty levies, or occasionally absconded altogether.

There are still several personal jageers without condition in Berar which have been confirmed to the holders as a heritable possession. But none of these were made hereditary by original grant, save only the estates given to pious or venerable persons—*Saiads*, *fakirs*, *pirzadas*, and the like—and perhaps an estate which was first assigned as an appanage to members of the reigning family. Other jageers have been obtained by court interest, acquired by local officers during their tenure of power, or allotted to them for maintenance of due state and dignity, and such holdings were often continued afterwards as a sort of pension which slided into inheritance. The term *jageer* seems to mean, in these districts, any rent-free holding of one or more whole mouzas. Almost every jageer title was given by the Delhi Emperor or the Nizam, one or two by the Peshwa; but not one full grant derives from the Bhonsla dynasty, which never arrogated to itself that sovereign prerogative.

Other service tenures are also noticed—grants allowed as a species of black-mail to secure immunity from the attacks of robber chiefs, land allotted in pension to men who assisted in the collection of land-tax and the work of administration like our tehsil peons, and, commonest of all, the village grants of land to the menial servants of the village community and to artizans which are still more prized as hereditary possessions.

Grants to religious or charitable institutions by the sovereigns or their deputies are very numerous; none of them date from a time earlier than the 17th century, and most of these are under the seal of Aurangzebe to Mahomedans. Land has been made over rent-free for the support of many mosques, Hindu temples, holy places, tombs, dharamsalas (or hospices), and shrines innumerable. Money payments from certain revenues have been allotted, and the right to collect dues from specified villages. Where the

grants were for religious rites, liturgies, or menial services at an institution, they have shown a tendency, perceptible even in Christian countries, to merge into personal estates vesting in an ecclesiastical family or community. The services have become obsolete, and the buildings decayed. These grants, or inams, are now continued on condition of service and maintenance of buildings.

Personal Grants.

Other grants are personal by origin. It was very common for the Moghul rulers, and for the Marathas while they had power, to make petty allotments of rent-free land for the maintenance of persons whose piety, poverty, or learning gave them some claim. Waste land was usually granted, often on a life-tenure only, but a little interest got the rent-free estate continued to heirs, and tenures of this sort are among the oldest in the province.

SECTION V.

CIVIL DIVISIONS.

5. Under this head it is only necessary to transcribe, with one or two alterations, from the Administration Report for 1870-71.

The province of Berar is divided into two divisions, which are distinguished as East and West Berar. Hence probably the origin of the common expression "the Berars," which has, however, no warrant either in the history or the geography of the country. Five districts and one sub-division of a district, with an average area of 2,833 square miles, are comprised in the above two divisions. These again are sub-divided into 21 Tehsilees, or revenue and judicial sub-divisions, with an average area of 810 square miles. There are 71 magistrates of all grades, most of them exercising civil and revenue powers; and 2,632 police, to a population of upwards of two millions. This is at the rate of one policeman for about every 847 of the inhabitants.

There are 7,662 villages in Berar, at an average distance of 23 miles from the nearest court. One Commissioner has

his Head-quarters at Akolah, the other at Oomraottee. The principal towns of the province are:—

Oomraottee	...	...	23,410
Khamgaon	...	...	9,432
Ellichpore	...	...	27,782
Sheagaon	...	...	7,450
Akote ...	...	...	14,006
Karinja ...	...	...	11,750

There are not more than 31 towns in which the population exceeds 5,000 souls. Marathi is the local vernacular of the whole province.

The land revenue demand in 1872-73 was Rupees 59,04,058 (£590,406) and the gross revenue Rupees 80,97,824 (£809,782). Subjoined is a table showing the contributions to these totals of the several districts with the population of each as ascertained by the Census of 1867—since which signs of increase, especially in the town population, have been plainly observed:—

Name of District.	Land revenue in 1872-73.	Gross revenue in 1872-73.	Population in 1867.
Akolah ...	17,67,013	24,00,032	649,134
Oomraottee ...	14,26,600	21,51,747	407,276
Ellichpore ...	9,09,371	12,60,105	344,358
Buldanah ...	9,30,772	10,75,888	353,436
Woon ...	3,82,363	6,45,690	477,361
Bassim ...	4,87,939	564,362	*
Total...	59,04,058 £590,406	80,97,824 £809,782	2,231,565

* This district having been formed after the Census was taken, the figures for it cannot be shown separately, but are included in those given for the Akolah District.

SECTION VI.

6. When the Census was taken in 1867, a short chapter was devoted to it in the Administration Report for that year, which is here inserted, as it is understood that, for some time to come, reference to one single report that shall briefly collate what has been, and is to be, said under standing sections not annually subject to variation will be found convenient.

The first Census, ever taken in the province, was carried out during the night of the 7th and 8th November 1867, by an enumeration, made from house to house, of all the people then and there present. The persons appointed to be enumerators were the village and pargana officers (despandias, patels, putwarrees, &c.,) assisted and superintended by the police, the schoolmasters, and the whole rank and file of Government Officers. There were also a few paid enumerators employed for the towns. Before the night of the 7th November, all the houses in every township had been counted, the serial number had been marked on the wall, and the corresponding figure had been entered, with the owner's name and profession, in the printed return which had been given to each enumerator, who began to fill up the remaining columns immediately after dark on the evening of the Census night. It was arranged to number all persons who should alight at railway stations within Berar from trains during that night; each English householder filled in a separate form, and from the heads of the Customs and Police, returns were obtained of the number of persons belonging to their departments.

Thus, a vast majority of the people were numbered at night, but in the wilder tracts of jungle or hill-country, in outlying hamlets, or isolated huts, in camps of Brinjarees, or of wandering tribes, the Census was made during the preceding day, and the persons so numbered were strictly enjoined to remain at home for the night.

On the whole, I believe that the Deputy Commissioners have very good reason for stating that the Census has been taken most accurately and comprehensively; and

I submit that this result is very creditable to all the District Officers, by whose exertions it has been secured. They devoted to this work their time and attention for many days, they laid out their plans with careful forethought, and executed them with skill and success. I may also say that the good sense, good temper, and intelligence displayed by the people of Berar were very encouraging.

The results of the measure thus taken have been lucidly and succinctly summarized and tabulated by Mr. Lyall, the Commissioner of West Berar, from whose report the contents of this chapter are mostly extracted.

The following table shows the entire population :—

	Districts.	Square miles.	No. of Towns and Villages.	Houses.	Population.	Average No. to each square mile.	Average number in each house.	Remarks.
1.	Akolah... ...	3,396	1,344	163,579	649,134	191	3	
2.	Mehkur ...	3,013	967	71,288	353,436	117	4	
3.	Oomraottee ...	*2,643	911	87,841	407,276	154	4	* Note.—These areas are only approximate, that is, they have not been ascertained by scientific survey.
4.	Woon	*5,510	1,634	99,308	477,361	86	4	
5.	Ellichpore ...	*1,122	514	66,333	303,953	270	4	
	Melghat ...	1,650	324	7,411	40,405	24	5	
	Total...	17,334	5,694	495,760	2,231,565	128	4	

The total population of Berar is 2,231,565, with an area of 17,334 square miles. In Part I, Volume XI. of the Annals of Indian Administration, which gives statistics for all India, the population and area of Berar are set down as 1,535,935 and 17,334, so that the actual considerably exceeds

the estimated population. We are still uncertain about the exact area of the whole province, for a part of Mehkur and all the large district of Woon still remain to be surveyed, but for this table I have taken the accepted estimate.

The average density to the square mile in Berar is 128; a number higher than in any division of the neighbouring Central Provinces, though far below the average of the North-West Provinces. This average indicates a paucity of population, which is remarkable when it is contrasted with the cultivated area. In the subjoined table, I compare Berar with the districts of the North-Western Provinces, which come nearest to it in percentage of cultivation on area, and in average density on the square mile :—

	Percentage of cultivation.	Average density.
Banda (1853)	43·9	247
Lullutpoor (1865)	17·1	127
N. W. Provinces Terraie (1865) ...	18·9	125
Berar (1867)	43·1	128

Here I insert also a table borrowed from the Central Provinces' Census Report, the Berar statistics having been now added for comparison :—

Persons to the square mile in—

Berar.		Central Provinces.		Punjab.		Bombay.		Madras.	
Akolah ...	191	Nursingpore	176	Thaneysur ...	212	Tanna ...	150	Cannanore	140
Oomraottee, including Ellichpore	139	Nagpore ...	172	Lahore ...	209	Ahmedabad ...	149	Vellore	123
Mehkur ...	117	Wardah ...	144	Goojeranwalla	147	Sholapur	135	Guntoor	119

The distribution of the population is shown thus :—

Districts.	Places with a population less than 1,000 souls.	Places with a population ranging from 1,000 to 5,000 souls.	Places with a population ranging from 5,000 to 10,000 souls.	Places with a population ranging from 10,000 to 50,000 souls.	Total number of inhabited places.
1 Akolah ...	1,305	27	9	3 { Akolah ... / Akote ... / Ballapore ... }	1,344
2 Mehkur ...	915	50	2	... ...	967
3 Oomraottee ...	836	69	4	2 { Oomraottee ... / Karanjah ... }	911
4 { Ellichpore ...	460	44	8	2 { Ellichpore ... / Paratwara Mily. Cantonment.... }	514
4 { Melghat ...	324	...	...	... {	324
5 Woon ...	1,584	50	...	... {	1,634
Total ...	5,424	240	23	7	5,694

Of the towns, Ellichpore is the largest, having a population of 27,782 souls; Oomraottee comes next, having 23,410, then Akolah, having 14,606, and Akote (in the Akolah District) having 14,006.

The proportion between the sexes is compared with results from other parts of India, in the subjoined table :—

Females.	Proportion of females to males.		
	All ages.	Adults.	Infants.
N. W. Provinces	46·38	47·50	44·
Central Provinces	48·8	50.	47·
Berar	48·3	48·8	46·9

The classification of the people according to their employments is given next; but the numbers in this table represent adult males only :—

Classification of the people.

Class I.	Professional.	Government Servants.	2,756		
		Engaged in the defence of the country.	6,203		
		The learned professions, &c.	1,178		
		Total ...	10,137		
Class II.	Domestic.	Domestic.	...		
		Engaged in performing personal offices.	19,247		
		Total	19,247		
Class III.	Commercial.	Persons who buy or sell.	42,525		
		Engaged in the conveyance of men, goods, and animals.	13,127		
		Total	55,652		
Class IV.	Agricultural.	Persons possessing or working the lands.	439,672		
		Persons engaged about animals.	8,601		
		Total	448,273		
Class V.	Industrial.	Arts and mechanics.	38,658		
		Textile fabrics and dress.	22,246		
		Food and drink.	2,396		
		Dealers in animal substances.	5,527		
		Dealers in vegetable substances.	2,898		
		Total	71,725		
Class VI.	Indefinite.	Labourers.	76,923		
		Persons of property.	805		
		Persons supported by the community, &c.	48,380		
		Total	126,108		
Total.					731,142

The proportion of convictions during the previous year for offences against property on the total adult population was, for every 1,000 adult males 1·61, for every 1,000 adult females ·12; that of convictions for offences against the human body was for every 1,000 adult males ·43, for every 1,000 adult females ·02. The criminal classes do not therefore seem to constitute any large section of the population.

The Mussulmen constitute only 6·94 per cent. of the whole population. The Brahmins, who belong almost entirely by origin to Maharashtra, number 49,843 souls. Many Mahrathas of no particular family claim the honor of a Rajpoot descent. The distinction is also claimed by the Rajahs of the Melghat and Satpoora range who assert that they are Rajpoots depressed by the necessities of a mountain life, whereas they are Gonds or Koorkoos elevated by generations of a clan-chieftainship. The bulk of the population of course falls under the general head of Sudras, in which the industrial classes are included. But the paucity of the Khakrobs or Bungees (scavenger caste), the total number of whom is only 503, and who are often so strong elsewhere, is a serious sanitary evil; and efforts to induce any immigration of this caste from the neighbouring provinces have hitherto been unsuccessful."

SECTION VII.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

7. When the management of Berar was assigned in 1853 to the British Government, its administration was entrusted to five English Officers assisted by an establishment of clerks. There were only two Deputy Commissioners with Districts whose very designation—North and South Berar—shows, according to the light of after experience, how inadequately the duties of Government could have been carried on. In spite of the strenuous efforts made to overtake the work that devolved on these few officers it became evident in 1856 that more hands were required. In 1860 we find the Berar Commission composed of a Commissioner (who supervised all the work of

the province, Revenue, Judicial and Miscellaneous), 4 Deputy Commissioners, 8 Assistant Commissioners, 10 Extra Assistant Commissioners, 1 Inam Commissioner, 1 Superintendent of Central Jail, and 1 Superintendent of Police.

Departments soon began to grow. A Police Department was organized in 1862; an Educational Department in 1866; the Commissionerships in East and West Berar and the district of Ellichpore were created in July 1867. In 1870, the province emerged equipped with every sort of official employed in purely British Territories, down to a Sanitary Commissioner. The present form and strength of the Administration have been shown already: it only remains to say that there have been no changes during the year under review.

SECTION VIII.

RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER ALLIES.

8. It will be obvious from a glance at its geography and history that no remarks can be made under this head in connection with Berar.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SECTION I.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

9. The Survey Settlement has made good progress: it commenced work for the season under report on the 25th October 1871.

The return from England of an Assistant Superintendent permitted the formation of an additional classing establishment, so that there were nine establishments in the field, six for measuring and there for classing operations, against eight in the preceding year.

Out-turn of work.

10. The out-turn of work, both in measurement and classification, is larger than in the previous year, as shown by the figures subjoined, and, at the same time, there has been a satisfactory reduction in the cost per acre:—

Year ending 31st October.	Area measured in acres.	Area tested.	Cost per acre.
	Measurement.		
1871	1,222,135 ...	68,190 ...	0-2-4½
1872	1,648,358 ...	88,292 ...	0-1-9
	Classification.		
1871	965,755 ...	50,850 ...	0-0-11
1872	1,601,970 ...	63,790 ...	0-0- 7

The large increase in measurement and the reduction of cost under that head are accounted for by large tracts of waste land in the Woon district having been brought under measurement. This land, though of good quality, is covered with jungle, and, there being no likelihood of its being brought under cultivation for many years, was measured in the lump, instead of being broken up into fields of a size convenient for cultivation, as is done with waste land of small extent, or which is likely to be required for cultivation.

The three classing establishments between them completed the classification of the two entire talookas of Poosad and Darwah; in which are extensive waste tracts which are not submitted to detailed classification in the same manner as cultivated fields or waste land which has been broken up for cultivation. The diligence of the classing officers had doubtless much to say to the increase shown in their returns.

The amount of measurement was also more than in the previous season by 20,102 acres, while the percentage of error was slightly less. It is worth noting that the whole of the testing work done by the classing establishments was performed by the European Officers in charge of those establishments.

Cost of Survey operations.

11. The cost of the survey operations during the year under report was Rupees 2,50,782 (£25,078, 4*s*.), or Rupees 4,813 (£481, 6*s*.) more than in the previous year. This increase was caused by the maintenance at full strength during the entire season of an additional establishment, which entailed incidental expenses on account of hire of flagholders, chainmen, &c.

Boundary disputes.

12. The number of boundary disputes has decreased from 130 in 1871 to 60 in 1872: 53 of these were disposed of by the Survey Officers and the remaining 7 by arbitration. In 9 cases appeals were preferred, and, with the exception of one, all decisions were confirmed. The comparatively small number of these disputes is accounted for by the survey operations having been conducted in talooks where there were large tracts of waste land, in which, the demand for land being very small and its value very low, there is naturally but little food for disputation over boundary lines.

Rectification of boundary.

13. In the year under review, the rectification of the Berar frontier line, undertaken by Mr. E. A. Hobson, has been brought to a close. The distance traversed by this officer was 769 miles. The cost of adjusting the boundary amounted to Rs. 55,290 (£5,529), which gives an average of Rupees 71-14-5 (£ 7, 3*s.* 9¾*d.*) per mile.

As a result of these operations, an exchange of villages with H. H. the Nizam's Government was effected, which gave a numerical increase to the number of villages under British administration in Berar.

Work to be done.

14. The number of these now is 6,795,* instead of 6,753 as reported last year. Of this number, 657 have to be measured, 1,774 classed, and 2,598 settled. Another consequence of the exchange referred to is that we have now to state, in modification of what was mentioned in last year's Report, that the Survey Officers have yet to conduct the work of measurement in six of the twenty talookas in the Assigned Districts, classing operations in eight, and settlement in nine talookas.

It is believed that before next season four measuring establishments and one classing establishment can be dispensed with—an anticipation which shows that the end of the present survey settlement is not far off.

Results of survey.

15. What that settlement has done for the province may be seen from the following extract from the report lately submitted by the Officiating Superintendent:—

"The annual increase of revenue from last year's settlement amounted to Rupees 2,14,786 (£ 21,478, 12*s.*), or rather over 85 per cent. of the year's expenditure. The total increase of revenue to the province resulting from the survey settlements is Rupees 12,32,802 (£ 123,280, 4*s.*), while the total cost of survey operations from the commencement has only amounted to Rupees 18,15,438 (£ 181,543, 16*s.*), so that an expenditure of £ 181,500, extending over a period of 12 years, is yielding an annual return of £123,200, and even if the sum expended on erecting boundary marks in villages leased out under the waste land Rules, which, as I have above mentioned, is an exceptional expenditure, and one which can yield no return, be included, the total expenditure only amounts to £ 187,800."

* Exclusive of 874 villages in the Melghat talook, to which it has been decided not to extend survey operations.

SECTION II.

WASTE LANDS.

16. In 1864 certain rules for granting waste lands were prepared, and received the sanction of Government; they were framed principally for application in the Woon district which was comparatively at that time so deserted as to render it an object to attract settlers and capitalist farmers by granting peculiarly favorable leases on a tenure quite new to the province. In the year 1865 443 villages were let out on lease in the Woon district; of these 201 were partially cultivated and 242 were altogether waste. During the succeeding 5 years, of the 242 waste villages 164 were brought under cultivation; in 69 preparation was being made to bring waste land under the plough, leaving 9 villages in which nothing was done. But just then it was found out that the object with which the rules were framed in 1864 had been fulfilled, and that the granting of leases under them was likely to entail loss on Government and inconvenience to the Forest Department in consequence of leased villages coming in the centre of desirable tracts of forest. Consequently the sanction of the Government of India was sought and obtained to a temporary suspension of the rules in question.

Approximately, the uncultivated area in the province is 5,280,000 acres, of which 1,060,000 are grazing land, 2,200,000 cultivable and 2,020,000 uncultivable. The area actually under cultivation is 5,691,000 acres.

SECTION III.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

There are no Government Estates in Berar to be reported on.

SECTION IV.

WARDS' ESTATES.

Nor are there any Wards' Estates.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

SECTION I.

LEGISLATING AUTHORITY.

17. The Acts of the Indian Legislature which are in force in Berar have been made applicable by virtue of an order from the Viceroy and Governor General of India in his executive capacity. Obviously, no legislative enactment could be introduced in any other way in a territory of which the sovereignty belongs to a native prince.

It has been usual for the Resident of the time being to recommend the extension of any Act which it is thought would work well, and up to present date we have the undermentioned Acts regulating the action of the governors and the duties, privileges, and liabilities of the governed in the province :—

Number and year of the Act.	Subject.
I. of 1871.	Cattle Trespass.
II. of 1863.	Appeals to Privy Council.
III. of 1867.	Public Gambling.
V. of 1861.	Police Act.
*V. of 1865.	Marriage Act.
V. of 1871.	Prisoners.
VI. of 1864.	Whipping Act.
VI. of 1866.	Arms Act continuance.
VII. of 1864.	Salt.
VII. of 1870.	Court Fees' Act.
VIII. of 1859.	Civil Procedure.
*VIII. of 1869.	Code of Criminal Procedure Amendment.
VIII. of 1871.	Registration.
IX. of 1860.	Employers and Railway workmen.
IX. of 1871.	Limitation.
X. of 1865.	Indian Succession Act.
X. of 1869.	Police Superannuation Funds.

* Repealed.

X. of 1870.—Land Acquisition Act.
XI. of 1865.—Mofussil Small Causes.
XIV. of 1843.—Salt.
XIV. of 1866.—Post Office Act.
*XV. of 1867.—Punjab Municipal Committees.
XV. of 1869.—Prisoners' Testimony Act.
XVIII. of 1869.—General Stamp Act.
XIX. of 1869.—Administration of Estates.
XXI. of 1869.—European Vagrancy.
XXII. of 1864.—Military Cantonment.
*XXII. of 1866.—Extension of Marriage Act.
XXIII. of 1861.—Amendment of Civil Procedure Code.
XXIII. of 1871.—Pensions and Grants.
XXIV. of 1867.—Administrator General's Act.
*XXV. of 1861.—Criminal Procedure Code.
XXV. of 1867.—Printing Presses and Books.
XXVI. of 1870.—Prisons.
XXVI. of 1871.—Land Improvement.
XXVII. of 1860.—Collection of Debts on Succession.
XXVII. of 1870.—Penal Code Amendment.
XXXI. of 1860.—Arms Act.
XXXVI. of 1865.—Salt.
XLV. of 1860.—Penal Code.
Bombay Act No. 1 of 1865.—Survey demarcation of lands.

Acts introduced during the year 1872.

I. of 1872.—The Indian Evidence Act.
II. of 1872.—Punjab Municipal Committees.
VI. of 1872.—The Oaths Act.
IX. of 1872.—The Indian Contract Act.
X. of 1872.—The Code of Criminal Procedure.
XVIII. of 1872.—The Indian Evidence Amendment Act.
XIX. of 1872.—An Act to amend the definition of the word 'Coin' in the Indian Penal Code.

SECTION II.

POLICE.

Strength and distribution.

18. The police remained of the same strength as in the previous year, the force consisting of an Inspector General, 6 District Superintendents, 2 Assistant Superintendents, 16 Inspectors, 94 Chief

* Repealed.

Constables, 326 Head Constables, 2,147 Constables, and 40 Camel Sowars, distributed as under:—

Districts.	Inspector General.	District Superintendents.	Assistant Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Chief Constables.	Head Constables.	Foot Constables.	Camel Sowars.	Total.
Oomraottee ...	1	1	1	3	19	70	465	8	568
Ellichpore ...	...	1	...	2	11	33	211	6	264
Woon ...	...	1	1	3	16	54	362	8	445
Akolah ...	...	1	...	3	18	68	449	8	547
Buldanah ...	...	1	...	3	16	56	367	6	449
Bassim ...	...	1	...	2	14	45	293	4	359
Total...	1	6	2	16	94	326	2,147	40	2,632

And employed in the following manner :—

As guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails...	36
As guards over Lock-ups or Treasuries, or as escorts to prisoners and treasure	241
On other duties	2,023
On town or municipal duty	301
In Cantonments	22

Of the whole force, 2,251 were paid from General Revenues, 323 from Municipal Funds, and 58 partly by the Railway Company and partly from provincial revenues.

Cost of Police.

19. The cost of the force during the year amounted to Rs. 5,38,524 (£53,852, 8*s.*), showing an increase of Rupees 17,743 (£1,774, 6*s.*) over 1871-72. Of the total cost, Rupees 4,81,188 (£48,118, 16*s.*) were debited to provincial revenue and Rupees 57,336 (£5,733, 12*s.*) to Municipal Funds.

Deducting Railway and Municipal Police, there was one policeman to about 990 persons and 8·85 square miles.

Religion and caste.

20. Classification under the head of religion gives the following results: ·6 per cent. were Christians, 39·5 per cent. Mahomedans, and 59·9 per cent. Hindoos. Of the Hindoos, 559 were Brahmins, 415 Rajpoots, 11 Kaiths, 38 Seikhs, 82 Marhathas and Koonbees, 22 Brinjarahs, 49 Dhers and Mahars, 122 Bedars, and 256 belonged to other castes.

Arming of the Force.

21. The arming of the force has undergone but little change. 1,237 officers and men were armed with carbines, 597 with swords, and 789 with batons only.

Offences reported, &c.

22. The total number of reported offences of which the police took cognizance, as compared with the previous year, is exhibited in the following table, classified according to the nature of crime:—

Number of persons arrested.		Number of persons convicted.		Nature of offences.	1871.	1872.
1871.	1872.	1871.	1872.			
687	495	322	272	Class I. Offences against State, public tranquility, safety, and justice ...	145	138
520	459	220	161	Class II. Serious offences against the person ...	408	336
782	861	386	463	Class III. Serious offences against person and property, or against property only ...	1,305	1,390
543	343	257	157	Class IV. Minor offences against the person ...	352	243
3,835	4,359	2,546	2,840	Class V. Minor offences against property ...	4,630	5,073
5,124	4,587	4,562	4,134	Class VI. Other offences not specified above ...	1,511	1,425
11,491	11,004	8,293	8,027		8,351	8,605

Of these 8,605 cognizable cases 8,003 were enquired into by the police on their own motion and the rest by order of the

Magistrate. There were apprehended 11,104 persons, of whom 72·28 per cent. were convicted. The total amount of stolen property was 1,90,976 Rupees (£19,097, 12*s.*), of which 25·54 per cent., against 31·65 in 1871 were recovered.

Analysis of crime.

23. The subjoined analysis of crime under each of the classes shown in the table above is taken from the Report for 1872 by the Inspector General of Police :—

"*Under Class I.*—Offences against the State, public tranquility, safety, and justice—we find a slight decrease of 7 offences, the decrease being due to a considerable diminution of ryots and unlawful assembly.

The decrease seems to call for no particular observations.

Under Class II.—Serious offences against the person—there is a decrease of 72 offences in 1872, as compared with the year 1871.

Here we find that in 1871 there were 57 cases of murder, attempts at murder, and culpable homicide, whilst in the year 1872 we had 66 such offences, giving an increase of 9. Three of these offences of 1872 have since the end of the year been struck off the Register, but the increase is still 6, which cannot be considered satisfactory.

In rape and unnatural offences, there is a decrease of 4 offences.

A very slight diminution is shown in exposure of infants, and also in attempts at, and abetment of suicide.

Grievous hurt of all kinds decreased from 28 in 1871 to 19 in 1872.

Administering drugs for hurt, and hurt of other kinds, decreased from 23 in 1871 to 18 in 1872.

Kidnapping and abduction decreased from 22 in 1871 to 14 in 1872.

Wrongful confinement for purposes of extortion fell from 10 to *nil*, and selling for prostitution from three to *nil*.

Criminal force to public servant, or woman, or in attempts to commit theft, or wrongful confinement, fell from 140 in 1871 to 104 in 1872.

Rash acts, causing hurt, decreased from 2 to *nil*.

Altogether, notwithstanding the increase of 6 murders, attempts at murder, and culpable homicide, the total diminution of 72 offences under Class II. appears to me satisfactory.

Class III.—Serious offences against person or property or against property only.

Under this class, I find an increase of 85 offences in 1872, over the previous year.

Dacoitees actually committed in 1871 were 32, and in 1872 19, showing a diminution of 13 cases.

33 persons were convicted in 1872 of dacoitees committed in 1871—a proof that temporary failure did not deter the police from continuing the investigation of cases which at first gave little hope of detection.

Robberies and attempts to commit robbery were in 1871 79. In 1872 there were 56 such offences, and 5 cases of previous years were brought under enquiry.

The decrease under this head is large.

Serious mischief and cognate offences show but a trifling diminution.

There is a large increase under lurking house-trespass and house-breaking with intent, &c., the figures being in 1871 only 1,097, and in 1872 no less than 1,216, or an increase of 119 offences.

The total amount stolen in these cases was, however, nearly Rupees 22,000 (£2,200) less in 1872 than the preceding year.

The recoveries of stolen property in the same cases fell from 22 to 19 per cent.

Class IV.—Minor offences against the person.

These fell from 352 in 1871 to 243 in 1872, the decrease being 109 cases, chiefly in wrongful confinement and restraint. This result appears good.

Class V.—There is a large increase under this class, the totals being in $\frac{1871 \quad 1872}{4630 \quad 5073}$, or 443 more in 1872 than in the previous year.

The increase in thefts of all kinds was 287; but the amount of property stolen fell from Rupees 93,684 (£9,368, 8*s.*) in 1871 to Rupees 81,167 (£8,116, 14*s.*) in 1872. The percentage of recoveries in theft cases was 34 in 1872, against 37 in 1871.

In cases of lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, the increase over 1871 is 67 offences.

The total amount stolen in these cases was Rupees 430 (£43) and the recoveries, Rupees 53 (£5, 6*s*).

The increase of prosecutions of receivers of stolen property seems satisfactory. There were in 1871 89 such prosecutions, with convictions against 62 persons.

In 1872 we had 108 prosecutions, and 83 persons finally convicted in the year.

The apparent increase of crime here shown to the extent of 19 offences more in 1872 than in the preceding year, will probably, when the number of convictions of receivers is considered, be accepted as a real increase to the security of property.

Class VI.—Other offences not specified above.

There is a decrease of 86 offences under this class."

Serious Crime.

24. Some further remark seems necessary as to the detail of serious crimes. It is natural to suppose, though unsafe to push the hypothesis too far, that crime is better reported now than it was a few years ago when the Police Department was in its infancy. Whether this be the cause of an abnormal increase of murders during the year under review or not, the following figures are useful as comparing the heinous offences of 1872 with the normal state of the province as regards the same crime :—

Offences.	Average of preceding 8 years.	Average of preceding 4 years.	No. in 1872.
Murders (not in dacoity and robbery) ...	18·35	17·25	23
Attempts at do. do. ...	12·12	15·00	12
Murders in dacoity and robbery ...	6·75	7·25	14
Dacoitees (without murder) ...	40·87	27·75	19
Robberies of all kinds do. ...	74·37	53·75	55
General average of all the offences here described.	161·50	121·00	123

"It is clear," remarks the Inspector General of Police, "that we must improve the action of the police in the detection of murders, attempts at murder, and culpable homicide." Only in respect to dacoity, and that is certainly an important item, do the above figures testify in favor of 1872, as compared with the average results of the four preceding years.

Most of the serious offences were committed in the first half of the year, as in 1871 they fell mostly in the latter half. "I have little doubt," writes the Inspector General, "but that the distress in West Berar, which followed the scanty rainfall of 1871, was the chief cause of much crime in the beginning of the past year also." In support of this opinion is the

fact that half the dacoitees and robberies in the province took place in Akolah and Buldanah, the two districts which suffered most from drought, and in which the highest prices of food (wheat and jowarree) prevailed.

Results of Police action.

25. Judged by most of the common official tests which are used to discover decrease or increase of efficiency, the police have not deteriorated in the year under review. 11,104 persons passed through their hands, of which they arrested *suo motu* 9,823. The number finally convicted was 8,027, or 72·28 per cent., against 71·3 in the past year, and, in connection with this improved percentage, it is satisfactory to record that in the year under report the number of persons punished for nuisances (generally a sure find for a policeman who wants to improve his average of convictions) has been less than in the two previous years. The proportion of those released without trial was 16·52 per cent.; of those acquitted or discharged after trial 9·46 per cent.

In non-cognizable offences, that is, in offences where arrests cannot be made without the order of a Magistrate, the police were employed in 984 cases, in which 1,992 persons were arrested or summoned. Of these more than 75 per cent. were convicted.

The percentage of property recovered to property stolen was only 25·54: it varied from 40·76 in the Buldanah district to 16·55 and 16·85 in Ellichpore and Oomraottee: the average percentage for the last six years is 26·6. The estimated value of all that was stolen was under two lakhs of Rupees in 1872, or nearly half a lakh less than in the preceding year. The police must also be allowed credit for the increase to security of property which is manifested by there having been more successful prosecutions of receivers of stolen property than in 1871. Out of 108 such prosecutions 83 resulted in conviction of the accused. On the other hand, the Inspector General regrets that there were only 60 prosecutions for vagrancy, and that but 66 persons were called upon to furnish security during the past year.

Arrangements at Fairs.

26. The arrangements made to protect property at the large annual fairs, of which there were about eight or nine in the province, appear to

have been good. The number of thefts reported to have taken place at these fairs was 13 and the value of stolen property is estimated at Rupees 2,136-12-7 (£213, 13*s.* 7*d.*)

Escapes.

27. The number of persons who escaped from police custody was 16, of whom 12 were re-captured.

Conduct of Police.

28. The conduct of the police is said to have been generally satisfactory; there were fewer men dismissed and punished, both by departmental and judicial officers, than in 1871. The number dismissed in 1872 was 114, against 155 in the year before. By departmental officers 486 were fined, 31 were sentenced under the Police Act, and 56 were punished under the Penal Code and other Acts. Resignations fell from 167 in 1871 to 124 in 1872.

These are all favourable signs if, as it is believed, there has been no relaxation in the standard of discipline and the vigilance of the superior officers to detect real faults. The bearing of the regular police towards the Patels and village watchmen, who have always constituted a rural police without whose aid detection of crime is often impossible, is a subject which has received of late years some of the special attention which it manifestly deserves. District Superintendents differ in their appreciation of the services of their police, but the Inspector General considers that the relations of the force with them have been much improved, and expresses an opinion, in which the Resident emphatically concurs, that "the best officers will always obtain the greatest aid from the village police."

Education.

29. Concerning the progress made in the education of the members of the force, the Inspector General writes :—

"There is at times difficulty in maintaining an adequate staff of instructors, but still more in obtaining a sufficient and sustained attendance of scholars. The attendance at the Head-Quarters' Police schools during the rainy season is very fair, and at that time of the year progress in educating the men is made.

"I doubt if any considerable ground has been gained during the past year in teaching men to read and write, but improvement continues in the oral instruction of the inferior Officers and Constables, both as regards their knowledge of the Laws and Regulations affecting their duties, and with respect to their acquaintance with the localities, persons, and facts with which they have to do."

Railway Police.

30. The following is a summary of the working of the Railway Police, as compared with the previous year:—

Cases.

	1872.	1871.
Offences of all kinds committed	92	84
Do. in which arrests were made	47	65
Do. in which convictions followed	37	56

Persons.

Persons arrested	74	82
Do. convicted	53	71
Do. acquitted or discharged	19	11
Do. pending trial	1	0
Do. of doubtful record	1	0

The amount of property stolen was Rupees 3,185 (£318, 10*s.*), against Rupees 639 (£63, 18*s.*) in 1871. The value of property recovered in 1872 was Rupees 264 (£26, 8*s.*), against Rupees 412 (£41, 4*s.*) in the previous year. Altogether the figures of the year in respect to Railway Police do not contrast favorably with those of 1871.

The Inspector and two Chief Constables of the Railway Police are paid by the Railway Company, and are not included in the official return of strength. The Head Constables and Constables are paid by the State. They each receive from the Railway Company an allowance of Rupees 2 (4*s.*) per mensem, and hutting allowance according to class and grade. The Company has agreed to allow Rupees 7 (14*s.*) per Head Constable of Railway Police for uniform clothing for the current and succeeding year.

Recruiting of the Police.

31. This section may conclude with the following extract from the Police Report noticing the material of which the Berar Police Force is composed:—

"For the last two years the recruiting of the Berar Police has been confined to people of these districts. There were before, and still are, too many Hindoostanees in the Force, and it is perhaps better that we should continue to face the undoubted difficulty of procuring suitable material in the province, than that resort should be again made to the enlistment of foreigners. Still we must be content to see the standards of height and general physique dwindle in proportion to the gradual diminution of the Hindoostanee element.

As regards moral qualities, I do not see much to choose between the Hindoostanee and the Berar constable. There are good men in both classes, but many a man of the former will take to lending money or to trading in some way or other so soon as he has got a very few Rupees, if he gets a chance of doing so without detection.

Few men but Mussulmans in Berar come forward for service with us, and these are generally men of the towns, belonging to a class notorious for its devotion to the use of intoxicating drugs and rarely of very energetic habits of mind or body.

The fluctuations of the labor market cannot be foretold with any certainty, but I entertain some expectation that the prices of labor may sustain a further fall in this province, and that we may then be able to secure recruits in larger numbers from the agricultural and, as such, more respectable classes."

SECTION III.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Courts.

32. During the year there were 71 Courts in the province for the disposal of judicial work, giving an average of one tribunal to 30,994 of the population. Of these courts, enumerated below, 48 exer-

cised both civil and criminal jurisdiction, while the remainder had to deal with criminal cases only :—

1 The Resident's Provincial Sadr Court
2 Commissioners' Courts with Head-Quarters at Akolah and Oomraottee.
5 Deputy Commissioners' Courts.
1 Court of Assistant Commissioner, Basim.
20 Courts of Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.
2 Small Cause Courts.
1 Cantonment Magistrate's Court and Court of Small Causes, Ellichpore.
5 Honorary Magistrates' Courts.
34 Tehsildars' and Naib Tehsildars' Courts.

Of the Judges who presided over the courts, 21 were Europeans and 50 Natives.

With the exception of five native gentlemen who are Honorary Magistrates, all the Magistrates were stipendiary.

Criminal work.

33. The number of offences reported during the year was 13,453, against 13,474 in 1871, involving 19,704 persons, against 22,039 in the previous year. Eliminating those cases which have been struck off by the magistracy on the report of the police, the actual number of offences taken cognizance of by the several courts according to grades is thus shown :—

	Cases.	Persons.	Percentage to each class of Magistrate. Cases.	Persons.
Deputy Commissioners	267	494	2·8	2·5
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commrs.	2,355	4,524	24·5	23·
Tehsildars and Naib Tehsildars ...	6,527	13,502	67·8	68·6
Honorary or unpaid Magistrates ...	474	1,157	4·9	5·9
Total...	9,623	19,677	...	...

Of the 9,623 cases, 57·5 per cent. were cognizable and 42·5 per cent. non-cognizable, and of the 19,677 persons tried 12,584, or 64 per cent., were convicted.

The proportion of work done by European and native Magistrates was as 1 and 7 in East and 1 and 4·5 in West Berar.

The ratio of crime to the population of the province was 1 offence to 202 persons in West and 1 to 386 in East Berar.

Offences against municipal and other local laws have decreased from 1,223 in 1871 to 1,196 in 1872.

Duration of trials.

34. The average duration of each trial, from date of arrest of prisoner to date of disposal, was in—

East Berar	...	...	...	6·5 days:
West Berar	...	...	...	8·8 do.

Witnesses.

35. In all, 33,409 witnesses, or 1,124 more than in the previous year, were summoned: thus, there was an average of a little more than three witnesses to each case. 89·1 per cent. of the total number were discharged on the 1st day, 8·5 per cent. on the second day, 1·8 per cent. on the third day, while 185 were detained for periods ranging from 4 to 10 days.

Sessions cases.

36. The number of sessions cases disposed of in the Commissioners' Courts was 34, involving 70 persons. In the year previous 36 cases, involving 72 persons, were disposed of. Of the 70 persons committed for trial, 23 were convicted and the rest acquitted—a certainly unfavourable result.

Punishments.

37. The punishments inflicted on convicted persons are thus shown in detail:—

7,	or ·05	per cent.	death.
7,	or ·05	do.	transportation for life.
1,	or ·01	do.	do. for a term of 14 years.
1,	or ·01	do.	imprisonment exceeding 7 years.
67,	or ·57	do.	do. for more than 2 years, and not exceeding 7 years.
198,	or 1·47	do.	above 6 months, and not exceeding 2 years.
2,636,	or 19·46	do.	to various terms of imprisonment under 6 months.
867,	or 6·40	do.	imprisonment and fine.
8,953,	or 66·02	do.	only fined.
60,	or ·44	do.	whipping in addition to other punishments.
672,	or 4·96	do.	do. in lieu of other punishments.
9,	or ·07	do.	had to furnish surety to keep the peace.
8,	or ·06	do.	to enter into recognizances.
57,	or ·43	do.	had to give security for good behaviour.

Fines.

38. The average amount of fine per head was Rupees 6-8-6 (13*s.* 1*d.*), against 8-7-1 (16*s.*, 11*d.*) in 1871. The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rupees 64,134 (£6,413, 8*s.*), against Rupees 88,571 (£8,857, 2*s.*) in 1871. Of the amount of fines inflicted, and including the balance remaining at the close of the previous year, 85 per cent. were realized, as compared with 83 per cent. in 1871.

Whipping.

39. Whipping was more freely resorted to. In former years a tendency on the part of native magistrates not to inflict corporal chastisement was remarked on, and attention was drawn to the advantage of using this punishment more frequently. The number of persons whipped in 1870 was 280; in 1871, 472, and in the year under report 732.

Sentences not severe.

40. In 1871 the percentage of persons "only fined" was 75·6. Though the present report gives this percentage as 66·02, it will be seen from the above detail of punishments that there are no grounds for attributing to the Magistrates' sentences generally any error of severity.

Appeals.

41. Of the cases decided by courts from whose decision an appeal lay to Deputy Commissioners, there were 253 persons who applied for revision of judgment. 3 of these appeals were rejected; in 113 cases the decisions of the lower court were upheld; sentences were modified in the cases of 55 persons and reversed in 79. There were 3 appeals awaiting enquiry at the close of the year. The average duration of these appeals was 9·9 days.

36 appeals were filed in the courts of the Commissioners of divisions, and 4 remained over from last year. Of these, 24, or 60 per cent. were upheld, 10, or 25 per cent. reversed, 5, or 12·5 per cent. modified, leaving 1 undisposed of at the close of the year. The average duration was 13 days for each appeal.

Against the decisions of the Commissioners, 20 appeals were filed in the Provincial High Court of the Resident, as compared with 22 in the previous year. In all of the 20 appeals the decisions of the Commissioners were confirmed.

SECTION IV.

PRISONS.

Jail accommodation.

42. For some time past improved Jail accommodation has been an object, the attainment of which has been brought one step nearer with the commencement, during the year under report, of two new Lock-ups at Basim and Buldanah. The old ones at Ellichpore and Yeotmahl were kept up in as good repair as was possible. Next year the erection at Ellichpore of a new jail is in contemplation. Considerable progress has been made towards completing the Central Jail at Oomraottee: and the other Central Jail at Akolah stood in need of certain alterations, repairs, and additions, for which another allotment has been made in the current year's budget.

Jail population.

43. Excluding civil debtors and under-trial prisoners, the jail population during the year numbered 2,850, or 22 more than in the previous year. Of the 2,850, 2,654 were males and 196 females, against 2,584 and 244 in 1871. The daily average number in jail was :—

	1871.	1872.
Males	889·3 ...	906·5
Females	·63·7 ...	55·1

Disposal of prisoners.

44. 37 prisoners were released on appeal, 1,781 on expiry of sentence, 20 on payment of fine, 1 for good conduct, 1 for sickness, 16 were transported, 1 escaped, 6 were executed, and 45 died, leaving 942 in jail at the close of the year.

The following table shows the terms to which the prisoners under confinement during the year were sentenced :—

Imprisonment not exceeding 1 month.	Above 1 and not exceeding 3 months.	Above 3 and not exceeding 6 months.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 and not exceeding 3 years.	Above 3 and not exceeding 5 years.	Above 5 and not exceeding 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Transportation for life.	Transportation for shorter period.	Executed.	Total.
842	432	464	336	338	173	184	58	14	3	6	2,850

Castes of prisoners.

45. Looking at the castes of the prisoners, we find that 72·8 per cent. were Hindoos, 16·3 per cent. Mahomedans, while 10·6 per cent. belonged to "other castes." There were 5 Christians. These proportions are much the same as in the previous year.

Ages of prisoners.

46. From the figures given below, it will be seen that there were fewer prisoners above 60 years of age than in the preceding year; the other variations do not appear to call for remark. Most of the juvenile prisoners are confined in the Akolah jail: those sentenced to over 3 months' imprisonment being instructed in reading and writing for four hours a day, and afterwards in some handicraft :—

	1871.	1872.
Under 16 years	45	44
From 16 to 40 years... ...	2,297	2,388
„ 40 to 60 „	372	394
Above 60 „	114	24
Total...	2,828	2,850

Previous occupation of prisoners.

47. Of the whole male population of the jails, 54·1 per cent. are returned as labourers, 22·3 per cent. as agriculturists, 6·6 per cent. as domestic servants, 5·4 per cent. as shop-keepers and traders, 4·8 per cent. as persons of independent means, 2·9 per cent. as Government servants, 2·5 per cent. as artizans, and 1·4 per cent. as persons without any occupation. Of the female prisoners 91·8 per cent. were married women, 1 per cent. unmarried, and 7·2 per cent. prostitutes.

Civil debtors.

48. Including 9 males and 2 females remaining from last year, the total number of civil debtors was 82, of which 4 were women. During the year 65 men and 4 women were released, so that at its close only 13 men remained. The daily average attendance of these prisoners was 7·47 males and ·49 females *in 1872, against* 13·44 and ·46 *in 1871. The cost of maintenance per head* was Rupees 27-10-7 (£2, 15*s.* 4*d.*), against Rupees 27-5-2 (£2, 14*s.* 7¾*d.*) in the year before. No sickness occurred among the civil debtors.

Under-trial prisoners.

49. Under-trial prisoners numbered 676, of whom 647 were male and 29 female. 408 were released, 215 were convicted, 9 transferred, and 7 died, leaving in jail 35 men and 2 women at the close of the year. 16 of the under-trial prisoners were admitted into hospital during the year, and of them 7 died. These prisoners are said to have been in a bad state of health at the time of their admission. 4 of them were lunatics.* The average daily attendance was 32·15 males and 2·38 females, against 28·25 of the former and 2·35 of the latter in 1871. The average annual cost per head was Rupees 59-8-6 (£ 5, 19*s.* ¾*d.*), against Rupees 64-10-10 (£6, 9*s.* 4¼*d.*) in 1871.

Health of prisoners.

50. In respect to health, the Jail returns are not so favorable as in the preceding year, the number of admissions into hospital having risen from 977 to 1,084, and the number of deaths from 27 to 45. In 1870, there were 37 deaths. Of the 45 deaths during the year under report, 29 took place at Oomraottee and 16 at Akolah.

Obviously, no criticism of sanitary statistics in a Jail can leave out the state of health in which prisoners are when first admitted; yet deduction on this point is arrested by a difference in the standards of health at the two large Jails at Akolah and Oomraottee. In 1871, the Inspector General remarked that there was "certainly nothing in the appearance of the prisoners in the two jails, nor in the mortuary statistics to account for this difference." While the Superintendent of the Akolah Jail showed that out of 826 convicts admitted, 9 were in bad and 40 in indifferent health, the Superintendent of the Oomraottee Jail showed that out of 789 prisoners, 155 were in bad and 265 in indifferent health. In 1872, again, the Superintendent at Oomraottee pronounces 149 men to be in bad health, while at Akolah only 22 came under this category. There can be very little doubt that the Akolah standard of health is the more correct of the two; and it is to be hoped that the Superintendent of the Oomraottee Jail will bring his notions more into accordance with it. As the figures now stand, we find that on admittance into Jail 79 per cent.

* It is hoped that the construction at Oomraottee of a Lunatic Asylum for Berar will be undertaken shortly.

of the convicts of the jail population were in good, 13 per cent. in indifferent, and 8 per cent. in bad health. On their discharge from Jail, after completing their terms of sentence, 81 per cent. were in good, 12 per cent. in indifferent, and 7 per cent. in bad health.

During incarceration, 1,156 convicts gained, and 930 lost weight.

Conduct and discipline.

51. There has been an improvement in the conduct and discipline of the prisoners. The number punished for breaches of Jail rules was 1,187, or 229 less than in 1871. 91 per cent. of these were sentenced to corporal punishment. Solitary confinement was awarded to 26 convicts, 7 were confined in irons, 10 were kept in close imprisonment with reduced diet, and to 3 additional imprisonment over and above that of the original sentence was awarded. Last year 763 convicts were returned as having "wilfully disabled" themselves from work; this on examination has been found to be a mistake: the correct number was 8, as compared with 30 in 1872. Of prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 65 per cent. were employed on hard, 28 per cent. on medium, and 7 per cent. on light labor.

Re-convictions.

52. Re-convicted prisoners numbered 287, of which 275 were males and 12 females. Of these, 54 per cent. were convicted previously, 20 per cent. twice previously, and 26 per cent. more than twice. It was remarked in the last year's Administration Report that about one out of every ten persons in Berar Jails had been convicted more than once: this remark again holds good of the year under review.

Escapes.

53. One prisoner managed to effect his escape; and 12 prisoners, who had escaped in previous years, remained uncaptured at the close of the year.

Convict warders.

54. Employment of convicts as guards, overseers, and warders, was all but restricted to the two large jails at Akolah and Oomraottee. One man was transferred from the Oomraottee Jail to instruct the short-term prisoners in the Ellichpore Lock-up in oil-pressing. Thus, there were altogether 53 persons, one a female

warder, so employed; 31 at Akolah, 21 at Oomraottee, and 1 at Ellichpore. 15 were taken as warders and 38 as work overseers. 24 were reduced for misconduct and 15 punished in other ways.

Education.

55. Out of a daily average number of 961·6 convicts, 560·46 were under instruction. It might give a clearer impression of the facts if we said that they attended a daily instruction parade not very strict or efficient in an educational point of view, and perhaps still less so as a punishment. Of course more time and attention are devoted to teaching boys how to read and write: with adults such instruction, even if the teaching power could be supplied (there are no paid instructors who are not prisoners themselves) is looked on as a minor part of the day's routine. 90 of those received into jail during the year were able to read and write a little on admission and 40 were better educated, while in jail 343 men and 5 women are said to have learned to read and write a little and 65 men to read and write well.

Manufactures.

56. The following statement exhibits the value of prison labor:—

		Rs.	As.	P.	£	s.	d.
1.	Value of convict labor employed on menial Jail duties	7,424	10	0	742	9	3
2.	Do. in constructing and repairing jails	3,615	4	0	361	10	6
3.	Do. of articles manufactured for prison use	4,034	0	0	403	8	0
4.	Do. of prisoners' labor employed on roads by the D. P. W. or Municipalities	3,147	3	0	314	14	4½
5.	Do. of produce grown in Jail gardens	980	0	0	98	0	0
6.	Profits from Manufactory	7,025	3	0	702	10	4½
	Total...	26,226	4	0	2,622	12	6

Compared with the previous year, it shows a falling off of Rs. 4,094-1-0 (£409, 8*s.* 1½*d.*) chiefly under items 4, 5, and 6. As regards item No. 4, the Inspector General of Jails attributes the decrease to fewer convicts having been employed by the Department of Public Works and to less wages having been given in some places. This is of less consequence than the

statement that it was found difficult to provide intermural employment at Akolah and Oomraottee. By this, no doubt, is meant remunerative employment; the prison authorities are well aware that labour, even though it should be unremunerative, must be exacted to give effect to the sentences passed by Magistrates.

Expenditure.

57. The following statement compares jail expenditure for the last two years under its main heads :—

	Total cost for 1871.			Average cost for 1871 per prisoner.			Total cost for 1872.			Average cost for 1872 per prisoner.		
	RS.	AS.	P.	RS.	AS.	P.	RS.	AS.	P.	RS.	AS.	P.
Rations	23,575	11	10	24	11	9	25,101	8	3	26	1	7
Fixed Establishment...	12,251	2	4	12	13	5	13,520	10	5	14	1	0
Jail Guards	7,235	7	2	7	9	5	6,333	5	3	6	9	5
Contingent Guards ...	4,083	6	3	4	4	6	4,327	8	11	4	8	1
Hospital Charges ...	1,403	14	3	1	7	7	1,304	2	2	1	5	8
Clothing	4,658	11	5	4	14	2	3,767	13	4	3	14	8
Contingencies ...	2,886	6	3	3	0	5	3,355	10	2	3	7	10
Total...	56,094	11	6	58	13	3	57,710	10	6	60	0	3
Add building expenses	32,852	11	5	34	8	5	36,253	7	0	37	11	1
Grand Total...	88,947	6	11	93	5	8	93,964	1	6	97	11	4
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
	8,894	14	10	9	6	8½	9,396	8	2¼	9	15	5

Deducting the expenditure on buildings, Rupees 29,151 (£2,915, 2*s.*) of which were spent on new buildings and Rs. 7,102-7-0 (£710, 4*s.* 10½*d.*) on additions, alterations and repairs to existing ones, the average cost per prisoner exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 1-3-0 (2*s.* 4½*d.*) chiefly under the heads of rations, fixed establishment, and contingencies. The increase under the first of these is accounted for by

the higher rates at which provisions were sold at Akolah; under the second, by an increase of establishment, and under contingencies, by frequent transfers of prisoners from lock-ups to jails, by purchase of cooking utensils and by grant of compensation for dearness of grain to certain employées.

SECTION V.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Suits filed.

58. The number of Civil suits instituted in the Courts of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in 1872 was 18,838, or 3,041 less than in 1871. This decrease is attributed (1) "to a general depression in trade; (2) to bad harvests of the previous year, whereby the ryots became so involved that it was in his own interest the money-lender exercised patience and forbearance in pressing his claims; and (3) to the general adoption of the system of decreeing payment by instalments."

No. of Suits.		
	1871.	1872.
East Berar ...	8,537	7,549
West Berar ...	13,342	11,289
Total ...	21,879	18,838

Suits disposed of.

59. The total number of suits disposed of during the year, including those pending from the previous year, is given in the following table:—

	1871.	1872.
6 Deputy Commissioners	63	40
19 Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners	10,056	7,919
3 Judges Small Cause Courts	6,575	5,763
17 Tehsildars	4,932	4,377
Total...	21,626	18,099

Thus, 43·8 per cent. of the whole out-turn of civil business was disposed of by 19 Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners, 31·8 per cent. by the 3 Small Cause Courts, and 24·2 by 17 Tehsildars.

39 per cent. of the total work was executed by European, and 61 per cent. by native agency.

The average of suits to the population of the province was as 1 to 123·5 persons. This proportion was, as usual, highest in the Akolah district, where there was one suit filed to every 60·5 persons, and lowest in Woon where civil suits were as 1 to 362 of the population.

Character of litigation.

60. The following statement shows the seldom varying character of the litigation that came before the Civil Courts of the province :—

On written obligation	10,528
On unwritten do.	1,507
On account stated	2,708
Money had and received	189
Goods sold	1,044
Breach of contract not mentioned above.	1,104
Rent not falling under rent law... ...	121
Moveable property or value thereof ...	430
Damages	119
Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease	35
Enhancement or abatement of rent ...	2
Relating to distraint	11
Damages for extortion, or withholding receipts, or on account of illegal restraint..	2
For Puttahs or Kubooliats	1
For ejectment or recovery of possession	73
Suits under rent law, not included in above	4
Suits for immoveable property	278
Suits for specific performance of contract	7
Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	107
Suits to declare and establish personal rights	54
Suits for an account	21
Suits relating to religious endowments...	1
Suits to set aside judgments, contracts, &c.	4
Suits relating to marriage	25
Suits for partition	9
Suits relating to religion...	2
Claims not included in above	452
Total...	18,838

Of the 18,099 suits 72 per cent. were uncontested. Of these 658, or 3·6 per cent. were dismissed for default; 276, or 1·5 per cent. were withdrawn by permission; 2,690, or 14·8 per cent. were compromised; 7,283, or 40·3 per cent. decreed on confession; and 2,039, or 11·4 per cent. decreed *ex parte*, and 25, or ·1 per cent. dismissed *ex parte*. In 22·9 per cent. of the contested cases, judgment was given for plaintiff, and in 5·4 per cent. for defendant.

The Commissioner of East Berar notes, with reference to suits contested and uncontested, that one of the native judicial officers in his division, "who has had much experience, remarked, talking of the work in his Court, that he scarcely ever had any trouble with suits in which he could get the parties themselves present; that the contested cases were principally those in which the parties did not appear themselves but employed vakeels." The inference from this is that the Beraree, alone and unprompted, is not so litigious as he has been painted. There can be no doubt that vakeels foster litigation, but there is much truth in the Commissioner's remark that "they are to a certain extent a necessary evil caused by the extension of Acts and Regulations to the province, and it would frequently be impossible for suitors to have their plaints and applications drawn up but for the assistance of the vakeels."

The main difference, after all, between the Berar vakeel and his brethren in more favoured provinces is probably one of legal rather than of moral qualification. Years ago before half the Acts now in force had been introduced, and when judicial procedure was probably rougher and simpler than it is at present, the pioneers of an ill-educated race of pleaders were allowed, perhaps too hastily, to creep into the courts and obtain a footing from which it has not been considered fair to dislodge them by examinations carrying penal consequences to those who fail to pass, and to which it might be harsh to subject them, seeing that they have already passed some sort of examination and obtained certificates. Care being taken to keep out of the courts uncertificated pleaders who have acquired no prescriptive right, a higher standard of efficiency will gradually be established as competent men from outside, as well as within, the province find an opening in it, and these may be trusted to sap by degrees the influence at present enjoyed by

less skilful practitioners—who again will be incited to improve their knowledge in order that they may retain the ground already gained. Most of the District Officers are of opinion that the pleaders are improving, and that they are useful in some respects. During the year, one of those in the Akolah district was suspended for six months for abetment of defamation, while in Buldanah another was suspended for a year for making a most offensive and improper imputation against a presiding officer in an appeal case. The number of pleaders practicing in each district is thus shown by the side of the number of suits filed and the proportion they bear to the population :—

Districts.	No. of Pleaders.	No. of Suits filed in 1872.	Proportion of Suits to population.
Akolah ...	56	7,950	1 to 60·5 persons.
Oomraottee...	30	4,386	„ 111
Buldanah ...	10	2,309	„ 157·1
Ellichpore ...	10	2,205	„ 127
Bassim ...	6	1,030	„ 253·3
Woon ...	3	958	„ 362
	115	18,838	

Duration of Suits.

61. The average duration of each suit was in contested cases 30·4 and in uncontested cases 13 days.

Costs.

62. The percentage of necessary costs to value sued for was 9·6 in 1872, against 10·1 in 1871, and in voluntary costs it was 2·7, against 2·5 in the previous year.

Decrees.

63. Applications for execution of decrees numbered 14,371, or 198 less than in 1871. Of this, 4,153, or 28·8 per cent. were completely, and 6,210, or 43·2 per cent., partially executed. 1,113 decrees were settled without the interference of the courts: there were 2,895 applications for execution pending at the close of the year. In 66·8 per cent. property was attached, and in 27·1 per cent. sold in execution of decree. Land was sold in execution of decree in 183 cases, 33 in West and 150 in East Berar; but in no instance was the land sold ancestral property.

Civil Debtors.

64. Including those remaining from the previous year, the number of civil debtors was 414, of whom 400 were released during the year, leaving 14 in custody at the end of it.

Castes of Litigants.

65. The following table shows the castes of plaintiffs and defendants who appeared in the litigation of the province :—

	Plaintiffs.	Percentage.	Defendants.	Percentage.
Christians	12	·1	70	·3
Marwarrees	7,699	41·7	891	4·3
Mahars	90	·5	982	4.7
Brahmins	2,611	14·1	1,260	6.
Koonbees	2,729	14·8	8,398	40.2
Mussulmans	877	4·8	1,404	6.7
Banjarrahs	18	·1	57	.3
Kullals	87	·5	79	.4
Koonbies	302	1·6	248	1·2
Others	4,015	21·8	7,503	35·9
	18,440	...	20,892	...

It will be seen that the Marwarree money-lender is, as usual, the most frequent plaintiff, and that there were more defendants among the Koonbees, or cultivators of the soil, than in any other class ; though there are many well to do Koonbees, and not a few appeared as plaintiffs. The Marwarree, as the money-lender, has had to bear much adverse criticism, so it may be well, therefore, to quote certain remarks which represent him as filling a far from useless place in the order of things. These remarks are interesting also as treating generally of creditors and debtors in the Akolah district, where the tide of litigation has always surged highest, and coming from an officer of long experience in Berar, (lately Deputy Commissioner of Akolah, and now Officiating as Commissioner of West Berar,) are the more entitled to consideration. Anticipating that the decrease in the litigation of West Berar during 1872 was temporary, as assignable to a depression in trade,

and that there is no reason whatever for expecting a permanent diminution, Major Bell writes:—

"I am not quite sure that we should hope for any such "diminution or encourage debtors to look for any sympathy "in the matter of their indebtedness. I think there is a tend- "ency to view the debtor with leniency and the money-lender "as a public nuisance, and with a view to discourage borrow- "ing the Courts are apt to throw obstacles in the way of the "creditor recovering his dues, either by decreeing instalments or "by making it personally inconvenient to him to apply to the "Court for recovery of his debts. I do not agree with this plan. "If the money-lender is usurious and grasping, the borrower is "reckless, and plunges into debt on the slightest pretence; often- "times sticking at nothing in his efforts to evade the terms on "which he obtained his loan. Without the money-lender Go- "vernment would certainly not recover its land revenue with the "ease and punctuality it now does, and I believe, if we could "really view the indebtedness of the Kunbi with his own eyes, "we should find him to be almost as proud of the amount he "may be on the wrong side of his account as in more civilized "communities people are of their balance with their bankers.

"If then the ryots and petty artizans, who are the chief debt- "ors, so view their indebtedness our object should be to make the "security on which money can be obtained as good as possible. "This is not attained by making rules to prevent or hinder the "sale of land or reduce the rate of interest agreed upon. I "cannot see why parties requiring money should not purchase "it in the same way as they would buy any other commodity, "*viz.*, at the market rate, and having bought it why they "should not be made to pay for it. It is a mistake to sup- "pose that in this province the land is finding its way into "the money-lender's hands. It is mortgaged to him no doubt, "but if he got it he would not know what to do with it; and "the consequence is that it remains really in the Kunbi's "hands who cultivates on borrowed capital and makes his live- "lihood thereby. The few sales of land which take place "rather prove this, and I myself have noticed that in some "instances applications for sales are not made till the Kunbi "has actually left the village in which his land is situated. If "the land finds its way into the hands of the wealthy Kunbis,

" of whom there are many, or of the desmukhs and despandias, " then, I say, so much the better. The needy Kunbi then " finds his proper level and is relegated to the ranks of the " daily laborer."

On this point Captain Grant remarks as follows :—

" My own opinion is that if enquiries were made it would " be found that not much land is held by Marwarree creditors. " It is the wealthy Kunbi, patel, and desmukh creditors who " prefer getting land. The head partner of the Firm of Keso " Ram Ramjas, the principal Marwarree Firm in Khamgaon, " tells me his firm holds in their own name only 14 fields " which are cultivated on the *batai* system by their former " owners. It does not pay them to hold land which they must " cultivate through third parties.

" I quite endorse Captain Grant's opinion. Of course I " would not be understood to mean that the present state of " things is healthy—far from it—but I think they cannot be " justly altered until the nature of the people changes."

The Resident has asked the Commissioners of both divisions to verify by enquiry the opinion that " not much land is held by Marwarree creditors."

66. A still more unhealthy sign than that of the money-lender triumphant is brought to notice in the report from which the foregoing paragraphs are extracted. It is that of the debtor trying to evade payment of his debt by crooked means, and bringing discredit on the Registration Act which the ignorance of the people appears to have transformed into an abettor of fraud, whereas it should be in truth a protection to honest dealing. The Judge of the Small Cause Court at the busy town of Khamgaon notes that debtors, especially of the Koonbi class, used to make efforts to pay their creditors by small instalments, seldom if ever dreaming of escaping payment altogether, but that now " they are beginning to avail themselves of any means they can, and it is not unusual now to have the defendant producing his certificate as a bankrupt as his defence," a sham transfer of his property having, it is suspected, taken place previously. Mr. Sree Kishen Nurhur, Judicial Extra Assistant Commissioner at Argaon,* writes :—" People

* It is worth noting that more than 40 per cent. of the Civil suits disposed of in West Berar fell to the two courts at Khamgaon and Argaon.

"seem to attach more weight to a registered document than "it really has. They are under the erroneous impression that "a deed, however fraudulent, if registered, cannot be set aside, "and can save them the property covered by it; such a deed "is generally executed to a nearest relative or a friend who gives "his willing assent to become a party to the fraud. Fraudulent "alienation of property is nowadays much resorted to as an "expedient to save property from being made available in exe-"cution of the decree. There are more deeds of sale than "of mortgage. The debtor is not much benefited by the latter, "as sales subject to mortgage are invariably applied for by the "creditor, and his object is defeated. He is seldom profited "by the former, and often repents his folly when the other "party to the fraud snatches away the property from him. He "then confesses, and his confession becomes an evidence against "him. Thus, the debtor tries by chicanery and fraud to pro-"tect from the clutches of the money-lender, through the me-"dium of the law, that which is originally due on a transaction, "the honesty and straightforwardness of which is doubtful.

"It is not often difficult to discover the fraud. There "are always discrepancies in the statements of the parties with "regard to the payment of the consideration. The defrauder "is generally unable to account for the money which he falsely "states that he received, and the other party is seldom in a posi-"tion to prove his means of payment of the same. That the "property should be in the possession of the vendor and that the "vendee should be his nearest relative or friend are facts which "attract the attention of the court."

On this the Commissioner remarks—

"Matters will no doubt improve when people learn by ex-"perience that the registration of a fictitious document does "not render it in any way valid. In the meantime the courts "have been directed to severely notice according to law any "attempts which may come before them to turn our system "of registration, introduced as a security against fraud, into a "device for cheating."

Witnesses.

67. The number of witnesses summoned to give evidence in civil suits was 26,679, giving an average of 1·5 to each suit. Of the entire number,

96 per cent. were detained for one day and the remainder for periods ranging from 2 to 6 days.

Appeals.

68. Appeals from the decisions of subordinate courts to Deputy Commissioners, instituted during the year, numbered 339, against 442 in 1871. All but three were disposed of at an average duration of 21·5 days. In 80 cases, decisions were given in favor of appellant, in 170 cases, the judgment of the Lower Court was confirmed, 1 was settled by compromise, 5 were dismissed or withdrawn, and 70 remanded. The average value of each appeal was 127·5 Rupees.

Against the decisions of the Deputy Commissioners, 169 appeals were preferred. Of these, plus 16 pending from the previous year, 170 were disposed of during the year. 31 were decided wholly, and 20 partly in favor of appellant, 96 in favor of respondent, 2 were dismissed and struck off for default, and 21 were remanded. 15 cases remained pending enquiry at the close of the year.

In the Sadr Court of the Resident, in addition to 1 special appeal and 1 petition for admission of special appeal pending from last year, 12 of the former and 77 of the latter were instituted in the year under report. In only 2 cases were the decisions of the Commissioners reversed, and all but 3 were disposed of.

General remarks.

69. In concluding this section, the Resident would add, with regard to the quality of the work performed, that he believes the Judges are yearly improving, and that the supervision of the Commissioners has been good and efficient.

SECTION VI.

REGISTRATION.

70. This department underwent no change during the year under report.

Operations of the Department.

71. The six Registrars and 21 Sub-Registrars* registered 10,251 documents, or 2,019 more than in the previous year. Of

* No work came before the Sub-Registrar for the Melghat.

instruments the registration of which is compulsory, the number presented was 5,832, against 4,703 in 1871-72. Of instruments the registration of which is optional, the total number registered was 4,404 compared with 3,521 in 1871-72. Registrations relating to immoveable property increased 68 per cent., and those relating to moveable property show a decrease of 10 per cent., the figures of the last two years being compared. The decrease is the result of a very large diminution in the number of "obligations for the payment of money" registered. On this, the Inspector General of Registration remarks, "only 516 such documents were registered in 1872-73, as against 1,132 in 1871-72. I am not surprised at this decrease, for the only benefit to be derived from the registration of such documents is an extension of the period of limitation within which they can be made the foundation of civil suits. The due date for payment of money obligations is generally either the next ensuing harvest time, or 12 months after date of execution, and obligees do not care to let their debtors have much more than a year's grace before they bring them into Court."

Wills are rarely presented for registration; the returns show only 15, against 8 in the preceding year.

In 92 instances registration was refused on documents presented to the registering offices for that purpose, but in many of these instances there is reason to doubt whether the refusal was not founded on an incorrect appreciation of the rules laid down.

It is worthy of note that the registration of West Berar was double that of East Berar; and that out of a sum total of 5,832 compulsory registrations in the whole province the district of Akolah contributed 2,483. "There must be very marked changes," observes the Inspector General, "going on in the Akolah district as regards the tenure of land occupancy rights"—an observation which refers to a wider period than the year under report, in which the number of instruments of sale and mortgage in the Akolah district was less by 258 than in 1871-72. All signs of property frequently changing hands are worth watching, and this one may be read in connection with the remarks made in para. 66 of the Section on Civil Justice.

Value of documents registered.

72. The aggregate value of property transferred by the documents registered in 1872-73 was Rupees 23,40,675-9-5 (£ 234,067, 11*s.* 2*d.*), against Rupees 22,46,463-12-4 (£224,646, 7*s.* 7*d.*) in 1871-72, showing an increase of Rupees 94,211-13-1 (£9,421, 3*s.* 8*d.*).

Receipts and expenditure.

73. Increase in the number of documents registered has naturally been attended by an increase in the receipts of the Department. The ordinary fees realized amounted to Rupees 20,556-12-0 (£2,055, 13*s.* 6*d.*), against Rupees 13,576-4-0 (£1,357, 12*s.* 6*d.*) in 1871-72, being an increase of Rupees 6,980-8-0 (£698, 1*s.*), and the other receipts showed Rupees 287-6-1 (£28, 14*s.* 9*d.*) in excess of those of the previous year. The aggregate sum collected was Rupees 26,383-0-10 (£2,638, 6*s.* 1*d.*), or Rupees 7,267-14-1 (£726, 15*s.* 9*d.*) more than in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rupees 15,392-6-10 (£1,539, 4*s.* 10*d.*), against Rupees 15,497-7-2 (£1,549, 14*s.* 10½*d.*) in 1871-72. The surplus of receipts over expenditure was Rupees 10,990-10-0 (£ 1,099, 1*s.* 3*d.*): in 1871-72 it was Rupees 3,617-11-7 (£361, 15*s.* 5*d*).

The percentage of expenditure on receipts for 1871-72 and 1872-73 is given below:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.
Office of Inspector General... ...	29·8	23
Registrars	15·6	9
Sub-do.	35·6	26
Total...	81	58

In the Inspector General's Office, as was remarked last year, the account is necessarily almost entirely one of expenditure, as there are no ordinary receipts. The reduced percentage above shown for this office was owing to a quantity of surplus paper not required having been sold in the year under report.

Results.

74. On the whole, the results of the working of the department are by no means discouraging. Compared with the previous year, the number of registrations increased by 2,019, the receipts by Rupees 7,267-14-1 (£726, 15*s.* 9*d.*); and the payments have

decreased by Rupees 105-0-4 (£10, 10*s.*), leaving a balance in favor of the year of Rupees 10,990-10-0 (£1,099, 1*s.* 3*d.*), which, added to Rupees 7,888-7-5 (£788, 16*s.* 11*d.*) at the close of the previous year, gives Rupees 18,879-1-5 (£1,887, 18*s.* 1½*d.*) as the sum to the credit of the department since its organization.

SECTION VII.

MUNICIPALITIES.

75. Regularly organized Municipalities constituted under Act XV. of 1867, and provided with special rules under Section 10 of that Act, existed at each of the following places:—Akolah, Khamgaum, Bassim, Oomraottee and Ellichpore. Yeotmahl may also be added, in that it owns a Municipal Committee governed by the same rules which are in force in other Municipalities, but the place is a small village: its purely municipal income is too small to meet half the expenditure which falls under the same head: it leans very much on general local funds from which allotments are made under the orders of the Resident. Act XV. of 1867 having been in operation for 5 years, the period contemplated at the time it was passed, the Punjab Municipal Act of 1872 has, with the sanction of the Government of India, been very recently made applicable to Berar.

How composed.

76. The Committees are composed of official and non-official members: these, latter, elected from the most influential residents of the towns in question, have usually been appointed for periods of two years by the Resident on the recommendation of the local authorities. In two instances, however, at the commercial towns of Khamgaum and Oomraottee they have been elected by the ratepayers and these, as might be supposed, are by far the most important and most successful of Municipal Committees in the province.

The *ex-officio* members are the Deputy Commissioner of the District, the Civil Surgeon of the station, the Executive Engineer, the Local Fund Engineer, the District Superintendent of Police, and the Magistrate in charge of the Taluk.

77. The population within the municipal limits of the 5

towns above named aggregates 81,391, and the incidence of taxation per head was 0-12-8 (1*s.* 7*d*).

Income.

78. The income derived by the several Municipalities amounted to Rupees 70,069 (£7,006, 18*s.*) raised from the following sources :—

Tax on trades and handicrafts	42,618
Bazar tax	5,646
Pound	617
Toll on carts	7,113
Miscellaneous	10,873
Tax on houses, buildings, &c.	3,202
Total...	70,069

Compared with the previous year, it has decreased owing to a general depression in trade and the distress caused by bad harvests.

It is also reported that the number of native merchants who now come to buy cotton at Khamgaum and Oomraottee is much reduced, the trade having fallen almost entirely into the hands of European speculators who are few in number.

Expenditure.

79. From the details of Municipal expenditure as given below, it will be observed that of a total expenditure of Rupees 81,677 (£ 8,167, 14*s.*) about 46 per cent. were devoted to establishment, 28 per cent. to original works, nearly 8 per cent. to repairs, rather less than 6 per cent. to education and charitable institutions, and 10 per cent. to street-watering, lighting, and other miscellaneous charges. It has also to be remarked that the expenditure exceeded the income, the excess being met from the balance of previous years:—

	Rupees.
Head District Offices	4,964
Cost of collection	3,461
Police	*18,416
Conservancy	13,713
Lighting	79
Watering	572
Original Works	22,257
Repairs...	6,077
Aid to Charitable Institutions, Charitable Dispensaries ...	*4,434
Miscellaneous	7,706
Total...	81,677

* Of these amounts, Rupees 2,594 (£259, 8*s.*) remain to be adjusted hereafter.

A special report on Municipal Administration having lately been submitted to Government, it seems only necessary to add to the slight notice of the subject here given that, besides the Municipalities duly constituted under Act XV. of 1867, which alone have formed the subject of the foregoing remarks, there exist in all the more important towns and villages of the province *punchayats* or committees in which all available local influence is enlisted for the promotion of cleanliness and order. In many places these punchayats are said to take great interest in the improvement of their towns and villages. Altogether, the reports submitted have led me to speak favorably of the past action of the Municipal Committees in Berar and to be hopeful as to the future.

SECTION VIII.

MILITARY.

80. Previous reports have mentioned that the only troops in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts are those stationed at Ellichpore, the sole Military Cantonment in the province, and two outposts at Akolah and Oomraottee. These troops all belong to the Hyderabad Contingent. The Ellichpore Garrison consisted during the year of:—

A Light Field Battery of Artillery...	...	130 men.
A Troop of Cavalry	...	88 ,,
A Regiment of Infantry	...	805 ,,

The outposts at Akolah and Oomraottee consisted of 140 and 114 men respectively.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SECTION I.

AGRICULTURE.

81. Chapter VII. of the *Gazetteer* gives a full account of the method of agriculture pursued in the province and of all that belongs to the subject of husbandry.

"The Berar cultivator follows a primitive system of rotation of crops. He manures very little, but, as much as he can, he is obliged to use so much dung for fuel that he has little to spare for his fields. Good culturable land is never enclosed for hay and pasture, though plenty of grass is cut and stacked from wide uncultivated tracts; and the working bullocks are well fed, partly on this hay, more generally on the jowaree stalks, a little on cotton seed. Large droves of cattle, sheep, and goats, graze on bare commons and barren wolds. From wells the cultivators irrigate patches of wheat, sugar-cane, opium, and what we should call market garden produce. Here and there they get water from small reservoirs and surface streams, especially under the hills and to the southward.

"But in the Berar valley, which contains the rich land, water is scarce even for the drinking of man and beast; there is a dearth of grass and wood; hired labor is insufficient and dear. Capital in agricultural hands is scanty. The cultivators are slowly (though surely) emerging out of chronic debt. Agriculture is supported by the good-will with which all the small money-lenders invest in it, because there are no other handy investments which pay so well as lending on bond to the farmers. Cultivation is obliged to support the peasant and his family to pay the State revenue, to return the capital invested, with not less than 18 per cent. interest to the Mar-

waree,* and to furnish the Court fees on litigation whenever the rustic sees a chance of evading his bond. But the petty cultivator keeps his hold of the land; no one can make so much out of it as he can; and he is much aided by the customs of *metairie* tenancy and joint stock co-operative cultivation, which enable him to get cattle, labor and even a little cash on favorable terms.

On the whole, the Berar cultivator is lazy and easy-going, starts late to his field and returns early. Neither hope of great profits nor fear of ruin will drive him to do the full day's work, which is extracted at such low wages from the English farm-laborer."

SECTION II.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Rain-fall.

82. The rain-fall in the six Districts of the Province during the year under report is returned as follows:—

		Inches.	Cents.
East Berar ...	Oomraottee	35	75
	Ellichpore	31	54
	Woon	45	65
West Berar ...	Akolah	47	18
	Buldanah	47	43
	Bassim	54	40

Weather.

83. From East Berar, the Commissioner reports:—"succeeding a year of serious drought and difficulty which pressed hard upon all classes, we have had in 1872-73 a plentiful rain-fall and, on the whole, a very abundant harvest.

As 30 inches may be considered a fair average rain-fall for Berar, it will be seen that we have had more than the usual allowance. In some parts of the Division an unusually heavy fall towards the end of the monsoon caused some damage to

* Village usurer and pawnbroker.

the crops, especially to the cotton crop. In the middle of January severe frosts occurred in a few localities—rather an unusual thing in Berar. Whole fields of cotton presented the appearance of having been scorched, while tobacco and other garden crops were much injured; generally, however, the season has been one of more than ordinary prosperity to the cultivator, and there has been during the year almost an entire absence of epidemic disease."

The Commissioner, West Berar, writes:—

"The fall of rain was for some time too heavy and continuous for the khurreef (autumn) crops, and in many parts of the country the jowaree out-turn was only half what it should have been. The fall of rain in October was very favorable to the wheat and gram crops; but in January much damage was done by frost. The Deputy Commissioner, Buldanah, reports that the frost on two succeeding nights did most extensive damage to the crops then in the ground, completely destroying cotton, castor oil, wheat, plantains, sugar-cane, gram, and other crops approaching maturity."

Temperature.

84. The following statement shows the minimum and maximum mean temperature in shade in the three stations where meteorological observations were taken during the year:—

Months.	Akolah.		Oomraottee.		Buldanah.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
January ...	88·1	55·3	84·9	57·	80·4	57·2
February ...	91·6	55·5	91·6	59·7	85·3	63·5
March ...	103	68·6	101·8	70·4	96·7	71·
April ...	104·	72·1	98·3	72·5	96·8	74·
May ...	108·9	76·5	107·6	79·1	102·	81·8
June ...	101·2	77·2	99·3	78·5	93·3	73.4
July ...	88·	72·2	87·5	72·2	82·4	69·2
August ...	87·1	72·1	86·	72·1	80·5	68·
September ...	87·5	72·3	88·9	71·8	80·1	67·3
October ...	89·3	63·	89·6	61·3	82·1	64·3
November ...	86·8	58·3	87·9	50·6	81·6	58·4
December ...	85·8	54·5	87·2	50·1	80·7	56·3

CROPS.

Cultivated area.

85. The returns showing extent of cultivation for the last two years give the following totals:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.
East Berar	2,220,005 ...	2,307,918
West Berar	3,112,959 ...	3,384,003
Acres...	5,332,964 ...	5,691,921

The increase here apparent to the credit of 1872-73 of 358,957 acres (273,108 in the Bassim District and 89,896 in the Oomraottee District) is attributed to the difference between the area as estimated before the introduction of the Survey and the actual area as determined by that operation.

Area under different Crops.

86. The extent to which the principal crops were cultivated is shown in the following table:—

	East Berar.	West Berar.	Acres.
Rice	9,122 ...	15,655 ...	24,777
Wheat	183,589 ...	255,889 ...	439,478
Jowaree	966,156 ...	1141,652 ...	2,107,808
Other grains ...	119,410 ...	381,604 ...	501,014
Oil-seeds	96,750 ...	172,986 ...	269,736
Sugar-cane ...	773 ...	2,380 ...	3,153
Cotton	801,999 ...	864,015 ...	1,666,014
Opium	422 ...	1,168 ...	1,590
Fibre	2,333 ...	19,335 ...	21,668
Tobacco	18,118 ...	8,618 ...	736
Other products ...	103,814 ...	219,533 ...	323,347

Jowaree and cotton are the staple crops of the province, and occupy, respectively, 37 and 29 per cent. of the entire area under cultivation.

Rice was largely cultivated in the Bassim and Buldanah Districts; wheat in the Buldanah and Oomraottee Districts; jowaree is general everywhere. Opium was cultivated only in the Buldanah and Bassim Districts.

Rental of Land.

87. A calculation according to the rental of the land actually under each class of crop gives the following averages:—

	East Berar.			West Berar.			Average rent per acre.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Cotton	1	0	9	0	14	0	0	15	4
Wheat	1	2	3	1	2	0	1	2	1
Oil-seed	1	0	10	1	0	0	1	0	5
Jowaree	1	0	5	0	14	0	0	15	2
Tobacco	1	4	6	2	1	0	1	10	9
Opium	3	10	3	3	1	0	3	5	7
Sugar-cane	5	9	5	2	14	0	4	5	8

Yield per acre.

88. Below is another table which shows the yield per acre :—

	East Berar.	West Berar.	Average yield.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs
Rice	181	238	209
Wheat	217	211	214
Jowaree	309	317	313
Gram	157	169	163
Cotton	149	148	148
Opium	5	3	4
Oil-seed	224	184	204
Tobacco	291	186	238

Experiments in Maize and Carolina Paddy.

89. At the instance of the District Officers some experiments were made with maize and Carolina paddy, which are thus noticed in the local reports :—

Maize.

"Two experiments were made during the year with maize—one in the cold season and another in the rains. The experiment in the cold weather resulted in a total failure. That in the monsoon turned out much better. The earlier sowing in the Buldanah District produced an out-turn of nearly double in quantity compared with the country maize. The soil and climate is said to agree with the crop, and some seed has been reserved for further experiments."

Carolina Paddy.

90. Of the experiments made with Carolina paddy, the Deputy Commissioner of the Woon District writes as follows:—

"About $1\frac{1}{8}$ seers of Carolina paddy were sown at Yeotmal in a piece of black cotton soil measuring 429 square yards. The crop came to perfection and was cut in October. The yield was 75 seers, being an out-turn of 66·33 fold.

"The cultivators in the Woon talook, to whom a quantity of the Carolina paddy seed was given for trial, prefer it to the indigenous paddy, because they say it requires less moisture and is better in quality; it is also grown as a dry crop, that is, it requires no artificial irrigation; the rain-fall is sufficient: some was sown as a wet crop and irrigated: this entirely failed."

Model Farms, Oomraottee.

91. The two Government Farms in the province continued to work throughout the year. The results achieved in that at Oomraottee were certainly not promising, and as it has lately been thought wise to have but one Government Farm in the province, the Oomraottee Farm has been abolished altogether. It consisted of 296 acres, of which 226 were under cultivation during the year with cotton, jowaree, sorghum, grain, wheat, kurdee, tobacco, and garden crops.

The rain-fall measured at this farm was 37 inches and 41 cents—nearly double that of the previous year. "Although the last monsoon was unusually heavy," writes the Assistant Cotton Commissioner in charge of the farm, "yet I must say that on the whole it did no material damage to the crops grown during the season. The out-turn of cotton would have been full (16 annas) if the heavy rains of July last (14·43 inches) had not affected its growth, and if the number of cotton bales was not seriously lessened by September's rains, which amounted to 7·49 inches. Cotton, jowaree, and other khurreef (autumn) crops on low lands, suffered seriously, but on high ground the rains did but little damage to them. The weather continued to be most favorable to all rubbee (spring) crops till the end of December, but subsequently the heavy dews did much damage, especially in the Poorna Valley. The dew not only affected the rubbee crops but seriously injured tobacco and vegetables. The pro-

duce of cotton and jowaree is therefore taken generally to be at about 12 annas in the Rupee, and that of wheat only 10 annas."

The several kinds of manure used in the farm were:—

Sheep, horse, town, and cattle, manure; and they were utilized for cotton, garden crop, and tobacco cultivation. The results obtained were that cotton (clean) with sheep manure yielded 72 lbs. per acre, with horse manure 59 lbs., with town manure 188 lbs., and without any manure 67 lbs.

In an area of a little more than 63½ acres devoted to cotton, the yield was 12,624 lbs. of *kapas*,* which gave 3,404 lbs. of clean cotton and 9,220 lbs. seeds, averaging 54 lbs. of clean cotton and 146 lbs. of seeds per acre. The expenditure under this head, excluding the cost of feeding farm cattle and the establishment attached to it, amounted to Rupees 806-2-11 (£ 80, 12*s.* 5*d.*) and realizations to Rupees 1,005-3-4 (£100, 10*s.* 5*d.*), showing a profit of Rupees 99-0-5 (£9, 18*s.*), or Rupees 1-9-0 (3*s.* 1½*d.*) per acre. In the cultivation of jowaree and gram, to which were allotted 32½ and 39 acres, respectively, the receipts were also slightly in advance of the expenditure. But a contrary result was obtained in other cultivation, particularly in the case of garden crops which returned not a fourth of the money spent on them.

If the yield be compared with that of adjoining fields, in respect to cotton, jowaree, wheat, and gram, we find from the figures subjoined that the advantage is on the side of the farm, as regards the first two staples:—

	Yield per acre in lbs.	
	Govt. Farm.	Native Fields.
Clean cotton	54	39
Jowaree	328	277
Wheat	299	362
Gram	123	224

+ Kapas means the cotton just as it is when plucked, before it has been picked.

As regards the quality of the farm produce, the Assistant Cotton Commissioner writes :—

"The cotton of our farm was considered by the Oomraottee merchants to be the best of its kind procurable in this country, and it, of course, fetched the best price prevailing in this market. The quality of the cereal crops was equal to that of the native crops, because they were grown on the native method."

92. The expenditure on this farm amounted to Rupees 6,742 (£674,) and the receipts to Rupees 1,969 (£196, 18*s*). So that a loss of Rupees 4,773 (£477,) during the year has to be entered.

Akolah Farm.

93. With reference to the Akolah Farm, now the one Government Farm of the province, a few descriptive notes from a review of the Superintendent's annual Report by Mr. A. J. Dunlop (formerly Assistant Cotton Commissioner) the Assistant Commissioner under whose immediate supervision the Farm has been placed, may perhaps be appropriately inserted at greater length than is usual. The subject is one of importance and has naturally attracted much attention, especially since particular stress has lately been laid on the responsibility of the local revenue administration for the management of the Farm, which was formerly to a great extent under the control of the Cotton Commissioner. The chief difficulty in an undertaking of this kind is the disadvantage which Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants must necessarily labor under in a want of the special knowledge required for effective superintendence. The Superintendent of the Akolah Farm is a trained gardener sent from England by the Secretary of State for India.

"The weather, during the year under report, was, on the whole, favorable. Some people, with a certain degree of reason, complained of an excess of rain, but the season was quite an average good one, and the weather cannot be made an excuse for any failures in the ordinary crops of the Farm.

"A fair criterion of a good or bad season is the quantity of cotton exported from the province to Bombay, and applying this test the figures

given below show that the past year compares favorably with the preceding ones :—

Exports of Cotton from Berar.

Years.	Bales.
1868-69 ...	227,715
1869-70 ...	169,790
1870-71 ...	205,704
1871-72 ...	140,091
1872-73 ...	204,052

" The Farm was removed from Sheogaon to Akolah in March 1872. The new site is in every way better than the old one. Being at the head-quarters of the district, it is more easily superintended by the Assistant Commissioner in charge and more accessible to those who take an interest in the experiments.

" The Farm in the year under report comprised 230·20 acres of land. The fields were purchased outright from the occupants for a sum of Rupees 865, and we now hold the property at an annual rent to Government of Rupees 398-13-0.

" Of the area stated above, 63½ acres were devoted to cotton, 102·34 acres to grain, &c., and 64·6 acres were in grass and waste land.

" Mr. Pillans has given a detailed account of the experiments with cotton. A careful note of the expenditure on each field has been kept, which enables a comparison between the outlay and receipts. The first experiment mentioned by him is of two acres of *Bunnee* cotton which was both ploughed and manured. The total cost of cultivation was Rupees 33-13-3 per acre, while the receipts are Rupees 30-15-2, leaving a loss of Rupees 2-14-1. But the ploughing and manuring will benefit the field for two or even three years, and in making a calculation of this kind, it would not be illegitimate to take into account merely half the cost of these two operations, which would then leave a profit of Rupees 2-7-0. The other figures given by Mr. Pillans show the following results. In the cost of cultivation is included the *whole* cost of ploughing and manuring :—

Ploughed and Farm yard manured Jurree.

Cost of cultivation per acre.			Receipts per acre.			Loss per acre.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
23	10	6	16	0	2	7	10	4

Ploughed and Farm yard manured Hingunghat Cotton.

Cost of cultivation per acre.			Receipts per acre.			Loss per acre.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
24	15	2	8	2	0	16	13	2

Jurree cotton manured with bones and ploughed.

Cost of cultivation per acre.			Receipts per acre.			Loss per acre.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
32	4	8	14	13	10	17	6	10

Jurree manured with poudrette and ploughed.

Cost of cultivation per acre.			Receipts per acre.			Loss per acre.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
42	4	8	15	10	8	26	10	0

Bunnee manured with poudrette and ploughed.

Cost of cultivation per acre.			Receipts per acre.			Loss per acre.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
39	6	0	29	1	11	10	4	1

Hingunghat cotton manured with poudrette.

Cost of cultivation per acre.			Receipts per acre.			Loss per acre.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
34	14	0	13	1	2	21	12	10

"These figures show that the first year at least of what may be called high cultivation is not remunerative. As the soil is gradually worked up into a better condition, the annual expense of cultivation will no doubt decrease, and we may then fairly expect to see the receipts comparing more favorably with the expenditure, but the above shows that there is much truth in what is said by the native cultivators regarding the impossibility of their incurring the heavy outlay they see being expended on the farm, and, although in the long run we shall perhaps prove ourselves to be the most successful, one can readily understand the objection a man dependent for his livelihood on the produce of his field has to incur such expenditure.

"The fields cultivated in the ordinary native way show a better return. *Bunnee,* which is the best adapted to the farm soil, shows a profit of Ru-

pees 4-12-11 per acre, *Jurree* a profit of Rupees 6-10-7, while on *Hingunghat* cotton, there has been a small loss.

"The price of cotton was decidedly low towards the close of last season, and more could not be obtained for the farm produce than Rupees 61 per bojah for the best quality and Rupees 55 for an inferior quality. This is less than we have been in the habit of getting, but still it is not generally thought that the price of Indian cotton will, under ordinary circumstances, or for any length of time, range at a much higher rate, and it would not be safe to calculate on getting a better price than has this year been obtained.

"Of the exotic cotton tried on the farm, *Dharwar acclimatized New Orleans* is the only variety which has succeeded. In my former report I mentioned that the natives were taking with considerable zest to the cultivation of this cotton, and I have ascertained from village reports that last year 3,552 acres were sown with it in the Akolah District. The cultivation of it does not appear to have spread much beyond the Balapore and Khamgaon Talooks. Some small quantities have been sown in the neighbourhood of Akote, but only as experiments, and it is chiefly confined to the southern part of the Akolah district as above indicated. The natives experience considerable difficulty in separating the staple from the seed, the *churka** of the country not being adapted for this variety of cotton; and I regret to say that as a means of getting over the difficulty they have taken to sowing a mixture of this and indigenous seed which naturally produces an irregular cotton disliked strongly by the merchants. During the year I have heard several complaints regarding the way in which this otherwise fine cotton is being destroyed by mixture with indigenous varieties. The general opinion seems to be that the New Orleans cotton when produced in a pure state surpassess the indigenous kinds, but that by mixing it, as the natives are now doing, both varieties are destroyed; and pure Jurree or Bunnee is better than mixed New Orleans.

"The subject is under consideration and will be discussed shortly in a separate letter. In the meantime, I fully expect to find the cultivation of the cotton considerably extended this season.

"The selection of seed was carried out very carefully on the Farm. The seed from the previous year proved not to be pure, and we adopted the plan suggested by Mr. Pillans of weeding out every plant of a variety other than that which we intended to cultivate in the field. The result will I hope be proved to be successful.

"Another experiment was tried with sorgho, but without any success. It evidently requires a much richer soil than we were able to give it last year. We by no means despair, however, eventually of succeeding

* "A churka consists of two rollers set in a wooden frame, with a small interval between them. These are turned with an ordinary handle, the motion of one being communicated to the other by a sort of endless screw. The cotton is passed between these rollers and the staple is thus separated from the seed."

with this crop, and are fully alive to the benefit it will be to have a nourishing green fodder for the cattle during the hot months of the year.

"The Queensland Maize, to which particular attention was given, also failed as a dry crop, heavy rain having almost completely destroyed it when the plants were young; and an attempt to cultivate it as an irrigated crop failed from want of water. Some of the seed is still on hand, and I trust we shall be more fortunate this season.

"Some very interesting and really successful experiments have been accomplished with Tobacco.

"The Virginian variety is an old friend which we and others in the Province have been working with for some years. It is now pretty conclusively shown by the experiments of this and former years that the variety can thrive well in our soil and climate, and the object now will be to raise annually a quantity of seed for distribution to the native cultivators.

"But, in addition to the Virginian variety, we have during the past year, and so far as I am aware for the first time, introduced the Manilla variety of tobacco. The seed was supplied by Mr. Rivett-Carnac. It was treated carefully by Mr. Pillans, and the result of the experiments is in every way satisfactory. The plants looked fresher and greener than I have ever seen indigenous tobacco: the leaves were excellently formed; and the following figures show that the out-turn was much in excess of either the Virginian or indigenous varieties:—

	Yield per acre of tobacco.
	lbs.
Indigenous variety	115
Virginian ,, ...	257
Manilla ,, ...	608

"The crop of indigenous tobacco was under an average one, and the above is hardly perhaps a fair comparison, but still there is no doubt that the Manilla tobacco has excelled both in quantity and quality and there is every encouragement to go on extending its cultivation. There are two pounds of Manilla and half a pound of Virginian tobacco seed for disposal; small quantities of which will be given to well known cultivators who will plant it with care. I trust that this year we shall be able to build a small tobacco house, without which nothing can be done in the way of properly curing the leaves.

"As a purely tentative measure and at the suggestion of the late Colonel Stubbs, a vegetable garden comprising two acres of land was opened on the Farm. Mr. Pillans is sanguine that eventually this may be a remunerative undertaking. I admit I do not feel the same confi-

dence, but it may be well to let him give it a fair trial for another year. Much could not be expected the first season, but still I was disappointed to see no better return than Rupees 46 for an outlay of Rupees 368, as shown in the account accompanying Mr. Pillan's report.

"Some fruit trees have been planted in the garden; and outside of the fence are young mulberry trees of the white mulberry variety, the seed of which came from the Punjab. They are promising exceedingly well.

"Financially the Farm does not appear in a very favorable light, but more land is now being taken up and with a larger area, and as the soil gets into better order, I trust we may be able to make the receipts more equalize the expenditure.

"The total expenditure is Rupees 13,856, of which Rupees 4,043 are for the Superintendent's pay, and house rent, and Rupees 3,878 for the partial making of a tank. The amount expended on actual cultivation is Rupees 5,935, against which we have to show Rupees 1,655 as receipts. Of the latter sum, Rupees 1,230 have been paid into the Treasury to the credit of the farm, while the balance is the estimated value of produce retained for farm use.

"Mr. Pillans has superintended the Farm throughout the year. He gives much attention to his work, and manages the work-people with tact—an important point in an undertaking of this nature."

PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOR.

94. The following statement shows the prices of produce prevailing in the two Divisions of Berar:—

		1872-73.		
		East Berar.	West Berar.	Average.
		Seers per Rupee.		
Clean cotton	... ...	2·5	2·1	2·3
Wheat	... ...	19·1	12·7	15·9
Gram	... ...	18·4	12·8	15·6
Rice	... ...	12·8	8·7	10·7
Jowaree	... ...	24·2	24·6	24·4
Oil-seeds	... ...	7·1	8·7	7·9
Tobacco	... ...	3·4	2 6	3
Plough bullocks each	Rupees	42 3 6	50 0 0	46 1 9
Buffaloes	„	33 10 8	44 0 0	38 13 4

"The above figures," says the Commissioner of West Berar, "cannot be taken as very correct, though in a very rough way they may be accepted as showing the changes in the price

of the staple products of the division. Price of produce and food grains have fallen; but the average price of labor, as given in the following table, remains the same as last year, or a little higher" :—

	1871-72.				1872-73.			
	East Berar.		West Berar.		East Berar.		West Berar.	
Skilled ... per diem	0 13 6		0 10 11		0 14 7		0 11 0	
Unskilled .. per diem	0 6 0		0 3 6		0 4 3		0 3 3	
Cart with bullocks ...	1 1 0		0 15 4		1 1 6		1 0 0	
Camels each... ...	0 8 0		0 12 5		0 15 0		0 12 0	
Donkeys per score ...	4 11 0		3 3 10		5 14 6		3 6 0	
Bullocks per pair ...	0 10 4		0 9 7		0 12 6		0 9 0	

Where there is a demand for labor, as in the case of Berar, wages are not affected by a trifling fall in prices.

SECTION III.

HORTICULTURE.

95. There are public gardens kept up from general revenue at all the head-quarter stations of districts. Though of comparatively recent formation, some of them are already both useful and ornamental. Those at Oomraottee, Akolah, and Ellichpore, deserve special mention. Jail gardens in which vegetables for prisoners are grown also exist. The district reports do not give particulars under this head—which is a new one, and was not prescribed until after they had been prepared.

SECTION IV.

FORESTS.

State and District Forests.

96. As mentioned in former reports, forest conservancy in Berar is conducted in the same manner as in other provinces, and is reported on under the two main heads of State Reserves and District Forests.

The State Reserves include such timber-producing tracts of country as would be entitled to the name of Forest elsewhere than in an official report, and are under the control and supervision of a special Forest Department: while to the Deputy Commissioners of Districts, aided at all times by the skilled Forest Officers, is entrusted the task of managing the scattered woodlands and babool plantations outside the State Reserves, the levying of duty on the cutting of brushwood and grass in uncultivated lands, the preservation from indiscriminate felling of certain kinds of trees which are not the property of any particular individual. The performance of this task in its different bearings is called the administration of unreserved or District Forests.

State Forests.

97. The State Reserves remain the same in number and area as in the previous year:—

Northern Division.

	Estimated area. Square Miles.
1 Bhyraghur Forest	400

Southern Division.

2 Garoo Mathergaon	75
3 Ghat Boree	50
4 Paen Gunga	70
5 Khelapur	50
6 Small tracts in Mangla, Jaolgaon, Rankapur, and Dapura	1
	646

Demarcation of Reserves.

98. The demarcation of the Byraghur Reserve having been completed a year ago, nothing remains to be noted under this head in the Northern Division, except that periodical clearances of the boundary lines will have to be made as scrub jungle and coppice shoots spring up. In the Southern Division the work of demarcation has not been carried on satisfactorily, the Assistant Conservator in charge having made himself conspicuous by a general neg-

lect of duty. He reports that the demarcation of the Ghat Boree and Pacengunga Reserves has been completed, while 48 miles of the Kehlapore boundaries have been cut. It is hoped that all the Reserves will have been finally demarcated by the close of the current season.

Rights and privileges of the people.

99. The point which has attracted most attention in connection with forest conservancy during the past year is thus described in the Forest Report:—

"During the past year a very lengthy correspondence has taken place on the subject of the demarcation of the villages situated within the Byraghur Reserve, and of the rights and privileges of their inhabitants. This correspondence resulted in a committee, with the Commissioner as President, being convened at Oonraottee, where rules were drawn up in settlement of the above points under the provisions of Rule 16 of the Forest Rules.

"A copy of the Rules has already been laid before the Government. Besides the privileges conceded by these rules, the inhabitants of the Reserve have been permitted to purchase all dead or fallen teak trees in their villages at half the rates obtaining at the Pili Depôt—a concession which has been highly appreciated, and which has worked most satisfactorily.

"It has in fact placed these people on a much better footing than their neighbours in the unreserved Forests, for in many villages the dead and fallen teak trees furnish the inhabitants with as much timber as they have leisure or inclination to take to the bazars, whilst the small price they have to pay for the timber is more than compensated for by the better sale they obtain for it than for the small and badly grown teak of the unreserved Forests.

"And lately it has only been with regard to procuring teak that residents of the Reserve have perhaps been worse off than those of the open forests, for while the latter have had to pay for their grazing and minor forest produce, the former have enjoyed both these items free.

"The liberal policy, however, which has been adopted with reference to the inhabitants of the Reserve has been amply

repaid by the ready obedience they have given to all forest laws and regulations, as well as by the willingness with which they have invariably rendered assistance to the Department when called upon to do so. Indeed, they have already commenced to evince a decided interest in the *protection* of their forests, turning out to extinguish fires before being summoned even by the watchers; and effectually preserving the grass and fruits in their villages from the depredations of outsiders.

"Rules have been drawn up in the same liberal spirit defining the rights and privileges of the inhabitants of the Reserves in the Southern Division and will shortly be submitted for sanction."

Prosecutions.

100. As rights and privileges and the aims of our conservancy operations are better understood, breaches of forest rules will grow less frequent, though it must be owned that the people of Berar have always enjoyed a good character in this respect. The number of persons prosecuted in the year was 422, and of these 339 were convicted. This represents a marked increase as compared with 1871-72; but the Deputy Conservator is of opinion that, "considering the widely-spread area of forest land in the province and the amount of produce exported, the number of prosecutions, though larger than in the previous year, cannot but be looked upon as insignificant. "A still further increase," he adds, "must be expected as the members of the lower grades of the department become better acquainted with their work and the rules which govern it."

Thinning operations.

101. The "thinning operations," described in last year's Report as the main source of revenue to be derived for some time to come from the State Reserves on account of there being no mature timber ready for use, have in the year under report resulted in the sale of 46,432 small pieces of wood, logs and poles included, for a sum of Rupees 22,857 (£ 2,285, 14*s*.). Rupees 2,877 (£ 287, 14*s*.) were realized besides on account of sales of former years; so that the total revenue obtained from sale of timber felled in the Reserve amounted to Rupees 25,734-11 (£ 2,573, 9*s*.). This refers solely to the Byraghur Reserve, which constitutes the Northern Division of the Forest Department: from the

Southern Division no details have been reported. The Assistant Conservator simply states that some thousands of badly grown teak trees have been cut in the Paeengunga Reserve and are selling fast. He also mentions that similar operations have been commenced in the other Reserves of the Division.

Roads in Melghat.

102. But, it is urged, the demand for teak from the plains is far greater than the supply, for want of suitable tracks by which wood and agricultural produce can be exported. This subject has attracted more or less attention for some years past, and a few months ago a preliminary survey was ordered with the view of making a road for carts from Pili, one of the forest wood-depots in the heart of the Melghat, to Ellichpore. The line which the road will take has been fixed, and a detailed survey is now going on. The length of the road will, it is estimated, be about 35 miles and the cost about Rupees 4,500 (£450) per mile. "The great advantages of such a road," writes the Deputy Conservator, "can hardly be overrated." as besides placing the inhabitants of the Reserve in a position to obtain a readier and better sale than now for their agricultural produce, it will enable a large quantity of full grown timber of unreserved, but still very useful varieties, to be utilized. At present this timber is of little value, for, if felled, it cannot be exported, unless pared down into logs of very small dimensions.

"Such a road will also enable this department to furnish a much larger supply of teak to the inhabitants of the plains than at present, for hitherto the supply has been regulated by the quantity the hill people are able to export, and not by what the forests are capable of furnishing without injury to themselves. At the rate thinning operations have been carried on for the last two seasons, it will probably take about 150 years before all the badly grown teak trees in the Reserve have been cut over.

"The export trade is still almost entirely in the hands of the Koorkoos, and must remain so, pending the improvement of existing communications, for residents of the plains will never commence to cut and take away timber themselves, so long as in addition to having to face the bad climate of the Melghat, they must necessarily run the risk of losing or seriously

injuring their cattle from the present terrible roughness of the roads.

"On the opening up of the Melghat there will be abundance of work for both the Koorkoos and the people of the plains, for the latter will never be able to bring the timber out of the steep ravines on to the cart tracks. Such must invariably be done by the Koorkoos, as no other class of men can compete with them at rough work of this sort. The hill men will thus always enjoy a share of the wood-trade, even supposing a large proportion of the residents of the plains took to importing their own timber."

103. Of course it is not expected that the Melghat can be thoroughly opened out by cart tracks for a number of years to come; a small sum may perhaps be set aside every year for improving the present main outlets by clearing them of stones, levelling the ghats, and reducing the gradients of the steepest places. Thus, some relief will be afforded.

Fires.

104. In the last Administration Report, one of the most hopeful signs of forest conservancy during 1871-72 was said to be the success which attended the measures taken to prevent fires breaking out in the Reserves. The net result of these measures during 1872-73 has been the protection of an area of 257,920 acres at a cost of Rupees 1,001 (£ 100, 2*s*.) Compared with the previous year, this represents an increase in the area protected of 93,280 acres at an extra cost of Rupees 599 (£ 59, 18*s*.). In the Byraghur Reserve it is especially satisfactory to note a marked improvement. No attempts were made by the Forest Department to keep under fires in this Reserve before 1871, in which year some credit was taken for having effectually protected 200 square miles—half of the entire area. In the year under report, about $\frac{7}{8}$ths of the Forests, or 350 square miles, have been saved. The Deputy Conservator may take rather a roseate view in attributing this improvement to "the contentment and happiness of the people consequent on the privileges lately conceded to them" of free grazing and free collection of mowa and permission to collect the old fallen wood within their respective village boundaries; but he is certainly right in saying that unless we interest the people in our conservancy operations and secure their good will no amount of labour on the part of the Department will preserve the forests

from fire. And it must be admitted at the same time that the fact of applications having already been received from several of the more enlightened Patels to be allowed to burn paths round their villages in the cold weather is no bad proof of our having gained some hearty support in our efforts to keep down fires. Ultimately, the Deputy Conservator hopes to have a net work of fire paths within the Reserve, and in this manner to succeed in preserving the entire forests from fire.

Against the good fortune and good management above recorded of the Byraghur Reserve must be set the misfortune of the Garoo Mattergaon Reserve (75 square miles) in the Southern Division having been for the first time fired in 1872, no portion of it escaping. Strange to say, it was the first year in which watchers had been specially retained to exclude fires from this reserve. The misfortune is attributed by the Deputy Conservator partly to a want of due caution and vigilance on their part and partly to the grass during the past year having been of a much ranker growth than during either of the two previous years. The Kehlapur Reserve escaped fire: no report has been received with reference to this point in connection with the Ghat Boree or Paeengunga Reserves.

Growth of trees.

105. "The great point to be aimed at now," remarks the Deputy Conservator, "is, I consider, to keep down the rank growth of grass by inducing the natural production of trees of sorts (and this the exclusion of fires is gradually accomplishing): if they happen to be of valuable kinds, so much the better; but any trees are preferable to none. The useless ones can be thinned out afterwards as opportunity offers and steps be taken to replace them by more valuable varieties.

"Plantations should, in my opinion, only be made to supplement natural reproduction. There are many extensive blanks which would take years to fill up if left to themselves, and these are the places that specially call for artificial planting. In the Melghat it is on this principle alone that plantations are formed."

Plantations.

106. The area under plantations at the close of the year reported on stood as follows:—

In the Melghat	549	acres.
„ Oomraottee	153½	„
„ Buldanah	8½	„
„ Bassim	10	„
	721	

Of this area 271½ acres in all were added during 1872-73.

The expenditure on the Melghat plantations, which are of course the most important, amounted to Rupees 4,256-4-6 (£425, 12*s.* 6¾*d.*), of which the details may be given for the purpose of explaining the work carried on.

	Rs.	A.	P.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Purchase of seed	162	0	0			
Clearing grass and jungle	2,038	0	0			
Making notches and sowing seeds ...	1,102	0	0			
Filling blanks	354	0	0			
Nurseries	401	3	0			
Digging pits	109	5	2			
Pruning	11	0	0			
Compensation for land resumed ...	40	0	0			
Sundries...	38	15	4			
Total ...	4,256	4	6 =	425	12	6¾

107. It is recorded, oddly enough for a country like Berar, that all the plantations suffered from frost—a most unusual visitor—in January; but while none of the plants injured are reported to have been killed outright, most of them are said to have recovered. Experiments made to introduce rhododendron (*rhododendron arboreum*) and cypress (*cupressus torulosa*) at Chikulda were so far successful that the cypress seed came up freely, and there are 1,700 plants alive and averaging 6 inches in height. The rhododendron seed was unfortunately damaged and none of it germinated. Partial success was also attained in an attempt to introduce the *kattang* or large variety of bamboo.

None of the other plantations appear to call for remark here.

Lobour in Melghat.

108. A separate paragraph may be devoted to extracting from the Forest Report an interesting passage on the formation of a coolie corps of Gonds, which has started with a good prospect of being very useful to the Forest Department:—

"No difficulty is now experienced in the Melghat in procuring labor for plantations. A coolie corps of Gonds has been formed somewhat similar in its organization to that recommended a few years ago by Mr. Saunders. It consists of a nucleus of 40 Gonds who receive employment all the year round. During the working season, when more hands are required, the corps is increased by the employment of the friends and relations of the permanent coolies. These Gonds were formerly residents of the Baitool District, and they have now settled down for good at Pili, where they have built a village for themselves separate from the Koorkoo one. The establishment of the corps has brought about a complete change in the Koorkoos.

"No pressure of any kind is now required to introduce them to labor. They work willingly whenever asked, and in fact often come of themselves to seek employment.

"The Gonds are even better workmen than the Koorkoos. At piece-work where a Koorkoo will earn 5 annas a day a Gond will often earn about double. Thus, pitting is invariably done by piece-work at the rate of 10 annas per 100 pits. A Koorkoo seldom digs more than 50 pits in a day, whereas it is no uncommon occurrence for a Gond to dig 80.

"The corps is besides a great assistance to the Department in keeping down fires, for if a fire breaks out anywhere near Pili, as actually happened during the past year, from 100 to 200 hands can at once be brought to bear upon it. On the occasion referred to, the whole of the Gond village turned out, including even women and children, and the fire was in consequence speedily extinguished."

109. Before leaving the subject of State Reserves it may be as well to repeat that it will be many years before there will be any full grown timber in them. By the time the thinning operations have been carried on over the whole area of the forests, much of the timber now standing will have arrived at

a stage when it can be felled with advantage. Thinning, it may be remarked, means "the clearing out of old stems from which young poles are growing at too great distance from the ground ever to mature into timber. These stems are relics of former times when persons in want of a pole had no hesitation in meeting their requirements from the upper portion of a standing tree, cutting it ten and twelve feet from the ground."

Unreserved Forest.

110. The administration of what are called unreserved Forests may now be noticed. The area occupied uuder this head in each district was as follows:—

Area of unreserved Forests.

		Square miles	Acres.
Ellichpore...	Melghat Talook...	1,100	...
	Babool Buns of Ellichpore and Durriapore Talooks	157	and 567
Oomraottee..	Fuel Reserves	6,050	
	Babool Buns	14	„ 35
Akolah ...	... ...	35	..
Buldanah ...	... ...	466½	...
Bassim ...	... ...	769	...
Woon ...	... ...	1,188½	...
		9,638	„ 602

Melghat Exports.

111. The chief supply of timber, grass, and other forest produce for the whole of the Poorna valley is derived from the unreserved Forests of the Melghat. The produce is brought for sale by the Koorkoos to certain established bazars at the foot of the hills where duty is paid on it by the purchasers prior to its exportation to the plains. The cutting of wood in these forests was unrestricted up to 1871, when it was found necessary to introduce some limitation with regard to the indiscriminate destruction of Teak (*Tectona grandis*), Tewus (*Dalbergia Oojeinensis*), and Sheshum (*Dalbergia Latifolia*), the most valuable woods, owing to the fact of teak saplings varying from 2 to 9 inches in diameter being brought to the bazars for sale. A scheme was introduced, the chief feature of which was the division of the open forests into 15 blocks, one of which it was proposed to open annually, so that a

period of rest might be granted which, by checking the exhaustion previously going on at a rapid rate, would ultimately be of the greatest advantage to the people, to whom at first any restriction must have seemed unpalatable. The number of blocks was fixed on the consideration that 15 years would be required to produce, after coppicing mutilated or unhealthy trees, the poles, rafters, and small wood, which form the chief want of the people of the plains. The first block was opened in October 1872. In six months there were 107,573 pieces of teak wood exported, on which duty was levied amounting to Rupees 11,551 (£1,155, 2*s*.). Almost the whole of this wood was taken out by the hill tribes, which, according to the annual Forest Report, must have cleared at the very least an average profit of Rupees 27 (£ 2, 14*s*.) per family.

The amount of duty levied on unreserved timber and other produce, such as firewood, grass, bamboos, lac, &c., exported from the unreserved Forests of the Melghat, was Rupees 29,803 (£ 2,980, 6*s*.). It is satisfactory to find that a large quantity of timber of the unreserved kinds was exported.

Babool Buns.

112. Experiment, not yet ripe for report, has been made with the view of working the babool buns, or natural plantations of Berar as coppice on a rotation of 15 years. The babool, as often remarked, is *the* tree of the Berar valley, and in many places the only one that will grow.

Results of the working of Unreserved Forests.

113. The pecuniary result of the working of the unreserved forests has been a rise in the total revenue from Rupees 1,30,449, (£ 13,044, 18*s*.) to Rupees 2,23,276 (£ 22,327, 12*s*.). This increase of a lakh and ten thousand Rupees is due to the introduction of system and management which it is the aim of the Administration to make as gradual as possible, so that our forest conservancy measures may scarcely be felt.

Financial results.

114. Taking the financial results of the Forest Department as a whole, we find from the figures placed below that there has been an increase during the past year in the gross revenue of Rupees 1,07,133 (£10,713, 6*s*.) and in the net revenue of Rupees 1,24,483

(£12,448, 6s.), whilst the expenditure of the Department has decreased by Rupees 17,390 (£1,739).

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
1871-72...	1,52,727 15 11	1,00,446 10 4	52,281 5 7
1872-73...	2,59,861 9 7	83,056 9 11	1,76,804 15 8

Cause of increase and decrease.

115. The principal items in which increase of revenue has taken place are: sale of timber brought to Depot by Government agency, sale of timber, &c., removed from the forests by purchasers, grazing dues, and sale of fruits, &c. While "permit fees" is the only item in which any marked decrease has occurred.

The increase under "sale of timber" is owing to the more extended felling operations undertaken in the Byraghur Reserve; the increase under "sale of timber, &c., removed from the forests by purchasers" and the decrease in "permit fees," to the transfer to the former head, under orders of the Government of India, of the revenue of the wood bazars which used formerly to be credited as "permit fees;" the increase under "grazing dues" and "sale of fruits," &c., to the transfer to forests of the revenue from waste lands hitherto credited to the Civil Department.

The decrease in the expenditure of the department is due to no grant being required for the construction of Forest Bungalows. In the previous year the grant under this head amounted to Rupees 17,670 (£1,767).

116. On the whole, the exertions of the Forest Department appear to have been successful. It is matter of regret that the health of the establishment has suffered more than usual. "There is hardly a member of the establishment," writes the Deputy Conservator, "who has not been incapacitated more or less from sickness."

SECTION V.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

117. It has been customary to open this section with some account of the curious physical feature already alluded to in

page 2, the Lonar Lake in the Buldanah district—a subaqueous mine, the proper value of which has not yet been determined.

Lonar Lake.

The arrangements for working this Lake referred to in the last Administration Report, were finally approved of by the Government of India in December 1872, and were carried out in January 1873. They were :—(1) the working of the lake by Government for at least two years to enable the origin of the deposits to be thoroughly investigated and the value of the lake fully ascertained ; (2) the placing of the services of Mr. Reade, Executive Engineer, who had furnished two able reports on the lake, at the disposal of the Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce for two years, with a view to his superintending operations. It was arranged that Mr. Reade should be placed under the orders of the Commissioner, West Berar, all engineering questions being referred to the Superintending Engineer.

118. The Superintending Engineer visited the lake in February last, and discovered that for some months previous there had been a falling off in demand for the lake products ; it was determined therefore to restrict the working of the lake, so as to meet no more than the reduced demand, and to endeavour to obtain some insight into the rate of growth of some of the products *(dulla* and *nummuck dulla*)* by taking them from two holes which were entirely cleared out during the previous year; in addition, trial borings in the bed of the lake, with a view to discovering gypsum, and experiments in evaporation on mineral spring waters brought up by a Norton's tube well, were proposed : it was also thought advisable to make a complete contoured survey of the principal drainage areas, in case increased demand for the products might hereafter make it worthwhile to execute large drainage works to dry up the lake by preventing access of water to it.

The transfer of Mr. Reade's services has since been cancelled,

* "The dulla consists of a close collection of acicular crystals between two compact surfaces. The nimmuck dulla consists of the characteristic cubical crystals of common salt of large size arranged mostly in pyramidical forms on a compact mass of the common dulla. These crystals are *pure salt.*"

as the modified programme admitted of his superintending the work in addition to his duties in the Public Works Department.

Revenue.

119. The expenditure for working the lake in 1872-73 was estimated originally at Rupees 15,000 (£ 1,500), but by the modifications referred to in the preceding para., it was actually only Rupees 2,598 (£ 259, 16*s.*): the total sales realized Rupees 8,215 (£ 821, 10*s.*), leaving a net profit of Rupees 5,618 (£ 561, 16*s.*). The produce remaining unsold was estimated at upwards of Rupees 20,000 (£ 2,000) in value; but the Deputy Commissioner, under whom the lake has been worked, has recently had an opportunity of examining some of the old records of the late contractors, which disclose the fact that a few years ago the rate for dulla was much lower, and had been at the time of Government taking over the working of the lake nearly doubled through a system of long credits. The smaller rate for the dulla would reduce the price of the unsold products to Rupees 15,000 (£ 1,500), but will, it is hoped, considerably increase the probability of their sale.

Coal fields.

120. The coal-boring operations at Pisgaon were taken over by the Public Works Department at the beginning of 1872-73. The pumping power at the shaft was then found to be so inadequate that a 10 horse-power engine, and a 12" pump, and gearing, were procured. Owing to the latter having to be made, it was impossible to get the machinery conveyed to Pisgaon before the monsoon broke, and bad roads and great difficulty in procuring carts caused such delays that the new pump was not fairly at work till the middle of September. Up to the end of October, the shaft was deepened at the rate of 20 feet per month, and was then 52 feet deep, but after that time work could no longer be carried on owing to the increase of water.

A more powerful engine with 2 boilers and another 12" pump were ordered in November, and at the close of the year, the engine and one boiler were erected and also the greater part of the pump.

It is fully expected that, with the pumping power now available, two months work from time of recommencing, which will be very soon, will open out the surface of the coal.

The land in the immediate neighbourhood of the shaft has been surveyed and marked off.

Iron ores.

121. Mr. Bauerman, a mineralogist, was deputed by the Government of India to inspect the iron ores, and did so in February or March; but as he came and went away without the knowledge of any of the District Officers, nothing is known of the scope of his inspection: * a collection of ores had been made and arrangement made for his inspecting the sites where they had been found.

SECTION VI.

MANUFACTURES.

122. The short notice under this head in last year's Report has again to be repeated :—

"A purely agricultural province like Berar finds it more profitable to raise raw produce to pay for imported manufactures, than to create a trade by which it might export. "Cotton cloths, mostly of the coarser kinds, some stout carpets, and some *charjamahs*, or Indian saddles, are made within the province. A little silk-weaving goes on; and the dyes are good at certain places. At Dewalghat, near Buldanah, they forge steel of fair quality. Nagpore supplies fine cloths: nearly all articles of furniture or luxury come from the West."

SECTION VII.

TRADE.

123. To remedy the defects of the system hitherto pursued for the registration of the passing trade staples from and into Berar, a new scheme was organized during the year, which has very recently received the sanction of Government.

* A report from Mr. Bauerman has since been received, in July of the present year.

The statistics given below are not the product of the new, but of the old scheme :—

		Value of Imports during 1872-73.	Value of exports during 1872-73.	Total value.
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
East Berar.	From Central Provinces (northern and eastern border)	82,62,275	1,15,24,255	1,97,86,530
	From do. and Nizam's country (south-east and southern border) ...	44,72,651	23,06,737	67,79,368
West Berar.	From Khandeish and Bombay (western border)	57,49,060	94,47,633	1,51,96,693
	From Aurungabad and Jaulna (south-western border)	13,95,384	13,81,135	27,76,519
		1,98,79,350	2,46,59,760	4,45,39,110
		£1,987,935	£2,465,976	£4,453,911

Of the total value of the goods imported into the province, 25·8 per cent. were conveyed by Rail and 18·8 per cent. by road. Similarly, of the exports 43·2 per cent. are credited to Rail and 12·2 per cent. to Road.

No comparison with the statistics of 1871-72 can be made, as the returns for that year are said to be vitiated by an error which included the trade registered at Oomraottee and Karinja in the figures of the frontier registering posts. Time does not admit of enquiry as to whether this error cannot be corrected.

With reference to a decrease in the West Berar Division, the Commissioner says that it is only nominal, as a large quantity of cotton was retained for exportation awaiting favorable rates.

The following table exhibits the quantity of goods exported and imported :—

Imports.		Exports.	
By Rail.	By Road.	By Rail.	By Road.
Maunds.		Maunds.	
1,295,236	789,302	1,054,411	320,401
Total...	2,084,538	Total ...	1,374,812

124. The trade during the year of the two commercial towns of Khamgaon and Akote is given below. The figures for Oomrawuttee have not been furnished :—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Maunds.		Maunds.	
Khamgaon ...	17,813,103	61,88,663	6,523,642	7,46,973
Akote ...	7,333,737	27,11,961	4,877,967	21,84,471

Fairs.

125. The most celebrated fair in the Province is the one at Davulgaon Rajah ; but the attendance at it in 1872 was much smaller than usual, owing to warnings having been issued and other precautionary measures adopted before it began, in consequence of the existence of cholera in the vicinity. The manager of the temple of Balaji, in honor of which deity the fair is annually held, reported that the offerings this year only amounted to from Rupees 35,000 (£3,500) to 37,000 (£3,700) in value, and were very much lower than in ordinary years.

The arrangements made by the local authorities were successful, in that no sickness occurred, and property was safe.

The other principal fairs held in the province were at Kawdenpore in the Oomraottee District, and Woon and Argaon in the Woon District. At the Woon Fair, which was held in February, no less than Rupees 1,81,000 (£18,100) worth of

merchandise was sold; of which cattle formed the principal item: the number sold was 3,475, and fetched Rupees 1,42,034 (£14,203, 8*s*.). Gold and silver were sold to the extent of Rupees 15,000 (£1,500), and English and country cloth to the value of Rupees 9,120 (£912). At the Argaon Fair, goods to the extent of Rupees 48,000 (£4,800) were sold, of which Rupees 20,000 (£2,000) were for copper and brass utensils, and Rupees 7,775 (£777, 10*s*.) for country cloth.

SECTION VIII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

I.—GENERAL.

Staff

126. The Executive Divisions of the Assigned Districts are the same as have existed for some years past (excluding the Berar Railway Division which was only for a temporary purpose).

The following was the strength of the Executive Staff during the year:—

5 Executive Engineers, (1 for Irrigation.)

4 Assistant do.

15 Upper Subordinates.

The total number of Executive and Assistant Engineers is the same as for the previous year; but one Assistant Engineer was promoted during the year, causing the difference in the members of each grade.

The Accounts branch was represented by one Controller and 8 Accountants, one being posted to each Division, the remainder at head-quarters.

Sum allotted.

The following table shows the money allotted and the actual expenditure under the different Budget heads :—

Heads.	Budget or revised grant.	Expenditure.
Military.		
Original Works	27,134	22,768
Repairs	10,850	12,232
Total ...	37,984	35,000
Agricultural.		
Original Works	21,200	18,747
Repairs	.....	.....
Total ...	21,200	18,747
Other Services.		
Civil Buildings.		
Original Works	2,19,735	1,98,439
Repairs	14,000	14,318
Total ...	2,33,735	2,12,757
Communications.		
Original Works	2,73,419	2,53,872
Repairs	51,898	43,615
Total ...	3,25,317	2,97,487
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	.....	.....
Establishment	1,73,400	1,72,808
Tools and Plant	8,364	9,630
Profit and loss, &c.	.....	50
Grand Total...	8,00,000	7,47,803
Reduction of London Stores	.....	.....
Increase of stock, &c.	.....	1,801
London Invoices	.....	.....
Corrected Total ...	8,00,000	7,49,604

From the above table, the unexpended portion of the allotment for the province, exclusive of establishments, is apparently Rupees 50,396 (£5,039, 12*s.*), or 6·3 per cent. on the

allotment: this is not quite so favourable as the result of the administration of the funds of 1871-72.

The following expenditure, in addition to the original allotment, was incurred during the year:

Coal Mines, Rupees 53,921 (£5,392, 2*s*.) from a grant of	Rupees 54,000	(£5,400)
Guaranteed Railways Rupees 6,684 (£668. 8*s*.) from a grant of...	Rupees 10,000	(£1,000)

The former is dealt with in a separate section, the latter is the proportion of the cost of surveying land occupied by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company in Berar chargeable to its revenues.

II.—MILITARY.

Progress.

127. The following were the principal Military works executed during the year:—

Re-roofing guard shed and arsenal buildings, Ellichpore, completed.

Improvements to arsenal at Hingolee, completed.

Lightning conductor to Powder Magazine, Lingsoogoor, commenced.

Additions to Infantry place of arms, Lingsoogoor, completed.

Lock-up to Artillery guard-room, Ellichpore, completed.

Constructing and deepening wells, Hingolee, completed.

Prison room to Cantonment bazaar-guard, Hingolee, completed.

Infantry rear guard-room, Hingolee, completed.

Station Hospital, Hingolee, completed.

Guard-room, Lock-up, and store-room, for Native Infantry, Akolah, nearly completed.

Drainage scheme at Hingolee will be completed before the rains.

Water supply scheme at Aurungabad.—Nothing has been done as yet: approval was only accorded by the Govern-

ment of India in February 1873; and it has been found necessary to prepare fresh plans and estimates, those originally submitted for the approval of the Nizam's Government having been lost or mislaid.

The repairs executed during the year were of the usual character.

III.—CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Revenue and Judicial.

128. The following buildings were commenced or completed during the year:—

Tehsilee at Chiklee ... ... half finished.

Do. Morsee ... ... completed, except fixing of iron roofing, and painting.

Tehsilee at Durriapore commenced in 1871-72 and is now in the same stage of advancement as the Tehsilee at Morsee.

The conversion of an iron-shed at Chikulda into a Tehsilee building has been all but completed.

Additions to Small Cause Court and Tehsilee at Oomraottee, consisting of two waiting rooms, and a record room have been completed.

Besides these, alterations and improvements to Deputy Commissioners' Cutcherries at Ellichpore, Akolah, and Argaon, have been carried out, and a serai at Khamgaon converted into a Tehsilee court house.

Ecclesiastical.

129. The Church at Hingolee is completed, with the exception of roofing in: nearly one-half of the cost of the building has been subscribed privately. The Church at Ellichpore, which has been some time in hand, has been completed.

Jails.

130. Locks-up at Buldanah and Bassim were commenced during the year, the former is about half completed, but the latter is not quite in such a forward state.

The jail at Oomraottee, which has been in progress since 1864, is completed, with the exception of the central tower and the re-construction of a work-shed.

Several alterations and renewals in solitary cells, &c., of the Akolah Jail have been carried out, and the outer walls are being raised.

Police.

131. The allotment, and consequently the expenditure, on Police buildings during the year was only about two-thirds that for 1871-72. A Station-house, with Married Quarters, at Oomraottee was begun and completed, as also were Married Quarters at Umrapoor, Sizpoor, and Bassim. Police buildings at Buldanah, Station-houses at Bassim, Surkhoir and Jowika, were, the three former nearly, and the latter entirely finished. It was also found necessary to rebuild a large portion of the Station-house at Budneira, which was found to be in a dangerous condition.

Educational.

132. The whole of the money allotted for the purpose has been appropriated as grants-in-aid towards the erection of schools at the following places:—Akolah, Chiklee, Yeotmahl and Akote: the work is being carried out under the superintendence of the civil officers.

Miscellaneous.

133. The conversion of the rest-house at Akolah into civil offices is proceeding satisfactorily; the alterations to the main building are nearly completed. Wells have been dug in the compounds of the Small Cause Court, at Khamgaon, and of the Deputy Commissioner's Cutcherry, at Akolah.

Additions to the Office of the Military Secretary to the Resident, at Hyderabad, have been completed.

IV.—ROADS.

Budneira and Morsee Road.

134. This is one of the three principal lines of road that have been under construction for some years past in Berar: it was practically completed on the 31st March, as only the copings and parapets of some bridges and a little surfacing and dressing of slopes remained to be done: three large bridges and four smaller ones have been completed during the year.

Karinjah and Moorizapoor road.

135. This, the second of the three lines referred to, has been finished during the year by the completion of the following

rks;—Hudgaon bridge of 5 spans of 20 feet. Omree Cause-way, rains, culverts, and surfacing, and gravelling.

Akolah, Malligaon, Bassim and Hingolee road.

136. The third line is from Akolah to Hingolee, the earth-work of the first portion of which, from Akolah to Bassim, was finished in 1871-72, and the masonry works in the past year. The extension from Bassim to Hingolee was commenced as a famine relief work late in that year, and has been carried on in 1872-73 as an ordinary work with fair progress, a number of small bridges and culverts having been completed and the earth-work far advanced. In connection with this road at the Akolah end may be mentioned the entire completion during the year of the iron bridge over the river Mornah, which connects the town of Akolah with the civil station and Railway.

137. The Buldanah Ghaut and improvements to the road thence to Mulkapore, begun as a famine relief work in the previous year, are, as regards Ghaut work, completed, except a few masonry works, and the earth-work of a portion of the road is far advanced. The same may be said of the earth-work of the Sheogaon and Akote road.

Three large bridges on the road from Aurungabad to Nandgaon, which were begun some time ago, were stopped in 1871-72, pending the settlement of the question of giving over the road to the Nizam's government. Work was re-commenced in the past year, but they are still far from complete.

The road from Budneira to Morsee, near its junction with the Ellichpore road, was diverted, so as to complete the public square which has been laid out in the town of Oomraottee.

A survey of the proposed new line of road from Ellichpore to Pili in the Melghat has been made: it will be 7 miles longer than the present line; but the Ghaut portion of the work will be easy.

A number of minor works, such as culverts and small bridges, have been made on various roads, and a bungalow at Daikoo, and two rest-houses on Mangaon road completed.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

Local Funds.

138. The expenditure under this head, which, as usual, was carried on under the

superintendence of the civil officers, comprises allotments school-houses and dispensaries, for dams across the rivers Akolah and Balapore, for serais, and bungalows, and wells, and for the improvement and construction of fair weather roads.

Miscellaneous Public improvements.

139. The Town Hall at Akolah has been completed, with the exception of coloring and Minton tile pavement which has been ordered: this work has been constructed at the expense of Local Funds by the Public Works Department. Various small works under this head, such as improvements to markets, public gardens, &c., have been carried out by the civil officers.

Repairs.

140. The expenditure on repairs was Rupees 70,165 (£7,016, 10s.). The repairs under the various heads are all of an ordinary nature, and call for no remark. More than half of the money was devoted to annual repairs to main lines.

Tools and Plant.

141. About two thirds of the original grant, (Rupees 12,500,) was utilized, the remainder having been transferred to other Budget heads: about half the expenditure was on the share chargeable to the Assigned Districts of the Printing apparatus and plant for a Branch Press, which it was thought advisable to establish at Bolarum to carry out the printing required in the Public Works and Deputy Accountant General's Departments; the balance of expenditure was on the ordinary items under this head.

Establishment.

142. The expenditure under the head of Establishment was as follows:—

Direction	32,245
Construction	1,25,247
Account	15,316
Total...	1,72,808

Representing a percentage of 23 on the total expenditure; while that for the preceding year was 20.

143. The Mohurrum and Holee festivals both occurred in March, and a number of working days at the most important times of the year were lost in consequence, which may be fairly assumed to account, to a great extent, for the falling off in the utilizing of allotments as compared with 1871-72.

144. Statement showing the Provincial expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1872-73:—

DETAIL.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MILITARY.						
Hospitals.						
Hingolee	4,815	.....	4,815	6,472	.....	6,472
Mominabad	1,657	.....	1,657			
Ordnance Buildings.						
Lingsoogoor	1,062	.....	1,062	6,868	.....	6,868
Ellichpore	3,863	.....	3,863			
Hingolee	1,943	.....	1,943			
General Cantonment Works.						
Lingsoogoor	992	.....	992	2,650	.....	2,650
Hingolee	1,658	.....	1,658			
Accommodation for Native Troops.						
Lingsoogoor	.....	152	152	5,904	6,353	12,257
Aurungabad	.....	643	643			
Ellichpore	.....	1,077	1,077			
Akolah	2,551	.....	2,551			
Bolarum	.....	365	365			
Hingolee	3,353	1,192	4,545			
Oomraottee	.....	2,372	2,372			
Mominabad	.....	552	552			
Minor works	.....	.....	.....	874	5,879	6,753
Total Military repairs	.....	.....	.....	22,768	12,232	35,000
AGRICULTURE.						
Tanks.						
Chiculdah	601	.....	601	12,710	.....	12,710
Karinjah	11,050	.....	11,050			
Kini	1,059	.....	1,059			
Dams.						
Akolah	2,746	.....	2,746	5,019	.....	5,019
Balapore	2,273	.....	2,273			
Minor works	.....	.....	.....	1,018	.....	1,018
Total Agriculture	.....	.....	.....	18,747	.....	18,747
CIVIL BUILDINGS.						
Buildings for the Administration of Law and Justice.						
Ellichpore	554	214	768	86,191	5,036	91,227
Oomraottee	42,278	343	43,221			
Sirkheir	3,412	.....	3,412			
Buldanah	14,255	.....	14,255			
Murtazapore	.....	46	46			
Bassim	12,973	.....	12,973			
Akolah	6,209	1,809	8,018			
Budneira	2,861	1,474	3,895			
Argaon	900	.....	900			
Janaphul	.....	650	650			
Sirpore	909	.....	909			
Jawilkee	327	.....	327			
Umrapore	1,513	.....	1,513			
Carried over	...	...	...	86,191	5,036	91,227
	...	...	...	41,515	12,232	53,747

DETAIL.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward...	...	...	...	41,515	12,232	53,747
	...	...	...	86,191	5,036	91,227
CIVIL BUILDINGS.—(*Continued.*)						
Buildings for the Revenue Department.						
Moresee	23,437	.....	23,437			
Chicaldah	6,627	.....	6,627			
Darriapore	17,617	.....	17,617			
Ellichpore	1,692	.....	1,692			
Khamgaon	1,257	.....	1,257			
Oomraottee...	9,420	.....	9,420	76,138	.....	76,138
Bassim	790	.....	790			
Chicklee	12,916	.....	12,916			
Akolah	2,008	.....	2,008			
Malkapore	374	.....	374			
Ecclesiastical.						
Oomraottee...	593	.....	593			
Ellichpore	1,989	.....	1,989	6,600	.....	6,600
Hingolee	3,730	.....	3,730			
Akolah	288	.....	288			
Other Public Buildings.						
Oomraottee...	492	970	1,462			
Chadderghaut	2,402	.....	2,402			
Bolarum	374	.....	374			
Buldanah	326	.....	326			
Yeotmall	1,800	.....	1,800	30,298	970	31,268
Akolah	21,579	.....	21,579			
Argaon	111	.....	111			
Bassim	3,214	.....	3,214			
Minor works...	.....	.....	.....	3,518	8,312	11,830
Deduct expenditure against contributions	.....	.....	.....	4,306	.....	4,306
Total Civil Buildings...	.....	.....	.....	1,98,439	14,318	2,12,757
COMMUNICATIONS.						
Road from Budneira to Moresee ...	.....	.....	.....	62,292	3,271	65,563
Do. Karinjah to Murtazapore..	.....	.....	.....	21,385	.....	21,385
Road connecting Ellichpore and Budneira road at Oomraottee	.....	.....	.....	3,759	.....	3,759
Repairs to the Oomraottee and Ellichpore road...	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,657	13,657
Akolah and Akote road	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,544	5,544
Road from Akolah to Bassim	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,322	1,322
Road connecting the Railway Station at Khamgaon with the Akolah town and Cotton Market	.....	.....	.....	575	.....	575
Reconstructing from 1st to 8th miles on the Akolah and Mallaigaon road.	.....	.....	.....	4,874	6,882	11,756
Road from Akolah to Basi Taklee ...	.....	.....	.....	4,631	.....	4,631
New road from the Railway Station Parus to Balapore	.....	.....	.....	229	.....	229
Bassim and Hingolee road	.....	.....	.....	53,063	.....	53,063
Improvement to Akote and Sheogaon road	.....	.....	.....	27,669	.....	27,669
Gradient to the bad crossings on the road leading from Khamgaon to Wyragh	.....	.....	.....	128	.....	128
Buldanah Ghaut	.....	.....	.....	16,967	.....	16,967
Road from Chicklee to Davulgaon ...	.....	.....	.....	726	.....	726
Do. Buldanah to Peepulgaon Serai	.....	.....	.....	5,200	.....	5,200
Road from Bassim to Mallaigaon ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	333	333
Junction of Akolah, Mallaigaon road with town of Akolah	.....	.....	.....	1,948	.....	1,948
	...	...	...	2,03,446	31,009	2,34,455
Carried over...	...	...	...	2,44,961	43,241	2,88,202

DETAIL.	Total of each station.			Total of each class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward...	...	...	...	2,14,961	43,241	2,58,202
	...	...	...	2,03,446	31,069	2,34,455
COMMUNICATIONS.—(*Continued.*)						
Nagpore Dak Line West of Mallaigaon.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,712	5,712
Improvement to Mulkapore, Buldanah road	.....	.....	.....	11,048	.....	11,048
Bridge across the Morena river at Akolah	.....	.....	.....	2,175	.....	2,175
27 Causeways on the 2nd Section of the Mulkapore and Buldanah District from Rajoorah to Seylapoor...	.....	.....	.....	699	.....	699
Aurungabad—Nandgaon road ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	48
Maintaining Jaulnah road ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	20
Reconstructing Kirkee bridge and completing Aurungabad and Nandgaon road...	.....	.....	.....	3,048	.....	3,048
Deogaon Bridge and approaches ...	.....	.....	.....	6,894	.....	6,894
Daikoo do. do. ...	.....	.....	.....	13,679	.....	13,679
Minor works...	.....	.....	.....	12,989	6,724	19,713
Total Communications...	.....	.....	.....	2,53,872	43,615	2,97,487
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.						
Minor Works	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Establishment	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,72,806
Tools and plant	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,650
Profit and Loss	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
Guaranteed Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,684
Coal mining operations	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,921
Total ordinary expenditure...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,07,084
Add. Increase in stock	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,801
Total...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,08,885
Add. State Outlay in Railways	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,214
Grand Total...	...	...	...	...	...	8,44,099

VI.—RAILWAYS.

Khamgaon Railway.

Capital Account.

145. The completion of the undermentioned buildings, &c., during the year 1872-73, *viz* :—

Passenger station and platform.
Goods-shed and platform.
Pointsmen's huts.
Latrines for Europeans and Natives.
Latrines and cook-houses for guards and drivers' quarters.
Sidings on Station limits—

enabled the capital account to be closed on the 31st December 1872.

The total expenditure during the year was Rupees 10,320 (£ 1,032), against a grant of Rupees 11,000 (£ 1,100), and the total cost of the line Rupees 4,85,298 (£ 48,529, 16*s*.), against the revised estimate of Rupees 4,86,022 (£ 48,602, 4*s*.).

Revenue.

146. The gross receipts for 1872-73 were Rupees 12,905 (£ 1,290, 10*s*.), *viz* :—

	Rupees.
Passengers, No. 11,770	2,406
Goods, Maunds 363,030	9,963
Telegraph	44
Lorry Service	484
Rent of quarters by guards and drivers	8
Total ...	12,905

There was a falling off in the monthly average of passengers and goods of 7 and 11 per cent., respectively, as compared with 1871; but a large proportional reduction (the line having been only open for 8 months) in the number of train miles run, which accounts for the improved receipts per train mile. The train mileage run was 3,528, showing a gross return per train mile of Rupees 3·5 (excluding lorry service), against Rupees 3 for the previous year.

The net receipts were approximately (the working expenses to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company and gross

receipts being those of the calendar year 1872, the maintenance that, of the official year 1872-73,) Rupees 3,912 (£391, 4s.), equivalent to ·81 per cent. on the actual cost of the line.

Terminals.

147. The question of right to a share of Terminals was under discussion when the Administration Report for 1871-72 was submitted.

Resolution of Government of India, No. 86-7-S. R. of 17th January 1872, fixed the increment, contended for on behalf of the Berar Administration, at 2 pie per maund for full-pressed cotton: for future rates, a distinct Government terminal charge of 4 pie per maund for all cotton, exclusive of cartage, and in addition to all terminal charges that would be due to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company if the cotton was booked for Bombay at the junction stations.

In December 1872 it was found that the 4 pie terminal charge was driving off traffic from the Oomraottee line and cotton was being sent to the Junction by road (the Khamgaon line was closed at that time): under these circumstances the Resident authorized its remission.

General.

148. Owing to the falling off of traffic the Line was closed from the 23rd July to 18th December; but a contractor was allowed to establish a lorry service, paying Rupees 110 (£11) per month for the privilege.

This service was a great convenience to travellers, and was made use of to a considerable extent, for grain and other goods, as it was found to be able to compete successfully with ordinary carts for light loads.

Oomraottee Railway.

Capital Account.

149. This line was practically completed by the end of 1871-72; all that has been done since was—roofing in Engine and Goods-shed and lengthening the wing walls of some of the bridges.

The expenditure during the year was Rupees 18,664 (£1,866, 8s.), but the bulk of this was in payment of outstanding bills of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for materials supplied and work done previously.

The capital account has benefitted considerably by a refund

by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company of Rupees 12,295 (£ 1,229, 10*s.*) overcharged by them on the carriage of permanent way from Bombay to Budneira.

Revenue. 150. The gross receipts for 1872-73 were Rupees 23,025 (£ 2,302, 10*s.*), *viz.*—

	Rupees.
Passengers, No. 51,017	7,751
Goods, Maunds 82,744	15,036
Telegraph	86
Rent of Quarters by guards and drivers	152
Total...	23,025
	(£ 2,302, 10*s.*)

The train mileage run was 7,542, showing a gross return per train mile of Rupees 3·05, against Rupees 3·9 for the previous year.

There was a falling off in passengers and goods, as compared with 1871, of 23 and 9 per cent., respectively, and a slight falling off in receipts per passenger and maund, which, together with increased train mileage, accounts for the falling off in gross receipts per train mile.

The net receipts were approximately (*vide* remarks, Khamgaon Railway) Rupees 2,757 (£ 275, 14*s.*), equivalent to ·63 per cent. on the cost of the line.

General. 151. During the year the running of trains was changed from one to two a day in correspondence with the up and down mail trains on the main line. This arrangement is both a boon to the travelling public and admits of the traffic being worked more economically, for, the two mixed trains being sufficient for all the goods traffic, special trains are no longer required.

The list of accidents for the year is not serious; a few cattle were run over at different times and a gate was smashed by a train, but the damage was trifling.

Results of working Berar Railways.

152. Up to this time the Khamgaon and Oomraottee Railways have done little more than pay their working expenses, and if interest on capital be charged, the year's transactions would show a heavy loss on both lines. The traffic is steadily increasing, but it is more than probable that the payments to the Great Indian Peninsula Company for working the lines will be heavier in future, as they report that they work at a loss under the present agreement, which is merely tentative and temporary.

Statement showing the income and expenditure on reproductive works in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

NAME OF WORK.	Total outlay on construction to end of 1871-72.	Total income realized during 1872-73.	Deduct charges 1872-73.			Net surplus.
			Cost of maintenance including establishment.	Interest on capital at 5 per cent.	Total charges.	
Oomraottee Railway	* 4,49,602	30,984	23,235	.....	23,235	7,749
Khamgaon Railway	† 4,74,734	17,057	13,487	.....	13,487	3,570

* Oomraottee Railway 1872-73 12,324
† Khamgaon do. „ 10,320

VII.—TELEGRAPH.

153. There are in the Province 3 permanent Telegraph Offices at Oomraottee, Akolah, and Khamgaon. A temporary Office is also open at Akote during the cotton season, *viz.*, for April and from November 16th 1872 to 31st March 1873.

The number of messages despatched by these Offices was 8,620—the same as in 1871-72.

The receipts and expenditure for the year of the four offices are given in the following table :—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rupees.	Rupees.
Oomraottee	6,216 ...	4,358
Khamgaon	4,006 ...	4,332
Akolah...	1,124 ...	2,152
Akote	1,025 ...	954
	12,371	11,796
	£ 1,237, 2*s.*	£ 1,179, 12*s.*

From the above, it will be seen that there was a profit of Rs. 1,929 (£192, 18*s.*) on the Offices at Oomraottee and Akote, and a loss on those at Khamgaon and Akolah, the net financial result being a gain of Rs. 575 (£57, 10*s.*).

VIII.—POST OFFICE.

154. The Post Offices in Berar are under the control of a Chief Inspector who resides at Nagpore and has charge also of the Postal Department of the Central Provinces. The establishment under his supervision consisted during the year—For the Imperial line of—

1 Inspector.
2 Sub-Inspectors.
2 Post Masters.
48 Deputy Post Masters.
15 Clerks.
57 Peons.
22 Messengers.
15 Dâk Overseers.
232 Runners.
3 Mail guards.

For the District dâk line of—

6 Deputy Post Masters.
3 Clerks.
4 Peons.
32 Messengers.
4 Dâk Overseers and
60 Runners.

The correspondence that passed through the Imperial Post Offices for 1871-72 and 1872-73, is thus exhibited :—

		1871-72.	1872-73.
Letters...	Service	136,600	15,289
	Private	1,354,782	1,473,120
Newspapers		102,111	117,372
Books		20,592	17,675
Parcels		13,076	8,500
		1,627,161	1,631,956

Of the 1,437,120 private letters, which are more than the number returned for the previous year by 118,338, 1·3 per cent. remained undelivered. There were also 109 newspapers, 21 books, and 11 parcels undelivered.

The correspondence in respect to private letters, newspapers, and parcels, has greatly increased in the District dâk line, as shown below; but the decrease in the number of service letters was as much as 4,770 compared with 1871-72.

	1871-72.	1872-73.
Letters private	26,029	39,642
Newspapers	1,692	4,394
Parcels	392	1,161

The number of letters not delivered was 1,233, against 1,451 in 1871-72. There were also 7 Newspapers undelivered.

Compared with the previous year, there has been an increase in the income of the Imperial Post Offices by Rupees 613-2 (£61, 6*s*.), but the expenditure has exceeded that of the previous year by Rupees 5,806-15 (£ 580, 14*s*.).

The cost of the District dâk establishment was a few Rupees less than in the preceding year; it amounted to Rupees 12,336-12 (£ 1,233, 13*s.*), against Rupees 12,346-3 (£ 1,234, 12*s.*) in 1871-72: the income exceeded that of the previous year by Rupees 591-9 (£59, 3*s.*). During the year two District Post Offices were transferred to the Imperial establishment.

SECTION IX.

IRRIGATION.

155. The most important work executed during the year was the completion of the Karinjah tank, referred to at length in the Administration Report of 1871-72. It is hoped that the great advantages derived from a tank of this description will soon be appreciated throughout the district and incite landholders and villagers to take an interest in, and aid the construction of, other irrigation works. An estimate of Rupees 10,247 (£1,024, 14*s.*) for raising the dam across the Moorna at Akolah was framed early in the year by the Local Fund Engineer, under instructions from the Superintending Engineer, and, the work being considered one of public utility, a grant of Rupees 3,000 (£ 300) was made from Provincial Revenues, the balance being provided from Local Funds. Owing to objections raised on sanitary grounds, which were eventually over-ruled, except in one particular, for which provision was made, the work was not commenced till towards the close of the year.

A similar work at Ballapore, Akolah District, was commenced during the year, for which, on similar grounds, a grant of Rupees 2,000 (£ 200) from Provincial Revenues was made.

The restoration of the Aralee tank, Ellichpore District, commenced in 1870, which from various causes had been stopped for some time, was completed.

Just at the close of the year repairs to the Sindkheir tank, in the Buldanah District, were commenced. This is a fine old tank that has been allowed to fall into decay; when restored, it will irrigate some 300 acres.

During his recent tour in Berar, the Superintending Engineer inspected several sites for irrigation works proposed by the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey and other District Officers; and others have been reported on by Executive Engineers of Divisions.

Surveys for restoring old tanks were ordered, at the undermentioned places:—

Futtehkelda
Wakud
Kissoad (two tanks)
Bassim
Oomerkheir:

and estimates were submitted, which have since been sanctioned for the improvement or repair of the following works:—

Wajolee Anicut,
Tank at Poonda,
Do. Koobassa,

towards which grants from Provincial Revenues have been given on the understanding that the balance of cost is made up by the villages and ryots who will be benefitted. Agreeably to the recent orders of the Government of India, grants have also been made towards the carrying out of small water supply projects, where great scarcity prevails during the hot weather. A large project which has for its object the irrigation of the water-shed between the Nulgunga river and Omar nullah as far as Mulkapore, is under preparation, and will shortly be submitted for sanction: it comprises a masonry dam across the Nulgunga at Sheylapur and an irrigation channel with falls at intervals: the estimated cost will be about a lakh of Rupees. The work will be capable of irrigating some 6,000 or 7,000 acres.

The preliminary surveys for a promising project of a dam across the Wagdo, the site of which was recently inspected by the Superintending Engineer, have been commenced. This work, it is expected, will irrigate some 30,000 acres. Before passing from the subject of Irrigation it is worth while to note the large increase in cultivated land brought under irrigation between the years 1868-69 and 1871-72: in the former year only 23,400 acres were irrigated, in the latter the acreage had increased to 77,365, or about 330 per cent.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

156. In this chapter a close adherence to the heads of report lately prescribed by the Government of India is not possible, as those heads refer to the system of "Provincial Services" which has been introduced into other parts of India, but has not been extended to this Administration.

Receipts.

157. The Deputy Accountant General reports that, as the accounts for the year have not been closed, the figures given below are only approximate, as the total charges for the year under review cannot be finally known until the Home charges for Pensions and Furlough Allowances, for the last quarter of the year, cost of clothing Stores, &c., shall have been adjusted. The receipts and charges, so far as they relate to Berar, may be considered reliable. With this qualification, the results, as at present ascertained, may be stated as under:—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d
Receipts (Civil, Military and P. Works)	80,40,070	=	804,007	0	0
Charges do.	65,66,277	=	656,677	14	0
Surplus ...	14,73,793	=	147,379	6	0

The surplus, it may again be remarked, is subject to any adjustments that may be communicated hereafter by the Comptroller General, principally in regard to Furlough and Pensionary Allowances, or other Home charges.

158. The extent to which the actual exceeded the estimated receipts, with the decrease in actual, as compared with estimated expenditure, is thus shown :—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d
Receipts Estimate	71,83,328	=	718,332	16	0
Do. Actuals	80,40,070	=	804,007	0	0
Increase ...	8,56,742	=	85,674	4	0

		Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Charges Estimate		70,33,973	=	703,397	6	0
Do. Actuals		65,66,277	=	656,627	14	0
	Decrease ...	4,67,696	=	46,769	12	0

159. This is exclusive of Local Funds: if these be included, we have an aggregate as follows:—

Receipts	Rs.	As.	P.		£.	s.	d.
1. Civil, Military, and Public Works	80,40,069	11	4	=	804,006	19	5
2. Local Funds, including Hyderabad Contingent Bazar Funds	19,29,347	6	4	=	192,934	14	9½
Total...	99,69,417	1	8	=	996,941	14	2½

And the actual charges:—

	Rs.	As.	P.		£.	s.	d.
1. Civil, Military, and Public Works ...	65,66,277	2	4½	=	656,627	14	$3\frac{9}{16}$
2. Local Funds, including Hyderabad Contingent Bazar Funds ...	16,57,153	15	11	=	165,715	7	$11\frac{1}{8}$
Aggregate charges...	82,23,431	2	3½	=	822,343	2	$3\frac{7}{16}$

(a) PROVINCIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

LAND REVENUE.

160. The collections of Land Revenue, owing to seasonable rains and the extension of the Survey operations, have resulted in a considerable increase over the estimate, as shown below:—

	Rs.		£.	s.	d.
Actual collections	53,08,265	=	530,826	10	0
Estimate	46,50,000	=	465,000	0	0
Excess over Budget Estimate...	6,58,265	=	65,826	10	0

The above excess may, in part, be attributed to arrear collections of Rupees (3,18,530) (£ 31,853) of the previous year,

which, owing to drought and bad harvests, remained uncollected on 31st March 1872. In the Akolah District, upwards of 2 lakhs were so collected after 1st April 1872. When the Budget for 1872-73 was framed, the prospects of the season were not considered to be encouraging, hence it was thought prudent to fix the estimate at a low figure, qualified with the following remark: "With good rains next year, the decrease in the estimate for 1872-73 of Rupees 2,25,000 (£22,500) may be recovered." The rains having been good, this anticipation has been more than realized. The general result shows an increase over the actual receipts of the previous year of Rupees 5,92,089 (£59,208, 18*s.*).

For a view of the rise in the assessments of land revenue and of the collections properly belonging to 1872-73 it will be necessary to look at the subjoined figures obtained from the District Reports:—

YEARS.	Land Revenue.		Miscellaneous Land Revenue.		Realizations of balances of previous years.	Total Realized.	Fixed allowances to village officials and petty expenses of collection, &c.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	No. of sales for arrears of revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
1871-72 ...	49,37,847	45,50,935	8,74,552	8,66,865	26,145	54,43,945	7,29,015	47,14,930	3,94,499	Nil.
1872-73 ...	51,23,264	49,16,423	7,80,794	7,80,762	3,48,530	60,45,715	7,37,715	53,08,000	2,06,873	

The land revenue demand of each district of the province has been shown on page 26. In the aggregate, it shows an increase of Rupees 2,85,418 (£28,541, 16*s.*) over the preceding year—chiefly due to the survey settlement. The fact that after a year of so much hardship as 1871-72 the outstanding balances of 1872-73 should be not more than Rupees 2,06,873 (£20,687, 6*s.*), while at the same time arrear collections amounting to Rupees 3,48,530 (£34,853) were paid off, without a single instance of a field being sold up, is proof of a light revenue assessment and may be regarded as some indication of the reputed general prosperity of the agricultural classes.

In miscellaneous land revenue, the assessment was lower than in the previous year, but nearly every Rupee of the demand was realized.

SOURCES OF PROVINCIAL REVENUE OTHER THAN THE LAND.

Forest.

161. The receipts under this head have proved favorable, for while the actuals

	Rs.	£.	s.	d.
amounted to	2,56,984	= 25,698	8	0
the Estimate was...	1,50,000	= 15,000	0	0
Increase ...	1,06,984	= 10,698	8	0

Upon analyzing the details of this increase, it is found under the following heads:—

Increase over estimate—

	Rs.	£.	s.	d.
1. Sale of timber brought to Depots by Government Agency ...	13,499	= 1,349	18	0
2. Sale of timber, firewood, bamboos, charcoal, removed from Forests by purchasers ...	54,206	= 5,420	12	0

The above 2 heads include permit fees.

3. Grazing dues, being sale of grass on waste lands formerly credited to Land Revenue	89,824	= 8,982	8	0
4. Sale of fruit, babool pods, and other minor forest produce ...	16,039	= 1,603	18	0
5. Miscellaneous receipts	3,505	= 350	10	0
	1,77,073	= 17,707	6	0
Less decrease as under—				
6. Permit fees, receipts being shown under items 1 and 2 above ...	70,000	= 7,000	0	0
7. Sale of confiscated drift and waif timber	25	= 2	10	0
8. Fines and forfeitures	64	= 6	8	0
	70,089	= 7,008	18	0
Net increase...	1,06,984	= 10,698	8	0

Taking the actuals of the previous year, the result shows an increase of Rupees 1,01,440 (£10,144).

Excise on spirits and drugs.

162. The revenue under this head has not quite come up to the estimate which amounted

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
to	12,00,000	=	120,000	0	0
Collections	11,94,844	=	119,484	8	0
Decrease...	5,156	=	515	12	0
Under license and distillery fees, there is a decrease of ...	55,807	=	5,580	14	0
And decrease under fines, &c. ...	22,014	=	2,201	8	0
	77,821	=	7,782	2	0
Less increase under excise on opium	72,665	=	7,266	10	0
	5,156	=	515	12	0

Comparing the result with the receipts of 1871-72, there is a reduction of Rupees 41,181 (£4,118, 2s.). The receipts for the year under review are, on the whole, considerably better than the estimate made by district officers, which only amounted to Rupees 11,07,620 (£110,762).

Salt.

163. The collections under Salt have fallen short of the estimate by Rupees 14,750 (£1,475) as shown below:—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Estimate	3,07,785	=	30,778	10	0
Collections...	2,93,035	=	29,303	10	0
	14,750	=	1,475	0	0

The estimate included Rupees 7,000 (£700) to be obtained from the products of the Lonar Lake; but the receipts on this account are now shown under XVIII. Miscellaneous.

Stamps.

164. Stamps show a large decrease on the

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Estimate which stood at ...	4,50,000	=	45,000	0	0
Collections	2,15,974	=	21,597	8	0
Decrease...	2,34,026	=	23,402	12	0

The decrease is explained by the proceeds from sale of Court Fee Stamps, *viz.*, Rupees 1,52,126 (£15,212, 12*s.*) having been credited under Law and Justice, and a general falling off under sale of impressed paper.

Law and Justice.

165. There is a gain over estimate of Rupees 1,51,107 (£15,110, 14*s.*) as detailed below :—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Actuals ...	4,22,607	=	42,260	14	0
Estimate ...	2,71,500	=	27,150	0	0
Increase ...	1,51,107	=	15,110	14	0

The increase is chiefly under head Sale of Court Fee Stamps, and is accounted for by the explanation in the preceding para.

The actuals, as compared with the previous year, show an increase of Rupees 1,43,148 (£14,314, 16*s.*).

Police.

166. There is a small increase in the receipts, as compared with the estimate, *viz*:—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Collections ...	57,336	=	5,733	12	0
Estimate ...	47,993	=	4,799	6	0
Increase...	9,343	=	934	6	0

The increase is mainly under the head contribution from Municipalities, which realized Rupees 54,388 (£5,438, 16*s.*), against estimate of Rupees 46,793 (£4,679, 6*s.*), or excess of Rupees 7,595 (£759, 10*s.*). As compared with the previous year, the increase is Rupees 3,027 (£302, 14*s.*).

Education.

167. The receipts, *i. e.*, the income derived from sale of books, school fees, contri-

butions, and subscriptions, are better than the estimate by Rupees 3,091 (£309, 2*s.*), thus :—

	Rupees.		£.	*s.*	*d.*
Collections	17,091	=	1,709	2	0
Estimate	14,000	=	1,400	0	0
Increase...	3,091	=	309	2	0

The increase is mainly under head sale of books.

Interest on Tuccavee advances.

168. This head shows a small increase, the collections being as under :—

	Rupees.		£	*s.*	*d.*
Actuals...	2,676	=	267	12	0
Estimate	2,000	=	200	0	0
Increase...	676	=	67	12	0

Miscellaneous.

169. This head shows a very large increase, as compared with estimate, the main item being unclaimed deposits now written off the accounts. The produce of the Lonar Lake, formerly shown as a receipt under salt, is now shown under this head. The figures show the following result :—

	Rupees.		£.	*s.*	*d.*
Collections	1,55,683	=	15,568	6	0
Estimate	28,800	=	2,880	0	0
Increase ...	1,26,883	=	12,688	6	0

MILITARY.

Receipts.

170. The receipts compare favourably with the estimate, which has been largely exceeded, mainly under Clothing Establishments and Ordnance Establishments. The results are as under :—

	Rupees.		£.	*s.*	*d.*
Actuals	31,249	=	3,124	18	0
Estimate	9,150	=	915	0	0
Net increase...	22,099	=	2,209	18	0

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Receipts.

171. Public Works Department revenue proper.

	Rupees.		£	s.	d.
The collections amounted to, ...	5,414	=	541	8	0
against estimate of	2,100	=	210	0	0
Increase ...	3,314	=	331	8	0

The increase is under Miscellaneous, and calls for no remark.

STATE RAILWAYS.

	Rupees.		£	s.	d.
The receipts on Capital and Revenue Account amounted to ...	78,910	=	7,891	0	0
against estimate of	50,000	=	5,000	0	0
Increase ...	28,910	=	2,891	0	0

This large increase is due to the inclusion of the following items of refund debited to the Berar State Railways in previous years' accounts :—

	Rs.	A.	P.	£.	s.	d.
1. Refund of over-payment on account of London Stores, for the Oomraottee Railway debited in the accounts for 1870-71 ...	18,078	14	0 =	1,807	17	9
2. Refund by the G. I. P. Railway Company, on account of certain overcharges for the carriage of stores for the Oomraottee line...	12,294	9	8 =	1,229	9	2½
3. Recovery from the Central Provinces outlay on the Wurdah Valley Railway Survey, debited in the Oomraottee Railway Accounts for 1870-71 ...	556	11	8 =	55	13	5½
Total...	30,930	3	4 =	3,093	0	5

Excluding the above items, the actual result of the year is below estimate by Rupees 2,020 (£202).

DISBURSEMENTS—CIVIL.

172. The charges for the year, excluding Local Funds, are as follows:—

	Charges.	Rs.	As.	P.	£.	s.	d.
1.	Civil	26,61,566	5	4½	266,156	12	8 1/16
2.	Military	30,38,864	1	9	303,886	8	2 5/8
3.	Public Works Ordinary..	8,00,259	8	5	80,025	19	0 3/8
4.	State Railways ...	65,587	2	10	6,558	14	4¼
	Total...	65,66,277	2	4½	656,627	14	3 9/16

As compared with the budget estimate, the result is a decrease of charge, as shown below:—

	Rs.	A.	P.		£.	s.	d.
Budget Estimate	70,33,973	0	0	=	703,397	6	0
Actuals as above	65,66,277	2	4½	=	656,627	14	3 9/16
Decrease...	4,67,695	13	7½	=	46,769	11	8 7/16

Interest.

173. This expenditure which is solely on account of Interest on District Savings Bank Deposits has exceeded the Estimate by Rs. 379 (£37, 18*s.*) and the actuals of the previous year by Rs. 237 (£23, 14*s.*). The charge under this head is adjusted under instructions from the Comptroller General, in whose Office the Savings Bank Accounts are audited and the Interest computed annually.

Refunds and drawbacks.

174. The estimate has been exceeded by Rupees 50,380 (£5,038); of this sum Rupees 50,138 (£5,013, 16*s.*) are on account of refunds of Land Revenue, Excise, &c., and Rupees 242 (£24, 4*s.*) under Miscellaneous refunds. The excise refunds form the largest item, being in excess by Rupees 32,678 (£3,267, 16*s.*); followed by Land Revenue refunds showing excess of Rupees 23,588 (£2,358, 16*s.*). As compared with the previous year

and estimate for the year under review, the result is as under:—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Actuals, 1871-72	21,166	=	2,116	12	0
„ 1872-73	70,730	=	7,073	0	0
Estimate „	20,350	=	2,035	0	0
Excess over estimate...	50,380	=	5,038	0	0

Land Revenue.

175. The charges have fallen below the estimate by Rupees 19,415 (£1,941, 10*s.*). As compared with the year 1871-72, the total charge in 1872-73 is more than the previous year as shown below:—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Actuals of 1871-72...	7,05,225	=	70,522	10	0
„ 1872-73...	7,80,943	=	78,094	6	0
Increase in 1872-73 over previous year	75,718		7,571	16	0
Estimate, 1872-73	8,00,358	=	80,035	16	0
Actuals „	7,80,943	=	78,094	6	0
Decrease on estimate ...	19,415	=	1,941	10	0

Forest.

176. The disbursements under this head are below estimate by Rupees 15,069 (£1,506, 18*s.*) as shown below:—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Estimate	98,700	=	9,870	0	0
Actuals	83,631	=	8,363	2	0
Decrease ...	15,069	=	1,506	18	0

Accounted for under the following heads:—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
1 Felling, cutting, clearing timber, &c.	2,999	=	299	18	0
2 Purchase of cattle and dead stock, &c.	504	=	50	8	0
3 Plantations	6,474	=	647	8	0
4 Protection of Forests against fires, &c.	1,589	=	158	18	0
5 Communications and buildings ...	1,719	=	171	18	0
6 Salaries	2,061	=	206	2	0
7 Travelling allowance	764	=	76	8	0
8 Contingencies	687	=	68	14	0
	16,797	=	1,679	14	0

Less increases under						
9 Feed and keep of Elephants and cattle		208				
10 Charges connected with the collection of revenue on grass, fruits, and other forest produce ...		1,520				
		1,728	=	172	16	0
Decrease ...		15,069	=	1,506	18	0

As compared with the previous year the result shows a diminution of expenditure of Rupees 17,198 (£ 1,719, 16*s.*).

Salt.

177. The charge is below estimate by—

	Rupees.		£	*s.*	*d.*
	21,594	=	2,159	8	0
Estimate	89,200	=	8,920	0	0
Actuals	67,606	=	6,760	12	0
	21,594	=	2,159	8	0

The saving is chiefly attributable to a write back of Rupees 16,559 (£ 1,655, 18*s.*), being amount over-adjusted in previous years.

Stamps.

178. The actuals are below the estimate by Rupees 17,635 (£ 1,763, 10*s.*), caused by large savings under postage for conveyance of stamped paper, Rupees 7,860 (£ 786); commission to vendors, Rupees 4,386 (£ 438, 12*s.*); discount on sale of stamps, Rupees 4,501 (£ 450, 2*s.*); miscellaneous, Rupees 425 (£ 42, 10*s.*); contingencies and miscellaneous, Rupees 491 (£ 49, 2*s.*).

The figures show as under :—

	Rupees.		£.	*s.*	*d.*
Estimate	30,176	=	3,017	12	0
Actuals	12,541	=	1,254	2	0
Savings...	17,635	=	1,763	10	0

Administration and Public Departments.

The results of the year show a saving on estimate of Rupees 12,794 (£ 1,279, 8*s.*).

The figures are as under :—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Estimate	2,30,557	=	23,055	14	0
Actuals	2,17,763	=	21,776	6	0
	12,794	=	1,279	8	0

Under official postage, there is a large saving aggregating Rupees 9,520 (£952). The aggregate savings under the grant amounted to Rupees 23,995 (£2,399, 10*s.*), comprised under travelling and tentage allowance, salaries, establishments, and contingencies of Commissioners, postage, &c ; while the item in excess of grant amounted to Rupees 11,201 (£1,120, 2*s.*)

Minor Departments.

179. This head shows a large saving, mainly due to the circumstance of a sum of Rupees 60,000 (£6,000) provided for charges for the exploration of coal and minerals having been in part transferred to the Public Works Department, in the accounts of which Department the charges are now shown, with the exception of a small sum of Rupees 1,638 (£ 163, 16*s.*) : the general result, with the above modification, will be as under—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Original total Grant	1,47,344	=	14,734	8	0
Deduct—transferred to Public Works Department	54,000	=	5,400	0	0
	93,344	=	9,334	8	0
Charges including Rupees 1,638 above noted	72,212	=	7,221	4	0
Saving...	21,132	=	2,113	4	0

The charges include a sum of Rupees 3,079 (£ 307, 18*s.*) for working the Lonar Lake, and Rupees 1,921 (£ 192, 2*s.*) being cost of Photographs of architectural remains of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts not originally provided for under this grant. Charges for experimental cultivation of the mulberry tree show a saving of Rupees 2,238 (£ 223, 16*s.*), and under Cotton Department there are net savings of Rupees 20,500 (£ 2,050), the chief item in which is a saving of Rupees

22,095 (£2,209, 10*s.*) under cotton farm establishment, and Rupees 8,132, (£813, 4*s.*) under the other detailed heads of the Cotton Department, while under seed, gardeners, contingent charges, there is an excess of Rupees 9,727 (£ 972, 14*s.*). The Meteorological department shows a trifling excess of Rupees 35 (£ 3, 10*s.*).

Law and Justice.

180. The charges are below estimate by Rupees 14,725 (£1,472, 10*s.*), as detailed below :—

Charges.	Actuals, 1871-72.	Actuals, 1872-73.	Estimate, 1872-73.	Increase over estimate.	Decrease below estimate.
1. Civil and Session Courts ...	43,877	45,031	47,000	...	1,969
2. Courts of Small Causes ...	60,647	62,739	61,533	1,206	...
3. Discount on Court fee Stamps.	2,394	...	4,500	...	4,500
4. Jails, Inspection, and general superintendence ...	4,524	3,738	4,750	...	1,012
5. District Jail Establishments..	14,949	16,813	19,876	...	3,063
6. do. Supplies ...	33,386	35,354	44,000	...	8,646
7. do. Manufactures ...	21,072	19,455	15,000	4,455	...
8. Registration Department ..	14,962	15,561	17,795	...	2,234
9. Criminal Courts ...	...	1,038	...	1,038	...
Total Rs. ...	1,95,811	1,99,729	2,14,454	6,699	21,424
	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*
	19,581 2	19,972 18	21,445 8	669 18	2,142 8

The item Criminal Courts is a new charge in the accounts, and is incurred on account of Honorary Magistrates' clerks, servants, and contingencies.

The chief item (No. 7 above) of increase on account of Jail Manufactures is more than accounted for by increase under sale proceeds of Jail Manufactures, which show Rupees 8,008 (£800, 16*s.*) above the estimate. The other items call for no special remark.

Police.

181. The expenditure is less than the estimate; but more than the actuals of the previous year, as shown below :—

	Rupees.	£. *s.* *d.*
Actuals, 1871-72	4,63,445 =	46,344 10 0
„ 1872-73	4,81,416 =	48,141 12 0
Estimate „	5,16,377 =	51,637 14 0
Savings...	34,961 =	3,496 2 0

The general result is shown in the following table :—

Charges Police.	Actuals, 1871-72.	Actuals, 1872-73.	Estimate, 1872-73.	Increase over estimate.	Decrease below estimate.
1. Provincial Superintending Officers	22,509	22,910	29,727	...	6,817
2. Executive Force...	4,29,511	4,45,379	4,73,550	...	28,171
3. Frontier Chowkeedaree	9,830	10,724	10,724		
4. Thuggee Department	1,595	2,403	2,376	27	...
Total ...	4,63,445	4,81,416	5,16,377	27	34,988
	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£ s.	£. s.
	46,344 10	48,141 12	51,637 14	2 14	3,498 16

Education, Science, and Art.

182. Charges below estimate, but above actuals of the previous year :—

	Rupees.	£.	s.	d.
Actuals, 1871-72	1,97,989 =	19,798	18	0
Estimate, 1872-73	2,47,550 =	24,755	0	0
Actuals ,, ...	2,16,894 =	21,689	8	0
Savings...	30,656 =	3,065	12	0

The details are as under :—

Charges.	Actuals, 1871-72.	Actuals, 1872-73.	Estimate, 1872-73.	Increase over estimate.	Decrease below estimate.
1. Superintendence and Inspection ...	47,722	42,972	63,339	...	20,367
2. Government schools of the higher class	21,229	22,330	24,470	...	2,140
3. Do. lower class ...	1,16,049	1,36,018	1,40,132	...	4,114
4. Grants-in-aid ...	4,332	4,433	4,630	...	197
5. Scholarships, prizes, &c. ...	6,004	6,065	6,980	...	915
6. Government book depôt	2,653	5,076	7,999	...	2,923
Total ...	1,97,989	2,16,894	2,47,550	...	30,656
	£. s.	£. s.	£.		£. s.
	19,798,18	21,689 8	24,755	...	3,065 12

Ecclesiastical.

183. The following figures show a decrease under this head:—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Estimate	10,530	=	1,053	0	0
Actuals	6,212	=	621	4	0
Savings...	4,318	=	431	16	0

The decrease is chiefly owing to the chaplaincy of Berar having been vacant during the greater part of the year.

Medical Services.

184. The figures, as compared with the estimate, show a saving as indicated below:—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Actuals, 1871-72	86,494	=	8,649	8	0
Estimate, 1872-73	1,06,410	=	10,641	0	0
Actuals ,, ...	84,271	=	8,427	2	0
Savings...	22,139	=	2,213	18	0

Details as under—

Charges Medical.	Actuals, 1871-72.	Actuals, 1872-73.	Estimate, 1872-73.	Increase over estimate.	Decrease. below estimate.
1. Medical Establishment	48,602	47,027	49,438	...	2,411
2. Vaccine do. ..	10,873	11,132	14,045	...	2,913
3. Hospitals and Dispensaries	3,499	4,389	8,830	...	4,441
4. Grants for medical purposes... ...	6,589	7,005	9,912	...	2,907
5. Sanitary Commissioner	15,205	11,839	15,595	...	3,756
6. Colleges and Schools..	1,726	2,879	8,590	...	5,711
Total ...	86,494	84,271	1,06,410	...	22,139
	£. s.	£. s.	£.		£. s.
	8,649 8	8,427 2	10,641	...	2,213, 18

The large saving under Hospitals (item 3 above) is occasioned by the charge for Europe medicines for civil stations having

amounted to only Rupees 4,355 (£435, 10*s.*), against a provision of Rupees 7,500 (£750). The charge for diet of patients, clothing, &c., is also nominal; while the grant is Rupees 1,330 (£133). Under Sanitary Commissioner (item 5 above), there is a very large saving under official postage of Rupees 3,293 (£329, 6*s.*), the grant being Rupees 3,500 (£350) and the expenditure only Rupees 207 (£20, 14*s.*). Under colleges and schools (item 6 above), there are considerable savings.

Stationery and Printing.

185. The estimate stood at Rupees 48,900 (£4,890) for both, divided as under :—

	Rupees		£.	*s.*	*d.*
Stationery	16,250	=	1,625	0	0
Printing	32,650	=	3,265	0	0
Rupees ...	48,900	=	4,890	0	0

Expenditure.

	Rupees.		£.	*s.*	*d.*
Stationery	9,428	=	942	16	0
Printing	37,798	=	3,779	16	0
	47,226	=	4,722	12	0

In regard to stationery, the supply of which is received from Bombay, the Stationery Department has communicated for adjustment the charges for the year 1872-73, amounting to Rupees 8,900 (£890,) and the local expenditure only amounts to Rupees 528 (£52, 16*s.*). Under Printing the charges are in excess of grant by Rupees 5,148 (£514, 16*s.*). The chief excess is in Akolah, where the expenditure amounts to Rupees 2,749 (£274, 18*s.*), against a grant of Rupees 1,500 (£150)—excess Rupees 1,249 (£124, 18*s.*). Taking the expenditure as a whole, for both stationery and printing, it amounts to Rupees 47,226 (£4,722, 12*s.*), showing a saving of Rupees 1,674 (£167, 8*s.*).

Allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements.

The actuals are below estimate by Rupees 13,306 (£1,330, 12*s.*), *viz*:—

		Rupees.		£.	*s*	*d.*
Estimate	...	1,85,395	=	18,539	10	0
Actuals "	...	1,72,089	=	17,208	18	0
Savings	...	13,306	=	1,330	12	0

The details are as follows:—

Charges, allowances, and assignments.	Actuals, 1871-72.	Actuals, 1872-73.	Estimate, 1872-73.	Increase over estimate.	Decrease over estimate.
1. Territorial and Political Pensions ...	1,44,171	1,52,702	1,59,502	...	6,800
2. Enamdars ...	5,226	5,890	12,500	...	6,610
3. Pensions in lieu of resumed lands ...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
4. Compensation ...	...	4,703	5,252	...	549
5. Charitable allowances	12,296	8,794	7,141	1,653	...
Total...	1,61,693	1,72,089	1,85,395	1,653	14,959
	£. *s.*	£. *s.*	£. *s.*	£. *s.*	£. *s.*
	16,169 6	17,208 18	18,539 10	165 6	1,495 18

Miscellaneous Services.

186. The general result is a saving, as compared with the grant, of Rupees 15,930 (£ 1,593), as under:—

		Rs.		£.	*s.*	*d.*
Estimate		1,48,960	=	14,896	0	0
Actuals		1,33,030	=	13,303	0	0
Savings...		15,930	=	1,593	0	0

The details are as follows :—

Charges, Miscellaneous Services.	Actuals, 1871-72.	Actuals, 1872-73.	Estimate, 1872-73.	Increase over estimate.	Decrease over estimate.
1. District Post Establishments ...	7,588	7,587	7,660	...	73
2. Travelling allowance to Officers attending examinations ...	130	215	400	...	185
3. Charges for remittance of treasure ...	1,100	1,256	4,550	...	3,294
4. Loss by difference of exchange ...	98,449	37,503	75,000	...	37,497
5. Rewards for destruction of wild animals.	4,659	2,694	9,000	...	6,306
6. Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges, including furlough pay of Civil and Military Officers ...	44,454	83,275	52,350	30,925	...
7. Charges for exploration of coal and minerals...	25,530	...	...	...	...
8. Rewards for proficiency in oriental languages		500	...	500	...
Total...	1,81,910	1,33,030	1,48,960	31,425	47,355
	£.	£.	£.	£. s.	£. s.
	18,191	13,303	14,896	3,142 10	4,735 10

Superannuations.

187. The estimate has been exceeded, as shown below :—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Actuals	14,793	=	1,479	6	0
Estimate	5,908	=	590	16	0
Excess ...	8,885	=	888	10	0

The excess is due to more expenditure having been incurred than was anticipated under the heads of gratuities, and superannuations, and retired allowances.

MILITARY.

Disbursements.

188. The charges are considerably below the grant, especially under Ordnance Stores;

and, probably, there are further charges to be communicated by the Madras Military Department, from the Arsenals of which Presidency the Hyderabad Contingent Force is supplied with stores. Under Clothing Supplies the same remark will apply. Military Pensions show a great saving, which may be attributed to the same cause. The following statement gives the details :—

Military Charges.	Actuals, 1871-72.	Actuals, 1872-73.	Estimate, 1872-73.	Increase over estimate.	Decrease over estimate.
1 Army and Garrison Staff ...	39,426	38,748	40,250	...	1,502
2 Administrative Staff ...	1,605	1,200	1,750	...	550
3 Regimental pay, allowances, and charges ...	21,46,694	21,44,118	21,90,654	.....	46,536
4 Commissariat establishment, supplies and services ..	3,09,023	414,938	4,85,250	.....	70,312
5 Stud and remount establishment ...	15,600	13,542	22,000	.....	8,458
6 Clothing Establishment ...	80,311	2,605	27,000	.....	24,395
7 Barrack do. ...	295	216	1,000	.....	784
8 Administration of martial law...	4,081	4,013	4,330	.....	317
9 Medical establishment, supplies & services	25,406	25,846	25,000	846	.....
10 Ordnance establishment, stores and camp equipage ...	2,14,153	71,399	1,29,700	.....	58,301
11 Miscellaneous services ...	70,379	1,00,321	84,570	15,751	.....
12 Rewards for Military services	11,742	11,646	12,000	.....	354
13 Military Pensions ...	2,36,842	2,02,422	2,54,700	.....	52,278
14 Widows' Pensions ...	5,819	7,850	7,500	350	.....
Total...	31,61,381	30,38,864	32,85,704	16,947	2,63,787
	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.	£. s.
	316,138 2	303,886 8	328,570 8	1,694 14	26,378 14

PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works ordinary.

189. The expenditure is below grant of Rupees 8,00,000 (£80,000) by Rupees 53,661 (£5,366, 2*s.*). In addition to the grant of Rupees 8,00,000 (£80,000) under Public Works Ordinary, that Department had a sum of Rupees 54,000 (£5,400) placed at its disposal, from 16 minor departments, to meet cost of coal mining operations; and the general result is as follows:—

	Rupees.		£.
Public Works Department Grant ...	8,00,000	=	80,000
Coal mining do.	54,000	=	5,400
Total Grant ...	8,54,000	=	85,400

	Rupees.		£.	*s.*	*d.*
Expenditure on P. W. Ordinary...	7,46,339	=	74,633	18	0
Coal operations	53,921	=	5,392	2	0
Total expenditure...	8,00,260	=	80,026	0	0
Grant as above	8,54,000	=	85,400	0	0
Savings ...	53,740	=	5,374	0	0

The details are as under—

Public Works ordinary charges.	Actuals, 1871-72.	Actuals, 1872-73.	Estimate, 1872-73.	Increase over estimate.	Decrease over estimate.
1. Original Works ...	6,26,540	7,46,339	5,30,800	...	53,661
2. Repairs	80,318		95,000	...	
3. Establishments ...	1,80,729		1,62,200	...	
4. Tools and Plant ...	11,019		12,000	...	
5. Profit and Loss ...	128		...		
6. Guaranteed Railways ...	1,396		...	...	
Total Public Works ...	9,00,130	7,46,339	8,00,000	...	53,661
7. Coal mining operations ...	...	53,921	*54,000	...	79
Grand Total ...	9,00,130	8,00,260	8,54,000	...	53,740
	£ 90,013	£ 80,026	£ 85,400	...	£ 5,374

* This sum is part of the grant of Rupees 60,000 (£6,000) under minor departments, and is entered here for comparison only.

State Railways.

190. The following are the items comprising the charges on this account, aggregating Rupees 65,587 (£6,558, 14*s.*), *viz*:—

	Rupees.		£.	*s.*	*d.*
1. Construction of line	10,292	=	1,029	4	0
2. Ballast and Permanent way ...	8,635	=	863	10	0
3. Stations and buildings	9,872	=	987	4	0
4. Tools and plant	64	=	6	8	0
5. Maintenance	9,784	=	978	8	0
6. Working expenses	26,940	=	2,694	0	0
	65,587	=	6,558	14	0

(*b.*) REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN PROVINCIAL.

Local Funds.

191. The following is an abstract summary of the total income and expenditure of the several funds, contrasted with the previous year's figures:—

Class of Funds.	Income.						Expenditure.					
	1871-72.			1872-73.			1871-72.			1872-73.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Public Works Funds	4,54,586	13	8	4,03,322	0	8	4,40,428	2	8	3,53,497	7	1
2. Police Funds	2,58,584	6	11	4,08,081	1	5	1,43,117	7	2	2,68,733	3	1
3. Education Fund	64,457	4	5	79,386	6	10	70,159	9	9	68,516	5	0
4. Hyderabad Contingent Bazar Fund	86,972	5	6	85,935	0	8	90,884	12	11	88,240	4	7
5. Village expense Fund.. ...	7,42,632	11	1	8,56,729	2	11	7,69,914	3	4	7,91,545	11	3
6. Miscellaneous Funds... ...	41,753	5	10	33,625	14	4	32,742	2	2	10,888	3	3
7. Municipal Fund	72,906	13	7	62,267	11	6	49,606	11	3	75,732	13	8
Total ...	17,21,893	13	0	19,29,347	6	4	15,95,953	1	3	16,57,153	15	11
Opening Balance	10,19,085	5	1	11,45,026	0	10	.....	...	...	.....	...	...
Closing do.	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	11,45,026	0	10	14,17,219	7	3
Grand Total...	27,40,979	2	1	30,74,373	7	2	27,40,979	2	1	30,74,373	7	2
£...	274,097	18	3	307,437	6	10½	274,097	18	3	307,437	6	10½

(*c.*)—MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

192. The results of the year contrast favourably with the transactions of previous years, and the department is becoming more known and is apparently popular. The flow of business, as hitherto, is towards the issue of orders, which far exceed in amount the payments. The public of all classes make use of money orders to pay their shop bills, &c.: the English Overland Money Orders are also in fair request, especially for petty remittances. No fresh agencies have been opened.

193. The following details will show the extent of issue and payments in 1872-73, *viz.* :—

					RS.	A.	P.
1. Number of orders issued 19,683							
2. Value do.					14,93,688	6	0
3. Amount of Overland Money Orders issued ...					26,282	7	5
4. First commission on Inland Money Orders	15,770	8	0				
Second do. ...	80	4	0				
...					15,850	12	0
5. Number of orders paid 3,252							
6. Value					2,40,026	10	0
7. Amount of Overland Money Orders paid ...					303	13	4

194. The details of item 2 above, *viz.*, orders issued, are as under :—

1. Bengal	3,85,026	14	0		
2. Madras	3,37,983	2	0		
3. Bombay	6,81,652	0	0		
4. Mysore	22,235	14	0		
5. Local	66,790	8	0		
				14,93,688	6 0
				£149,368, 16*s.* 9*d.*	

195. The details of item 6 above, or orders paid, are as follows :—

1. Bengal	22,232	3	0		
2. Madras	1,28,368	2	0		
3. Bombay	18,462	3	0		
4. Mysore	5,148	4	0		
5. Local	65,815	14	0		
				2,40,026	10 0
				£24,002, 13*s.* 3*d.*	

196. The following summary shows the progress of the Department since its establishment in 1867-68, and affords evidence of its growing popularity :—

Years.	Money orders issued.		Money orders paid.		Proceeds.		
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Commission	Lapsed orders.	Total of columns 5 and 6.
1867-68 ...	2,446	1,85,793	449	27,077	2,009	...	2,009
1868-69 ...	3,228	1,97,700	891	52,901	2,192	230	2,422
1869-70 ...	4,819	2,81,137	1,432	92,458	3,137	153	3,290
1870-71 ...	6,180	3,38,784	1,530	93,473	3,795	1,146	4,941
1871-72 ...	10,359	6,24,439	2,662	1,98,326	6,819	690	7,509
1872-73 ...	19,683	14,93,688	3,252	2,40,026	15,851	1,059	16,910
Increase over 1871-72...	9,324	8,69,249	590	41,700	9,032	369	9,401
Decrease over 1871-72...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		£ s.		£	£ s.		£ s.
		86,924 18		4,170	903 4	...	940 2

Overland Money Orders.

197. This branch of the Money Order system was only established in October 1872: the number of orders issued was 298, their value being Rupees 26,282-7-5 including commission, but the amount of the orders payable in British coin is (£2,440, 2*s*. 10*d*.).

Of the above orders as many as 199 were issued from the Hyderabad Office and 44 from the Bolarum office.

The Overland Money Orders paid were only 9, value Rupees 303-13-4 : 7 out of this number were paid by the Hyderabad Office.

There can be no question of the great convenience these orders are to the public, enabling them to remit even a few shillings ; and for payment of petty bills, and even family remittances, the orders are very useful. The schedule of rate during the past year was Government Rupees 107-8-0 for £10, or equal to an exchange of 1*s*., 10$\frac{1}{8}$*d*: but the current rate at present is under schedule 9, or an exchange of 1*s*., 10*d*. per Rupee: this schedule came into operation on the 1st August

1873, the cost of £ 10 is therefore, including the commission of two Rupees, equal to Government Rupees 111-1-6: this cannot be considered very cheap, and, therefore, the business public will not probably purchase largely Overland Orders, if there are other means readily at hand, *viz.*, an Exchange Bank to go to for the purchase of Home drafts. Nevertheless, there will always be a large number of persons, principally officials, up country who have no means at hand by which to make their family remittances, except through Agents or Bankers at Presidency towns; this class may, perhaps, in time be expected to make all their remittances by means of the Overland Money Orders. Some are now doing so, as evinced in the regularity of their monthly applications for always the same amount and remitted to the same person; the amounts are small, generally at or under (£10). The amount of the first Money Order issued by the Bolarum Agent was for 9 shillings; but one order as low as five shillings has been issued. It is not possible to forecast how this branch of the business will develop; but so long as the tariff is not too much in excess of the ordinary Banker's rate of Exchange, it may fairly be assumed that the public will support the department, not so much at Presidency towns, as in the interior of the country.

Supply bill operations.

198. The bill drawings on the Berar Treasuries have, in the year under review, been as under :—

	Rupees.	
1. Drawn by Hyderabad Civil Treasury in February on account of season 1873...	25,93,750	
2. Do. do. March 1873... ...	14,06,250	40,00,000
3. Drawn by Hyderabad Civil Treasary season 1872, in April 1872... ...	2,00,000	
4. Drawn by Accountant General, Bombay, in January 1873, on account of the season 1872	10,00,000	12,00,000
Grand Total...		52,00,000
		£ 520,000

The first two items refer to the surplus cash balances of the season 1873, and the remaining two items refer to the season 1872. In regard to the sum of 10 lakhs (item No. 4) drawn by the Accountant General, Bombay, it was done under special arrangement, sanctioned by the Government of India, in adjustment of the equivalent advanced by the Hyderabad Political Treasury to the Hyderabad Civil Treasury for payment to H. H. the Nizam's Government adverted to in para. 198 of this Section.

(d.)—BALANCE DUE TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rupees.	£.	s.	d.
The debt due to the Government of India on the 1st April 1872 was:—	157,386 =	15,738	12	0
and the amount received from the Political Treasury, including adjustments effected to the credit of the Government of India during the year 1872-73, was	47,78,109 =	477,810	18	0
	49,35,495 =	493,549	10	0
and the payments into the Political Treasury, including adjustments effected to the debit of the Government of India for the same period, amounted to ...	49,77,868 =	497,786	16	0
Balance in favor of the Berar Administration...	42,373 =	4,237	6	0

This balance is, however, subject to modification by the adjustment of any transactions that may be communicated by the Comptroller General to the Deputy Accountant General, Hyderabad, prior to the final closing of the Hyderabad Books for 1872-73. It is not expected that the further adjustments to be communicated will exceed 40,000 Rupees (£4,000) and may be much less. If this assumption prove correct, the surplus of the year will be about 14¼ lakhs, the highest ever known since the date of the last treaty.

Berar or Nizam's Surplus.

199. The accrued Berar Surplus in favor of H. H. the Nizam at the close of the past official year, *viz.*, 1871-72 amounted to ... ... and that accrued in the year under review, *i. e.*, the difference between the Receipts and Charges as shown in the Abstract at the end of this section, is, so far as known, at present... ...

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
	28,10,167	=	281,016	14	0
	14,73,793	=	147,379	6	0
	42,83,960	=	428,396	0	0
Deduct amount paid to H. H. the Nizam in September 1872, under orders of the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. 620-F., dated 3rd September 1872	10,00,000	=	100,000	0	0
Balance in favor of H. H. the Nizam, on 31st March 1873...	32,83,960	=	328,396	0	0

This balance is also liable to modification, for the reasons explained in the preceding para.

Abstract Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the

RECEIPTS.	Estimate, 1872-73.	Actuals, 1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I. Land Revenue	46,50,000 0 0	53,08,264 15 5	6,58,264 15 5	.....
III. Forest	1,50,000 0 0	2,56,984 6 1	1,06,984 6 1	.....
IV. Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	12,00,000 0 0	11,94,843 12 10	.....	5,156 3 2
VII. Salt	3,07,785 0 0	2,93,035 5 6	.....	14,749 10 6
IX. Stamps	4,50,000 0 0	2,15,974 3 6	.....	2,34,025 12 6
XIII. Law and Justice	2,71,500 0 0	4,22,607 8 0	1,51,107 8 0	.....
XIV. Police	47,993 0 0	57,336 2 2	9,343 2 2	.....
XVI. Education	14,000 0 0	17,090 15 3	3,090 15 3	.....
XVII. Interest	2,000 0 0	2,675 9 5	675 9 5	.....
XVIII. Miscellaneous	28,800 0 0	1,55,682 14 7	1,26,882 14 7	.....
Total Civil Department...	71,22,078 0 0	79,24,495 12 9	10,56,349 6 11	2,53,931 10 2
MILITARY DEPARTMENT, HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.				
3. Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges	500 0 0	238 3 0	.....	261 13 0
4. Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services ...	1,500 0 0	1,237 12 8	.....	262 3 4
5. Stud and Remount Establishments, Supplies and Services...	1,500 0 0	1,716 4 8	216 4 8	.....
6. Clothing Establishments, Supplies and Services	120 0 0	3,586 2 10	3,466 2 10	.....
7. Barrack do. do. ...	150 0 0	.....	.....	150 0 0
9. Medical do. do. ...	200 0 0	0 10 0	.....	199 6 0
10. Ordnance do. do. ...	5,000 0 0	24,465 3 0	19,465 3 0	.....
14. Miscellaneous Services... ...	180 0 0	5 0 0	.....	175 0 0
Total Military Department...	9,150 0 0	31,249 4 2	23,147 10 6	1,048 6 4
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, (Revenue Proper.)				
Public Works Revenue... ...	2,100 0 0	5,414 5 9	3,314 5 9	.....
Total P. W. Department.—(Proper)...	2,100 0 0	5,414 5 9	3,314 5 9	.....
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, (State Railways.)				
Receipts, Revenue and Capital Account	50,000 0 0	78,910 4 8	28,910 4 8	.....
Total P. W. Dept.—(State Railways)...	50,000 0 0	78,910 4 8	28,910 4 8	.....
Grand Total, Receipts...	71,83,328 0 0 £. s. d.	80,40,069 11 4 £. s. d.	11,11,721 11 10 £. s. d.	2,54,980 0 6 £. s. d.
	718,332 16 0	804,006 19 5	111,172 3 5¼	25,498 0 0¼

Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1872-73.

DISBURSEMENTS.	Grant, 1872-73.	Actuals, 1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2. Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	100 0 0	479 6 1	379 6 1	....
3. Refunds and Drawbacks	20,350 0 0	70,739 5 9	50,389 5 9	....
4. Land Revenue	8,00,353 0 0	7,80,943 7 3	... ...	19,414 8 9
5. Forest	98,700 0 0	83,631 7 3	... ...	15,068 8 9
9. Salt	89,200 0 0	67,696 2 0	... ...	21,503 14 0
11. Stamps	30,176 0 0	12,541 2 4	... ...	17,634 13 8
15. Administration and Public Departments	2,30,557 0 0	2,17,762 11 4½	... ...	12,794 4 7½
16. Minor Departments	1,47,344 0 0	72,211 10 6	... ...	75,132 5 6
17. Law and Justice	2,14,454 0 0	1,99,729 3 3	... ...	14,724 12 9
18. Police	5,16,377 0 0	4,81,416 0 4	... ...	34,960 15 8
20. Education, Science and Art	2,47,550 0 0	2,16,894 2 5	... ...	30,655 13 7
21. Ecclesiastical	10,530 0 0	6,211 9 0	... ...	4,318 7 0
22. Medical Services	1,06,410 0 0	84,270 11 7	... ...	22,139 4 5
23. Stationery and Printing	48,900 0 0	47,226 4 6	... ...	1,673 11 6
25. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	1,85,395 0 0	1,72,089 1 3	... ...	13,305 14 9
26. Miscellaneous Services	1,48,960 0 0	1,33,030 2 0	... ...	15,929 14 0
27. Superannuations, &c.	5,908 0 0	14,792 14 6	8,884 14 6	....
Total Civil Department	29,01,269 0 0	26,61,566 5 4½	59,644 10 4	2,99,347 4 11½
MILITARY DEPARTMENT, HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.				
1. Army and Garrison Staff	40,250 0 0	38,748 2 0	... ...	1,501 14 0
2. Administrative Staff	1,750 0 0	1,200 0 0	... ...	550 0 0
3. Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges	21,90,654 0 0	21,44,117 7 5	... ...	46,536 8 7
4. Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services	4,85,250 0 0	4,14,938 1 5	... ...	70,311 14 7
5. Stud and Remount Establishments, Supplies and Services	22,000 0 0	13,542 2 6	... ...	8,457 13 6
6. Clothing Establishments, &c.	27,000 0 0	2,604 12 2	... ...	24,395 3 10
7. Barrack do.	1,000 0 0	216 5 1	... ...	783 10 11
8. Administration of Martial Law	4,339 0 0	4,012 10 0	... ...	317 6 0
9. Medical Establishments, &c.	25,000 0 0	25,846 2 7	846 2 7	....
10. Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage	1,29,700 0 0	71,399 1 4	... ...	58,300 14 8
14. Miscellaneous Services	84,570 0 0	1,00,321 2 6	15,751 2 6	....
16. Rewards for Military Services	12,000 0 0	11,646 2 0	... ...	353 14 0
18. Military Pensions	2,54,700 0 0	2,02,422 0 10	... ...	52,277 15 2
19. Widows Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	7,500 0 0	7,849 15 11	349 15 11	....
20. Superannuation Pensions and Gratuities	....	....	... ...	....
Total Military Department	32,85,704 0 0	30,38,864 1 9	16,947 5 0	2,63,787 3 3
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, (Charges.)				
Public Works Department.—(Ordinary)	8,00,000 0 0	7,46,338 8 5	... ...	53,661 7 7
Do. Coal Mining Operations	... ...	53,921 0 0	53,921 0 0	... ...
Total P. W. Dept.—(Charges)	8,00,000 0 0	8,00,259 8 5	53,921 0 0	53,661 7 7
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, (State Railways.)				
Public Works Department—(State Railways	47,000 0 0	65,587 2 10	18,587 2 10	....
Total P. W. Dept.—(State Railways)	47,000 0 0	65,587 2 10	18,587 2 10	....
Grand Total Expenditure	0,33,973 0 0 £. s. d.	65,66,277 2 4½ £. s. d.	1,49,100 2 2 £. s. d.	6,16,795 15 9½ £. s. d.
	7,03,397 6 0	656,627 14 3 9/16	14,910 0 3¾	61,679 11 11 11/16

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

SECTION I.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

Registration Agency how conducted.

200. The registration of Vital Statistics was conducted, as in the previous year, through the agency of the police assisted by the Patels of villages. The Head Constable of each Police station-house is Registrar of a circle, and for this work receives an allowance varying from Rupees 12 to 24 per annum. Patels of villages within a circle report to the station-house births, deaths, and marriages as they occur in each village, and the Head Constable in his turn forwards this information in a monthly statement to the District Superintendent of Police, who compiles a general return for his District and sends it through the Civil Medical Officer to the Sanitary Commissioner. The materials thus obtained from each District Superintendent of Police are then tabulated for the whole province. It will easily be understood that this method of registration, though the best available, cannot be relied upon to obtain very accurate results, but those produced from year to year have at least a relative value, in that they admit of comparisons which support generally received inferences and conclusions. Occasionally they clash with preconceived or popular ideas, and then it may be questioned which of the two are the more reliable.

Registration Circles.

201. The number of registration circles remained as in the previous year, *viz.*, 31 town and 99 rural circles.

Births.

202. During the year 57,824 births were registered, showing a decrease of 2,035 as compared with the year before. Of this total 53 per cent.

were males and 47 per cent. females—proportions very similar to those of former years. The ratio of births per *mille* of the population was 26·4, against 27·4 in 1871.

203. In the table subjoined are given the birth-rate and death-rate per *mille* of the population in each district during the last 3 years:—

Name of District.	1870.		1871.		1872.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
Oomraottee ...	25·2	25·0	29·2	18·6	28·9	41·9
Woon. ...	15·2	18·4	19·5	14·5	20·8	29·7
Ellichpore ...	21·1	24·5	23·6	17·5	25·6	35·7
Akolah ...	30·7	31·1	31·7	16·5	33·	38·8
Buldanah ...	21·5	19·4	27·6	20·2	23·6	31·1
Bassim ...	32·4	29·2	29·4	18·8	22·1	44·3
Average rate for Province...	24·3·	24·6	27·4	17·6	26·4	37·1

The variations here exhibited would repay enquiry better if there were less reason than there is for suspecting the accuracy of past, and indeed present, statistics. The Sanitary Commissioner believes that the Census figures are no longer true of the population in towns, and his report adduces several proofs in support of this opinion, which is countenanced to some extent by the fact of there being no other sufficient reason to account for the preponderance during 1872 in every district of the death-rate over the birth-rate—an excess which, possessed of some significance from the probability that deaths are more correctly registered than births, is remarkable when contrasted with the figures of 1870 and 1871. In those years, as shown in the above table, the births reported outnumbered the deaths. It is not likely, for instance, that in the Bassim District there were two deaths to one birth during 1872, while in 1870 and 1871 there were more births than deaths.

Deaths.

204. The deaths registered in the province in 1872 amounted to 81,108, against 38,725 in the year before. Of those who died, 56 per cent. were males and 44 per cent. females, against 58 and 42 per cent.,

respectively, in 1871. The death-rate in towns is, as has always been observed, higher than in rural circles: it was 39·5 per *mille* in the former and 36·7 in the latter.

Among females, there was less mortality both in town and country life; for instance, the ratio of mortality in towns amongst females in the Akolah District is 35·6 per *mille* and 38 in rural circles, whereas in the same district the corresponding figures, which represent deaths among males, were 41 and 39·8 per *mille*.

Deaths according to age.

205. Deaths according to age are returned as follows:—

Born dead	1,646
Under 1 year	19,697
1 to 5 years... ...	22,587
6 to 15 do.	5,934
16 to 25 do.	4,421
26 to 35 do.	4,255
36 to 45 do.	4,395
46 to 60 do.	9,823
Over 60 do.	8,350

Deaths according to religion.

206. According to religion as below:—

Christians	7		
Mahomedans	5,385	or 6·6	per cent.
Hindoos	68,740	or 84·8	do.
Other castes	6,976	or 8·5	do.

Causes of death.

207. The following table shows the causes of death:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Percentage.
Cholera	929	649	1,578	1·9
Small-pox ...	4,558	3,811	8,369	10·3
Fevers	18,062	13,791	31,853	39·3
Bowel-complaints ..	12,294	9,677	21,971	27·1
Suicides	62	70	132	·2
Woundings ...	49	26	75	·1
Accidents	211	185	396	·5
Snake bites ...	133	112	245	·3
Other causes ...	9,240	7,249	16,489	20·3
	45,538	35,570	81,108	

These figures are certainly open to doubt, in that—to quote from the Sanitary Report—" deaths are reported by an illiterate and uneducated set of people who are liable to err in regard to the cause of death." Yet it is probable enough that the general conclusions pointed by such statistics as are available are not incorrect; as for instance, that epidemic cholera has been in abeyance in the province during the past 3 years. That small-pox, which in 1869 was epidemic, caused but little mortality in the two following years, but that it again began to spread and became epidemic in 1872. That fevers commit more havoc among the population than any other one disease, and that bowel-complaints are very destructive. " The year," writes the Sanitary Commissioner in his last Report, " is remarkable for its freedom from cholera. Indeed, a great number of the cases reported may be looked upon as sporadic, the disease only appearing in an epidemic form in a few places after the rains set in, and extending from none of these to any great extent.

" The rates of mortality from small-pox, fever, bowel-complaints, and " other causes," are much higher than in the previous year.

" There is also a small increase in the number of deaths from woundings and accidents, and a falling off in those recorded from suicide and deaths caused by bites of snakes or wild beasts."

Marriages.

208. Compared with 1871, the number of marriages has decreased by 1,273. The number registered during 1872 in each district was as follows:—

1. Oomraottee	...	...	...	...	3,618
2. Woon	...	...	...	...	2,093
3. Akolah	...	...	...	...	1,748
4. Ellichpore	...	...	...	...	1,541
5. Bassim	...	...	...	...	1,170
6. Buldanah	...	...	...	...	596
				Total...	10,766

It is odd that fewer marriages were registered in Akolah than in Woon, the population of the two districts being 649,134 and 477,361, respectively, according to the Census figures of

1867; and the wealth of the former much greater than that of the latter. Some explanation of the falling off of marriages in West Berar, as also of the decline in the birth-rate, may possibly be found in the distress and losses caused by the drought and bad harvests of the previous year which were notoriously felt more in the western districts than in the eastern.

SECTION II.

EMIGRATION.

209. From the year 1868, a gradual influx of emigrants from Bhundara in the Central Provinces has taken place. This was attributed to the high rates of wages prevailing in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. According to the latest accounts not less than 54,000 persons have emigrated into Berar, of whom, however, 9,595 are reported to have since returned to their original place of residence.

The following are the particulars under this head:—

District.	No. emigrated into Berar.	No. returned to their former residence.
Oomraottee	45,564	8,965
Ellichpore	6,214	486
Woon	2,753	144
	54,531	9,595

On the other hand, there was emigration from Berar from the hill tracts of Melghat into the Central Provinces. The cause of which has been attributed by the Officiating Commissioner of East Berar, as well as by several persons whom he consulted, to the Forest Rules and to the restrictions put upon the privileges which the inhabitants of Melghat formerly enjoyed for generations. "During the two or three weeks," writes Colonel Allardyce in his letter of the 15th May 1872, "I have been at Chikulda I have seen the Makla Rajah, the Katkali Rajah, the Vakeel of Roopagurh Raja—a man of 40 years' experience (the Raja himself is a minor), and I have consulted other residents of Melghat. Their statements all agree that the people are gradually leaving. The Makla Raja assured me

that 10 to 20 villages in the reserve have become deserted. The Katkali Rajah informed me that 100 people had left his range, 4 or 5 villages having become deserted, owing to the restrictions on cutting wood; and the vakeel of the Roopagurh Rajah stated that 50 to 60 people had left his jurisdiction."

To remedy this evil, and in view to the forest rules being made as popular and acceptable as possible, a Committee was convened to enquire into the rights and privileges of the people and to modify such portion of the forest rules as were considered to be detrimental to them. This Committee, which consisted of the Commissioner of East Berar, the Deputy Commissioner of Ellichpore, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Talook, and the Deputy Conservator of Forests, after due deliberation, drew up a set of rules which were considered to be sufficiently liberal, and to satisfy all reasonable wants on the part of the people. They were duly submitted to, and received the approval of, the Government of India.

A reference to the section on Forests will show that the Forest Officers believe these Rules to have already produced the desired effect and to have satisfied the people in whose interests they were framed.

SECTION III.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Number of Dispensaries.

210. As in the preceding year, medical aid was dispensed *gratis* through an agency which, however open to criticism, is probably not far behind that of other provinces, in 3 Civil Hospitals and 20 Dispensaries. The number of recipients was much greater than in the year before; but when it is stated of these institutions that there is only one to 754 square miles and 97,000 souls (according to the Census returns of 1867), it will be seen that the practice of the native hakeems has not been greatly interfered with. To increase the number of our Dispensaries, as funds permit and Medical Assistants become available (the difficulty that has been experienced in obtaining those now employed has been frequently touched on), is an end to be kept

in view, but it is obviously more important that the institutions at present existing should be strengthened in efficiency and popularity than that new ones should be established with imperfect instruments.

Ailments. 211. The returns show that ague, and ailments classed under the heads of digestive and intestinal disorders, continue to be the chief causes that send people to the dispensaries.

Surgical operations. 212. If the increase recorded in the number of surgical operations performed be a true criterion, the benefits of European surgery are being more and more appreciated every year. While the number of capital operations during the last two years is nearly the same (18 and 17), that of minor ones has risen from 1,378 to 1,546. Out of a total of 1,563 operations, major and minor, during the year under report, 46 only were not successful.

Judicial *post mortem* examinations were held in 55 cases.

Deaths. 213. 362 deaths are said to have occurred among persons treated at the Dispensaries; a large number which, strangely enough, has been passed over without comment by the Inspector General:—

	Deaths among sick treated at Dispensaries.	
	In-door.	Out-door.
Males	78 ...	165
Females	6 ...	113
	84 ...	278

It will be understood that the amount of responsibility which can possibly be attached to a dispensary for deaths among out-door patients, which might by proper treatment have been averted, must be very slight.

Number treated. 214. The total number of persons treated at the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries was 42,602, against 33,980 in 1871. Of the out-door patients 10,871 were females; which represents an increase under this head of 3,059 over the previous year.

The daily average attendance of in-door and out-door patients during the last three years is thus compared:—

	Patients.			
	In-door.		Out-door.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1870...	9·06	·82 ...	205·18	56·87
1871*	18·72	2·36 ...	335·69	95·62
1872...	20·62	2·49 ...	333·18	106·49

Statistics of Sick.

215. Statistics of sick treated in each district are given in the following table:—

Division.	Districts.	In-door patients.		Out-door patients.		Number discharged.		Number ceased to attend.		Number incurable.		Number died.		Number remaining.			
														In-door.		Out-door	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female
West Berar.	Akolah	142	14	9,508	4,395	8,710	4,088	759	288	1	1	28	1	11	...	128	30
	Bassim	48	8	2,656	761	2,615	709	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	20	2
	Buldanah	3	4	5,962	1,663	5,725	1,601	150	38	...	...	...	...	8	...	65	25
East Berar.	Comaottee... ...	260	15	5,535	1,593	5,375	1,429	277	141	1	...	45	3	8	...	66	10
	Ellichpore	97	4	4,635	1,799	4,541	1,733	54	31	...	...	3	...	4	...	102	25
	Woon	23	1	2,816	660	2,789	637	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	33	10
	Total ...	573	46	31,112	10,871	29,755	10,197	1240	498	2	1	78	6	31	...	414	102

Finance.

216. Looking at receipts and expenditure, it is to be observed that the latter exceeded the former by Rupees 2,081 (£208, 2*s.*)—a sum which had to be met from the balances of former years. Yet the income was more than that of the previous year by Rupees

* In the Report for 1871-72 (page 130) the total number of patients treated was shown by mistake under the head of daily average attendance.

2,609 (£260, 18*s.*). Particulars of both income and expenditure are given below :—

Receipts.	Rupees.
From Government on account of salaries	6,769
Do. Local Funds	25,013
Estimated cost of European medicines*	1,089
Subscription from Europeans	15
Do. from Natives	431
Total...	33,317
	£. *s.*
	3,331 14

Expenditure.

Salaries	20,305
Bazar Medicines	2,018
European medicines	468
Dieting sick	972
Buildings and repairs to buildings	8,564
Estimated cost of European medicines supplied by Government	1,913
Miscellaneous	1,158
Total...	35,398
	£. *s.*
	3,539 16

SECTION IV.

SANITATION.

217. The Sanitary Commissioner states that much has been done in the way of sanitary progress. His annual printed Report speaks of unnecessary accumulations removed; drainage attended to; deep and unsightly ditches in and out of towns containing stagnant and in some cases putrid water, filled with clean earth and levelled; walls which were in a ruined and dilapidated state, thereby forming receptacles for filth, demo-

* The value of the full amount of European medicines supplied to Dispensaries is treated as receipts, and the value of the medicine actually distributed during the year as expenditure.

lished: urinals constructed; roads put in order; water supply improved, and other details of conservancy attended to both in towns and villages by Municipal and District authorities.

SECTION V.

VACCINATION.

218. At the commencement of the working season, the establishment was brought up to the full sanctioned scale.

The following table shows the total number of vaccine operations performed during the year, as compared with its predecessor and the percentage of successful cases:—

Years.		Successful.	Unsuccessful including doubtful.	Result unknown.	Total.	Percentage of successful cases.
Vaccinations performed by the Berar Vaccine Establishment.	1871-72	28,966	4,718	1,022	34,706	83·5
	1872-73	33,734	7,102	3,317	44,153	76·4
Do. by Civil Surgeons attached to Dispensaries.	1871-72	932	97	8	1,037	89·8
	1872-73	2,002	364	9	2,375	84·03
Total	1871-72	29,898	4,815	1,030	35,743	83·6
	1872-73	35,736	7,466	3,326	46,528	76·8

There is thus an increase of 10,785 vaccinations over the previous year, and an increase of 5,838 successful operations, though the proportion of unsuccessful to successful operations is larger than in 1871.

Of the total operations 1,205 were re-vaccinations. Of those vaccinated (*minus* 1,205 re-vaccinated persons) 7,885, or 17 per cent. were children under one year and 37,438, or 83 per cent. were above that age: 50 per cent. were males.

Classifying the vaccinated according to caste, Christians numbered 31, Hindoos 33,994, Mahomedans 2,603 and "other castes" 8,695.

The cost of vaccine operations during the year, as compared with 1871-72, was as follows:—

	1871-72	1872-73
From Provincial Revenue ...	10,097-6-9	10,754-7-10
„ Local Funds	876-9-0	4,127-6-2
	10,973-15-9	14,881-14-0
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	1,097 7 11	1,488 3 9

showing an increase of Rs. 3,907-14-3 (£390, 15*s.* 9*d.*) attributed to the employment of more Superintendents on higher pay, of more vaccinators than in the previous years, and to many of them having drawn pay during the recess. Thus, the average cost of each successful case has increased from 6 annas in 1871-72 to 7 annas in 1872-73. The prevalence of small-pox at the close of the season rendered it difficult in some places to get children to operate upon, and the vaccinators' work consequently remained at a stand-still during that period.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

SECTION I.

219. A department of Public Instruction was formed in 1866. It is presided over by a Director, who for a short time was assisted by two Inspectors, one of whom died in October 1870—20 months after his appointment—and the other, an officer on a very low salary, has lately been promoted to the head-mastership of a High school. During the current year, the services of a Bombay civilian have been secured by amalgamating the salaries previously sanctioned for two Inspectors and instituting one Inspectorship, which, if filled by a competent man, will, it is thought, be quite sufficient. But this change does not belong to the year under report, in which the only European Inspector in the department was Mr. Mackintosh, the present head-master of the Oomraottee High school. A great deal of inspection work has purposely been thrown on the Director. "Besides these European Officers, each of the six districts into which Berar is divided is provided with a native Deputy Educational Inspector, whose main function is to visit the Middle and Lower Class schools within his district; to report on the progress made by each school; and to bring to the notice of the Director any breaches of order or discipline which may come to his knowledge. The Deputy Educational Inspector's position is somewhat anomalous, as, while owing obedience to his departmental superior, he is placed immediately under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner or chief civil authority of the district. With reference to Middle Class schools, the masters are supposed to correspond immediately with the Director or Educational Inspector, as the case may be, who, however, keeps the Deputy Educational In-

spector informed of the various communications which are carried on directly between himself and the masters. The Lower Class schools are immediately under the inspection and management of the Deputy Educational Inspector who reports upon them and makes all communications respecting them alone to the Deputy Commissioner, who is the medium of communication between the Deputy Educational Inspector and his departmental head. Some delay arises from this complex system, but in the infancy of the Educational Department, it has this advantage, that the civil officer is always resident within his district and presumably better acquainted with the wants of his villages than the Director can be; and, inasmuch as the Deputy Commissioner becomes the medium of correspondence, the Director can profit by his opinion; whilst the former, being well informed of all the circulars and instructions respecting Lower Class schools, which have issued from the Educational Department, is ready to lend his support and co-operation in the work of improving these schools within his own district. The Deputy Commissioner shares with the Director the power of nominating, fining, and removing village school-masters, and, notwithstanding this duality of Government, the scheme appears hitherto to have worked tolerably smoothly.

From the very outset, the work of education in the Assigned Districts seems to have been originated and fostered by Government without any local assistance. In British Burmah, the Buddhist monks with their widely diffused monasteries had prepared the soil before Government gave cohesion and fixity to a system of public instruction. In the south of Madras, missionary enterprise had familiarized the people with the object and use of education before the State undertook the duties connected with this important function of Government, whilst in many other parts of India, good indigenous schools had established themselves before Government colleges and schools were introduced. But in Berar, no wide independent exertion on the part of the people themselves in the cause of education preceded the introduction of the State system, and since the formation of this department a great difficulty has been experienced in exciting local interest in the cause of education, and obtaining the assistance and support of the leading families and individuals whether in town or village."*

* Report on Public Instruction for 1871-72.

At the head of the educational scheme stand the two High schools at Akolah and Oomraottee, supported from the general revenues of the province and designed to educate up to the matriculation standard of the Bombay university. Below them are the Middle Class schools which, located at the more important towns and villages, are in theory supposed to supply a demand for instruction in the English language and to feed the High schools. This latter function they have hardly yet been able to carry out in spite of the inducement of scholarships tenable in the High schools. These schools are maintained from general revenues. At the basis of the Berar system comes the Lower Class school whose main object is to supply the village with education in the three Rs. For the maintenance and extension of schools of this class, a cess, originally of 1 per cent., but afterwards increased to 2 per cent. on the land revenue, is levied. And some village schools are maintained from provincial revenue. Here and there also are transitory institutions of a lower class known under the name of Indigenous schools, and said to number 134 at the close of the year under report. No great reliance can be placed on the returns of these schools: here to-day and gone to-morrow, their numbers are always varying, though there is probably little variation in the opinion recorded in May 1872 by the Director of Public Instruction that "the instruction afforded in them in 80 cases out of 100 does not extend to the art of even reading or writing correctly." It is, however, the aim and interest of the Government to encourage the teachers of these so-called schools by prevailing on them to accept and teach from useful books; by bestowing small rewards for improvement observed on visits of inspection, and, when a favorable opportunity presents itself, by offering them instruction and a stipend in the Normal school for a season.

There is one Vernacular Normal school or training college in Berar, established at Akolah in August 1869 with the object of supplying qualified masters for Lower Class schools and of improving such indigenous school-masters as can be persuaded to attend it. The cost of this institution is defrayed from general revenues.

Female education, like education in general, is a thing of recent growth and beset with the same difficulties in Berar

as in other parts of India which are on the same level in respect to civilization. The principle laid down for the establishment of girls' schools is that they must originate with the people themselves and that there should be private contributions forthcoming before Government aid can be granted.

The scheme of education thus briefly described found 35 schools with 1881 pupils on its introduction in June 1866. There were at the close of the year under report 404 schools with 15,878 pupils. Of these 66 per cent. are returned under the head of Koonbees and other Hindoos, about 19 per cent. under that of Brahmins, and 15 per cent. as Mahomedans.

SECTION II.

EDUCATION.

Reforms introduced.

220. Last year's Report referred to certain reforms, the necessity of which had then been fully demonstrated. The year under review has seen them all carried out, the only question of any importance which remained unsettled being whether the number of Middle Class schools did not call for reduction and what schools should be reduced. Mr. Candy of the Bombay Civil Service took up the office of Director of Public Instruction in June and lost no time in rectifying the irregularities and mistakes previously brought to notice. The Normal school had to be re-modelled; a training college code was drawn up; new Maratha standards of studies were introduced. The lower classes of the High schools had to be weeded of a number of boys whose proper place was in a Middle or Lower Class School; an entrance examination was instituted to guard against the admission in future of any such pupils, who by reason of their unpreparedness taxed unduly the energies and time of masters paid to impart higher education. The system known in former educational reports as the Annual Competitive Examination, at which once a year boys from Middle Class schools in the province assembled at Akolah and Oomraottee to compete for scholarships in a High school, was abolished, because it was found that in most instances the boys who won the scholarships did not avail themselves of them, partly, it was sus-

pected, because their teachers wished to retain them to win similar credit for their respective Middle Class schools at future competitive examinations. At the same time, a modified system of competition among the Middle Class schools of each district has been substituted, in which the healthy stimulus supplied by the old competitive examination is preserved.

To check the lax inspection on the part of the native district Inspectors, which was complained of by the Director last year, half-yearly returns of schools visited were prescribed, and these have been narrowly scrutinized. It is due to these officers to say that they paid much attention during the year to the definition of the duties expected from them which was laid down in the Educational report for 1871-72. Among other leading incidents of the year may be mentioned the foundation of 3 exhibitions of Rupees 20 (£2) *per mensem* each tenable for 3 years by a matriculated Berar student in either of the Arts colleges of the Bombay University. There has also to be noticed the appointment, as a temporary and tentative measure for a few months, of one of the masters of the Akolah High school, whose services were not required in that institution, to act as an Inspector of Middle and Lower Class schools in which the Mahomedan element predominates, with the view of giving an impulse to the study of Oordoo.

Educational Staff.

221. The administrative and executive staff of the department consisted of—

1 Director.
1 Educational Inspector.
7 Deputy Educational Inspectors.
569 School-Masters.

Financial statistics.

222. The financial statistics of the department are given in the following tables :—

Income.	1871-72. Rupees.	1872-73. Rupees.
From Provincial Revenues	2,25,000 ...	2,47,550
From local sources—		
1. Education cess	60,605 ...	72,183
2. Subscriptions and donations	966 ...	1,428
3. Pupils fees	2,652 ...	2,981
4. Miscellaneous, including savings and refunds ...	860 ...	1,097
	65,083 ...	77,689
Total...	2,90,083 ...	3,25,233
£...	29,008 ...	32,529

The expenditure under the several heads is distributed in the following manner for the same period :—

Expenditure.	1871-72. Rupees.		1872-73. Rupees.
1. Direction and its subsidiary charges	24,026	...	19,951
2. Inspection and do.	24,098	...	28,098
3. Government higher class and other schools ...	*a* 1,97,680	...	*c* 1,99,878
4. Buildings	28,303	...	40,749
5. Government contribution to grant-in-aid Institutions	6,031	...	7,898
6. Central book depôt at Akolah...	2,653	...	5,076
7. Miscellaneous	831	...	1,281
Total...	2,83,622	...	2,97,931
£...	28,362	...	29,793
Which was debited as follows—			
To General Revenues	1,97,990	...	2,16,970
To Local Sources	*b* 85,632	...	*d* 80,961

a.—Includes Rupees 6,004 (£600, 8*s*.) on account of scholarships and prizes.
b.—Rupees 70,785 (£7,078, 10*s*.) expended from Educational Fund, and Rupees 14,847 (£1,484, 14*s*.) from Town Fund.
c.—Includes Rupees 6,064 (£606, 8*s*.) scholarships and prizes.
d.—Expended from Town Fund Rupees 14,141 (£1,414, 2*s*.), Education Cess Rupees 66,820 (£6,682), making a total of Rupees 80,961 (£8,096, 2*s*.).

The main points to be observed are that there was an increase of income under each of the above heads, and that more money was spent on schools and school-houses than in the preceding year when there were fewer of each.

Out of a total income of Rupees 3,25,239 (£32,523, 18*s*.) 76 per cent. was derived from general revenue and the remaining 24 per cent. from local sources, including the cess of 2 per cent. on the land revenue, which of itself furnished upwards of Rupees 70,000 (£7,000). Of the expenditure, the cost of direction and inspection (less than in 1871 because acting incumbents draw less pay than permanent ones) amounted to 14 per cent. of the whole: the cost of teaching power in the schools to 69 per cent. 14 per cent. was expended on school buildings. Details under other heads will appear further on.

Number of Schools.

223. There were altogether in the province—

404 Government schools.
2 Aided schools.
134 Indigenous schools.

Classification of schools and attendances.

224. The classification of Government schools and the average daily attendance during the last two years are thus shown :—

		Average daily attendance.	
		1871-72.	1872-73.
2	High schools	150	122
50	Middle Class schools ...	3,350	3,268
326	Lower Class schools ...	6,917	7,233
25	Female schools	456	457
1	Normal school	60	29

Compared with the preceding year, the schools have increased by 60. 64 Lower Class schools were opened, and 2 Middle Class and 2 Female schools were reduced. The total average daily attendance has also increased by 176, though increase under this head is only to be found in Lower Class schools.

High Schools.

225. The number of pupils in the two High schools fell from 150 in 1871-72 to 122 in 1872-73. This was owing to certain changes, the effect of which has been to "alter and raise the character of the schools. In former years such a decrease would have signified that the schools were falling off; this year, on account of changes already alluded to, no such inference can fairly be drawn. A great improvement introduced into the system of the department has been the substitution of entrance examinations at Akolah and Oomraottee held strictly for the admission of pupils into the High schools, in place of the annual competitive examinations held at one or other of the places of boys assembled from all parts of the Province, and whose education come under almost every standard of the Middle Class school curriculum." This entrance examination has had the effect of reducing the number of pupils in the High schools, who were unable to compete up to a given standard, and of admitting others from the Middle Class schools who were able to do so. Although the number of boys on the rolls now is much lower than it has been "all the boys are *bonâ fide* High school pupils, which formerly a very large number of them were not. Besides this, we have increased efficiency of teaching, as the masters have no longer to fritter away their energies on incompetent pupils."

In the Akolah High school, it was found that there were only 48 boys who could pass the entrance examination (44 on the Maratha side and 4 on the Hindustani side), while at Oomraottee there were only 20. These figures speak for themselves.

A change in the disposition of exhibitions and scholarships has also been made. Hitherto they were tenable for one year, and did not induce pupils who figured at the competitive examinations to join the High schools, but the scholarships have now been made tenable for 3 years, and the exhibitions for one year, in order to induce Middle Class pupils to join the High schools and to continue their education for a period long enough to admit of their getting the full benefit of the superior teaching.

It is satisfactory to note that during the past year 3 pupils of the Akolah High school passed the matriculation examination of the Bombay university, and that two of them have, with a view to obtaining a University degree, proceeded to Bombay to pursue their education there for another 3 years in either the Deccan or the Elphinstone college on a monthly stipend of Rupees 20 (£2) payable from Berar revenues. The third has secured a Government appointment in Berar.

Middle Class Schools.

226. The 50 Middle Class schools have been divided into 5 grades as under:—

2	of Grade	I.
6	„ do.	II.
10	„ do.	III.
8	„ do.	IV.
24	„ do.	V.

The head-master of the 1st grade school receives a salary of Rupees 125 (£12, 10*s.*), of the 2nd grade Rupees 100 (£10), of the 3rd Rupees 75 (£7, 10*s.*), the 4th Rupees 60 (£6), and of the 5th Rupees 50 (£5). The number of these schools has decreased from 52 in 1871-72 to 50 in 1872-73, two having been reduced to Lower Class schools: the daily average attendance has also decreased from 3,350 in the year before to 3,268 in the present year. Of the 50 schools, 29 were inspected by the Director. As the status of a school depends solely on the standard of instruction imparted by it, the first point which

attracted the attention of the new Director was the revision of the standards. This having been effected, it remains to be seen what the results will be next year.

Lower Class Schools.

227. Lower Class schools have increased from 262 to 326 and the daily average attendance from 6,917 to 7,233. These schools have, like those of the Middle Class, been graded. The schools of the 1st grade have two masters, one on Rupees 30 (£3) and the other on Rupees 10 (£1) *per mensem*. The schools of the 2nd and 3rd grades have each one master on Rupees 24 and 20 respectively. The 1st and 2nd grade schools are paid from the provincial revenues and the 3rd from the educational cess. The following extract from the Educational Report refers to the progress of these institutions :—

"All these schools have made a good beginning, and there is every reason to hope that they will prosper. There is no doubt that education is becoming popular day by day in Berar. The people of many villages are anxious to have Government schools opened and fresh applications are continually received. The other signs of the growing interest evinced by the people in education are that the people now watch the progress of the schools in their villages; and petitions against the masters to the Deputy Commissioner and the Director of Public Instruction are becoming more common."

Female Education.

228. Of the 25 Female schools 15 were inspected by the Director who reports that "female education is still in a very elementary state, and that people generally are very apathetic with regard to it. The Mahomedan schools are attended more numerously and by older girls than the Hindoo female schools." Although there was a decrease in the number of schools, the attendance has been the same as last year. "On the whole", writes Mr. Candy, "I think that during the past year female education has steadily held its ground."

Normal School.

229. Last year this institution was reported to be in an unsatisfactory state; during the year under report it was thoroughly recast. 40 of the students in the school were examined and certificates granted to them. In order to place the institution on a sounder footing, a set of rules called the Berar Training College Code was drawn up. After clearing the school of its old

students, an examination for admission into the College was held, at which 171 candidates presented themselves, 129 on the Maratha and 42 on the Hindustani side. Of the total, 32 passed on the former and 7 on the latter side. Of these, 21 of the former and 7 of the latter entered the institution. During the year, the Normal school has supplied 28 masters—20 for the Maratha schools and 8 to the Hindustani schools: 4 took up Government service.

Cost per Pupil, &c.

230. The average annual cost, excluding school-fees, of educating each pupil in the several classes of schools, together with the total cost, is given in the following table:—

	Average annual cost per pupil.						Total cost.					
	1871-72.			1872-73.			1871-72.			1872-73.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
High schools ...	103	15	1	143	3	6	21,887	11	9	22,377	3	3
Middle Class schools ...	16	12	0	16	8	1	75,156	0	5	73,173	13	0
Lower Class schools ...	9	5	3	9	7	1	84,967	4	10	92,691	10	7
Female schools ..	13	12	11	13	7	11	9,557	12	0	9,150	14	8
Normal school...	30	4	4	64	1	1	2,088	14	0	2,050	4	0

It will be seen that the cost per pupil in the High schools and Normal school was much greater in 1872-73 than in 1871-72—a consequence of the reform already noticed in those institutions. For in the former year there were a number of boys who ought not to have been admitted into the High schools, and in the Normal school several stipendiaries were retained on the rolls who ought to have been draughted into the districts as village school-masters.

Castes of Pupils.

231. The following table, prepared from returns of schools under the control of the Educational Department, shows the percentage of pupils in each caste to the numerical strength of the caste and to the

total population of Berar:—

Caste.	Population according to Census of 1867.	Number of boys under instruction.	Percentage.
Brahmins ...	49,843	2,973	5·96
Other Hindus...	2,025,777	10,445	·52
Mahomedans ...	154,951	2,405	1·55
Others ...	994	55	5·53
	2,231,565	15,878	·7

From these figures it appears that the Brahmins are represented in our schools by a proportion of nearly 6 per cent., and that the Mahomedan element is increasing. Though the percentage of school-boys to the total population is indicated by so low a figure as ·7, it should be borne in mind that nearly half that population consists of females and that the census returns of 1867 show 57 boys under 13 years of age to every 100 men. If a calculation based on these figures can be trusted, we may infer that 2 or 3 out of every hundred boys in the province are enrolled in Government schools.

232. On the education of boys of low caste the Director writes as follows:—

"The policy of this Administration with regard to the education of Dhers and other out-castes of society was laid down in No. 2980 of 28th September 1869. The subject was afterwards freely ventilated by the officers of the Berar Commission, and the opinion of the Resident was again communicated to the Director of Public Instruction in letter No. 258 of 23rd April 1872. A great boon was also conferred on this class in letter No. 3862 of the 16th March 1872, which states:—"Mr. Saunders authorizes the admission into school of Dher and other low caste boys for the first year without payment of fee in all cases in which their parents are by reason of slender income unable to pay for their education." This rule came into operation in the month of June 1872. The education of this class has made what may be considered fair progress. On April 1st 1872, 18 low caste boys were enrolled in our schools. On April 1st 1873, there were 249.

When a Government building over which individuals have no special control is provided for every school, we shall no doubt have more Dhers coming to our schools, but whilst schools are held, as is now very commonly the case, in temples and chowries, we must expect great opposition.

The Deputy Educational Inspectors have all, so far as I can judge, given proper encouragement to this work, and some masters have been very successful in gaining Dher pupils owing to their liberal mindedness, good sense, and tact.

Dhers and other outcasts in their natural state are very poor, and it is, I think, hopeless to expect payment of fees from them: they are so degraded and ignorant that they have not the means or opportunity of making any money. It will then be a liberal policy to extend the advantages which are now confined to the limit of one year. The way to reach the lowest strata of society is no doubt by appointing members selected from among them as masters, but the question arises how are we to get Dher masters. We must first educate Dher boys in our schools and then draft the promising ones into our Normal school. This is, however, a work of time; and I would suggest as a politic measure that all low caste boys of indigent parents be admitted to schools without payment of fees for a period of 5 years. It might be considered judicious to exact fees from low caste boys during 1873-74; and the comparison of the number on the rolls at the end of the year with the 249 who are now on the rolls at the beginning would show whether we can reasonably expect to push forward low caste education without some remission."

While transcribing these remarks as evidence of a topic which has been discussed by the Deputy Commissioners, as well as the educational officers, the Resident would remark that he is not yet convinced as to the good policy of making so wide an exception as is here recommended in favor of low-caste boys only.

Aided and Indigenous Schools.

233. Two Aided schools, and the fluctuating returns of what are called Indigenous schools, remain to be noticed.

The following paragraphs are extracted from the last Directors' Annual report:—

"No school has as yet been started in Berar to meet the educational requirements of the European, Eurasian, and Christian population generally. The want of such a school is undoubtedly much felt, and enquiries have been made departmentally which will soon be embodied in a tangible scheme. I am, however, not at all sanguine of success. If we fix upon Oomraottee as the site of our school, then parents at Bassim, Woon, Ellichpur, Akolah, and Buldanah, will have to incur the expenses of boarding their children in Oomraottee. The school at Nagpore now provides all the education they require within a reasonable distance, and it is doubtful if Berar will be able to support a school giving an education equally good.

" The two Free Church Mission schools continue to prosper. They are each supported by private subscriptions, fees, and a grant of 20 Rupees a month from Town Funds. Each is under the management of a Committee. The Akolah school has 60 boys on the roll, principally low castes. The Deputy Educational Inspector examined the school, and he reports the progress made as very fair. I examined the 1st class one morning, giving them the 22nd chapter of Genesis to read in Marathi. Their answers were very creditable.

" The Oomraottee school has 46 boys on the roll. Their progress, the Deputy Educational Inspector states, is not good owing to the carelessness of the master. He had been reprimanded by the Committee; and improvement, it is hoped, will soon be made.

" The Committees of these schools are quite prepared to subject their schools to the unrestricted inspection of the Educational Department if they can obtain a grant-in-aid from Government. This, I think, they have fairly earned, and I shall lose no time in putting the matter before the Resident.

" The nature and quality of the Berar indigenous schools have been fully discussed in previous reports. The grant-in-aid rules and standards of examination made applicable to these schools have been promulgated during the past year. From the attention which has been paid to this subject, we may infer that a greater accuracy of returns has followed as a consequence. These returns give 134 schools with 2,799 pupils for 1872-73, against 184 schools with 3,396 pupils for 1872, and 110 schools with 2,308 pupils for 1871. The decrease this year is no doubt owing in part to the greater popularity of our Government schools. The Deputy Educational Inspector, Akolah, writes:—" As the highest of the 3 standards for indigenous schools is not higher than revised standard I. for Government schools, it is evident that, properly speaking, there can be no competition between the Government schools and the indigenous ones. In larger places like Akote or Balapore, one Government school is not sufficient to supply the wants of the whole town, and hence there are indigenous schools in almost every town. The village indigenous schools are mostly in those villages in which there are no Government schools.

To show the ephemeral nature of these institutions, I give statistics from the Oomraottee district. At the end of 1872, there were 39 indigenous schools: there are now 31 only. During the year under review 22 new schools were started and 30 old schools closed.

" The grants-in-aid given by Government to these schools amount to Rupees 777 for the whole province. Of these, Rupees 6 were given in the Akolah District, Rupees 283 in Buldanah District, Rupees 189 in the Oomraottee District, Rupees 74 in the Woon District, and Rupees 225 in the Ellichpur District. In the Bassim District no grant-in-aid

was given, although the Deputy Educational Inspector inspected 9 schools. He reports them incapable of improvement.

"The Educational Department should utilize indigenous schools as feeders to our Government schools. Where a village indigenous school occupies independent ground, we should seek to improve and not supplant it. Where one exists in opposition to the Government school, we should seek to absorb it. Indigenous schools in towns should be nurtured as far as possible and made feeders to the Middle Class schools. The instruction given in these schools cannot be expected to aid much in the education of the people, if we use the word "education" in the sense of culture. Indigenous masters have not yet shown any willingness to attend the Normal school with a view to self improvement."

Physical education.

234. For the first time, the Director's annual report refers to the subject of physical education, which has made a start during the year under review. "Native boys will not as a rule of themselves employ their hours of leisure in taking exercise and playing at those games in which English school-boys take so much delight, but they are very plastic and can quickly be led to take an interest. Cricket and foot-ball were introduced at Akolah last monsoon, and pupils from the High school, Normal school, and other schools, joined in the game with much zest. Masters of several schools, taking their cue from what is in favor at head-quarters, have, I am told, introduced physical exercises."

SECTION III.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

Vernacular Literature.

235. In accordance with the notice for the encouragement of vernacular literature in Berar, 3 books only were received during the year under review, *viz.*, a Marathi translation of Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors," "The Seasons," a poem in Marathi, and "Ankalila," a treatise on arithmetic. These have been forwarded to the members of the committee appointed for adjudging rewards and prizes. Of 11 books sent to the committee in former years 3 were submitted to the Director of Public Instruction, with a recommendation in favor of one and also to a slight extent of the other two. But that officer could not advocate the grant of more than one prize. The work which obtained a reward of Rupees 100 (£10) was a "Life

of Shivaji" in Marathi verse by Luxuman, head-master of the English-Marathi school at Ballapoor Peith. The authors of the two books for which a prize was not awarded, on the ground of their subserving no useful purpose and having no special counter-balancing merit (one is a metrical treatise on mental arithmetic and the other a Marathi translation of a history of Greece in the form of a catechism) were also Government school-masters. A reward of Rupees 15 (£1, 10*s.*) was sanctioned for a work entitled *Sumsh-ul-ooloom*, or 'The Sun of Knowledge', which was the joint production of two school-masters. Two other works, which were not considered to merit any reward, were returned to their authors.

Book Depot.

236. During the year the system of Book Depots has been changed and a few new rules for the supply of books and the keeping of Depot accounts have been introduced. The number of Branch Book Depots has been reduced from 50 to 19, there being now one Depot attached to the school of each Tehsil town. At the same time, the Deputy Educational Inspectors and the head masters of the High schools have been relieved of the task of keeping Book Depots.

14,450 books of the value of Rupees 3,085 (£308, 10*s.*) were purchased, and 25,979 of the value of Rupees 5,391 (£539, 2*s.*) were sold, during the year, leaving 80,768 books, valued Rupees 18,574 (£1,857, 8*s.*), in the several Book Depots. An allotment of Rupees 1,000 (£100) was made for prizes to be given by Deputy Educational Inspectors on their visits of inspection. Of this sum Rupees 997, (£99, 14*s.*) were spent in the purchase of useful books which were duly presented to deserving boys. Half of an allotment of Rupees 500 (£50) as prizes for the High schools was utilized for the preparation of gymnastic apparatus: Rupees 50 (£5) were given as prizes at athletic sports, and Rupees 184, (£18, 8*s.*) in the purchase of books for prizes to the pupils. 228 maps of the value of Rupees 993 (£99, 6*s.*) were purchased and distributed to schools in the province.

SECTION IV.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

There are no Literary Societies in the province.

SECTION V.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Nor is there scope for remark under this head.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

237. There is nothing to add under this head to the notes given in the Administration Report for 1869-70 again transcribed for facility of reference:—

"The oldest relic of man's handiwork," writes Mr. Lyall, "now known in Berar may be guessed to be the plain Buddhist monastery cut out of the basalt rock close by the town of Pathur, Akolah District. It consists of two colonnades on massive rough-hewn pillars with adyta inside; it has no images or carving of any kind. Probably several other such rock-dwellings exist: there is one near Manjiara in the Melghat; but no more are known to Europeans."

"Throughout Berar are a number of temples and religious habitations, more or less ruined, built of stones very carefully dressed and adjusted, the oldest, apparently, without any cement—or with very little of it—in the solid fashion of architects who distrusted the arch, and laid massive stone lintels over monolithic pillars. Some of these are of plain stones, others elaborately carved; grotesque brackets often surmount the pillars; and the chambers are usually roofed by horizontal domes of the kind described in Fergusson's architecture. Inscriptions have been discovered on two of these buildings, but have not yet been deciphered." By far the finest specimen in Berar of this early Hindoo architecture is stated by Mr. Lyall to be the temple at Lonar, near the well-known salt lake of the same name. This is built in the irregular star-like shape common in the Deccan; the outside walls are covered with figures and other carvings "of luxuriant variety;" it stands on a raised basement; and the unfinished roof seems intended to take a pyramidal form. Of the lesser temples belonging to the same class, may be mentioned two or three handsome buildings near Buldanah; the remarkable

ruin at Mehkar ;* a very pretty Jain shrine at Sirpur, with a curiously carved ceiling; a small but interesting temple at Barsee Taklee; and two temples at Pusad.

In Musulman architecture, two "very creditable" mosques in the Buldanah District, one bearing date 1582 A. D., are noticed by Mr. Lyall; also a few specimens about the Ellichpur City; and the large mosque at Gawalgarh. Certain projecting balcony windows on each side of the fine inner gateway of the Narnala fortress are referred to as affording the best sample of architectural details in a Muhammadan building to be met with in the province. The fortification of Narnala itself, which is situated near Chikuldah in East Berar, is thus described by Captain Farrer, Assistant Commissioner:—

"The fort of Narnala, which is built on a hill 3,161 feet above the level of the sea, is said to contain in all nearly fourteen miles of ramparts; but this is doubtful. It consists of three contiguous forts, the centre or largest occupying all the upper plateau of the hill, whilst the two smaller or outer ones inclose two considerable spurs running out at opposite angles on a lower level, and in the direction of the length of the hill, which is from north-east to south-west. These separate strongholds are known as the Teliagarh, Jafarabad, and Narnala fortifications. The ramparts consist generally of a wall varying from 25 to 40 feet in height, with flanking towers—67 in all—six large and twenty-one small gates. There are nineteen tanks within the walls, but of these only

* "This interesting archæological remain is described as follows by Major Gill, the talented artist who was employed for a number of years by the Government of India in photographing the figures on the rock-cut temples at Ajanta; and whose labours, more recently, in connection with the archæology of the Assigned Districts are favourably known to Government:—

"This building is erected on a small spur of a hill projecting from the lower or western part of the town of Mehkar, and almost reaches the bed of the Paeen Gauga river. It is of a different type to any I have yet seen. There is in the centre an open and smaller court-yard 21 feet 10 inches square, descended by two steps in each face; it is surrounded by a verandah supported by three colonnades, consisting altogether of sixty columns; the verandah is closed in on all four sides, there being but one entrance through a small door on the eastern side. The walls are ornamented with pilasters thirty-two in number, there being one opposite each row of pillars. The erection is 73 feet 4 inches in depth, by 72 feet 9½ inches in width. The columns are the principal feature of the interior: in general style, they resemble those of the oldest temples all over Western India, but they are almost *fac-similes* of some to be met with in the very oldest Jain Temples in Guzarat. The base and lower third, or two fifths, of the column is square; and from the plinth on each side, to the level of the upper member of the base mouldings springs a triangular facet; this is repeated in front of the double scotias and fillets that terminate the square portion. The next member is a deep octagonal band, carved with leaves. The remainder of the shaft may be considered as circular, rusticated by a square block and a thin octagonal band carved with geometrical patterns. Above the block, the shaft is ornamented with scotias and toruses, interrupted by triangular facets on four sides. The capitals are shallow, with a square thin fascia surmounting a circular fillet and *cyma recta*, separated from the shaft by a torus. The capital is surmounted by a surcapital of the quadrental bracket form. The style and construction of the roof also are identical with the oldest Guzarat Temples, and may possibly have been historically connected with the more western styles, through the Chalukya Dynasty that ruled at Devurgiri, now Dowlutabad. The columns are nearly equi-distant, varying from 6 feet 5 inches to 7 feet, and not exceeding 8 feet in height; and are so arranged, that every four form a square or nearly so; and from capital to capital large slabs of stone are laid for support of the roof. From centre to centre of these architraves, others are placed diagonally, covering in the corners, and leaving a smaller square in centre, the corners of which are again enclosed after the same fashion, leaving a still smaller square, which is finally shut in by one large slab, usually ornamented by a rosette in the centre; over this three or four feet of debris complete the roof. In this erection no cement of any kind has been used; the stones being cut so as exactly to fit one upon the other."

four hold water the whole year round. The interior of the main citadel is covered with buildings more or less in decay—there are extensive ruins of the old palace, a mosque called after Aurungzeb, a Baradaree, Silah Khannah, Nagar Khanah, &c. There are also four very curious stone cisterns covered in by a masonry platform with small apertures, while on this platform are the remains of arches. The water preserved in these cisterns is remarkably sweet and cool. They are supposed to have been built by the Jain princes who held this country before the Mussulman conquest, since many votaries of that sect drink no water on which the sun has fallen. Perhaps the most striking and beautiful feature in the whole fort is the Shanur gate on the south; the design has been elegantly conceived and most skilfully executed in white sandstone. The panellings about the gateway are filled with extracts from the Kuran chiselled in the Arabic character. On either side of the gate are projecting balconies, all in keeping with the rest. The open stone lattice-work, the rich cornice, and tracery, are all in such perfect harmony one with another, and the proportion of the whole is so good that a person cannot fail to be struck with the beauty of this remarkable specimen of Pathan architecture. On the west of the hill, looking southward, lies a large gun, with a Persian inscription reciting that it was first set up and used in 1670, when Aurangzeeb had the fort."

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION I.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

238. As observed in the Administration Report for 1869-70, two chaplains of the Madras ecclesiastical establishment are maintained, one from the revenues of the Assigned Districts and the other from Imperial revenue, to minister to 11 Christian communities spread over Berar and the stations of the Hyderabad Contingent, with the exception of Bolarum, that is, over an area of about 17,700 square miles. One chaplain is located at Aurungabad, and visits, from time to time, the stations of the Contingent; while Berar itself and the small cantonment of Hingolee form the special charge of the second, whose head-quarters are at Ellichpore.

Within the last 3 years churches have been erected at Akolah, Oomraottee, Ellichpore, and Hingolee, partly by private subscriptions and partly by grants from Government.

SECTION II.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

239. Berar has been without a chaplain for 6 months of the year under report, the Reverend Mr. Trend having been obliged to quit the province through ill-health and the paucity of chaplains at the disposal of the Bishop of Madras having as yet precluded the appointment of a successor. To meet this exigency, a temporary arrangement has very recently been made, whereby the chaplain of Bolarum has been deputed to afford the Christian communities of Berar the benefit of his ministra-

tions on a monthly tour; but, it is hoped, that a permanent Chaplain will be again appointed to reside in the province.

SECTION III.

STATIONERY.

240. 'Europe' stationery is supplied to the province by the Superintendent of Stationery at Bombay on indents annually prepared and submitted by heads of departments, through the Deputy Accountant General, Hyderabad, who adjusts the charges in the accounts maintained between the Government of India and Berar. Country stationery is purchased in the local market and charged for in contingent bills. The cost of country stationery purchased during the year 1872-73 was Rupees 528 (£52, 16*s.*): in 1871-72 the value of Europe stationery supplied was Rupees 16,742 (£1,674, 4*s.*); but information on this point is not yet available for the year under report.

Tehsildars in the province are not supplied with country stationery, but are granted a fixed allowance of Rupees 15 (£1, 10*s.*) each *per mensem* for its purchase.

PART III.

CHAPTER I.

HYDERABAD SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

241. Former Administration Reports have explained the political status of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force cantoned at the large Military station of Secunderabad, which includes the important cantonment of Trimulgherry—a creation of a very recent growth—where all the European Troops, with the exception of a Regiment of Cavalry, are now located. It is proposed merely to notice the strength, composition, and health of the Force, as was done last year, and to give a few figures as to the work reported on by the Cantonment Magistrate.

Strength.

242. The average strength, including Commissioned Officers, throughout the year is shown in the following table:—

Artillery.				Cavalry.				Infantry.				Sappers and Miners				Total strength.		
No. of Batteries.		Strength.		No. of Regiments.		Strength.		No. of Regiments.		Strength.		No. of Companies.		Strength.				
European.	Native.	Europeans.	Natives.	European.	Native.	Europeans.	Natives.	European.	Native.	Europeans.	Natives.	European.	Native.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Grand Total.
4	...	589	...	1	1	381	217	2	4	1,597	2,344	...	3	3	321	2,570	2,882	5,452

Health.

243. Compared with the previous year, the number of deaths amongst Europeans

has decreased by 5, the figures being 77 in the present, against 82 in the previous year. Of the 77 deaths, 70 occurred in, and 7 out of Hospital. 13 soldiers died from fever, 21 from dysentery, 16 from abscess of liver, 5 from sun-stroke, and the remainder from other causes. The percentage of deaths of Europeans to average strength was 3·07.

Of the total European strength, 319 were invalided, of whom 132 were sent to England and 187 to plains and hills.

The average number of Europeans admitted into Hospital during each month of the year is given below :—

April	1872	130·90
May	„	144·66
June	„	155·14
July	„	160·61
August	„	204·28
September	„	237·19
October	„	209·84
November	„	172·52
December	„	132·55
January	1873	152·74
February	„	104·76
March	„	121·98

The deaths amongst the native soldiery numbered 44, giving a percentage of ·1 to the average strength.

244. Secunderabad has a Cantonment Magistrate whose jurisdiction extends over an area of 20 square miles, of which one square mile consists of populous bazars. He is also the Judge of the Small Cause Court, and, as his duties are onerous, is assisted by a Native Assistant Magistrate.

Civil Justice.

245. In his ordinary jurisdiction, the Judge of the Small Cause Court entertained 425 suits—117 more than in 1871—of which 397 were disposed of during the year. 275 cases were decided in favor of plaintiff, 19 in favor of defendant, 62 were decreed *ex parte*, 3 were referred to arbitration, 12 were dismissed for default, and 26 were withdrawn or settled out of Court, leaving 28 pending at the close of the year. The value litigated in the above 425 suits was Rupees 62,140 (£6,214, against Rupees 54,542 (£ 5,454, 4*s*.) in 1871, giving an average value of

Rupees 135 (£13, 10*s.*) per suit, against Rupees 178 (£17, 16*s.*) in the previous year. In his extended jurisdiction, against 96 in 1871, 121 suits were instituted in 1872, of which 88 were decided, leaving 33 pending at the close of the year. 38 were decided in favor of plaintiff and 8 in favor of defendant: 13 were decreed *ex parte*, 3 were referred to arbitration, 2 dismissed for default, and 24 were withdrawn or settled out of Court. The amount of property involved in the 121 suits was Rupees 91,197 (£9,119, 14*s.*), against Rupees 1,36,382 (£13,638, 4*s.*)—the value of suits in 1871.

In the Court of the Assistant Judge 936 suits were filed, of which 916 were disposed of during the year. In 1871 the number of suits filed was 1,311. The decrease is attributed to the Assistant Judge having been sick.

Criminal Justice.

246. On the magisterial side, under the enhanced powers under Section 445-A. of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Judge disposed of 2 cases; as Cantonment Magistrate of 60, in 57 of which conviction ensued, and as Justice of the Peace of 2. Compared with the work of the previous year, there has been a decrease of 45 criminal cases.

By the Assistant Magistrate 563 cases were disposed of. Conviction ensued in 422. The total amount of fines inflicted by the Magistrate and Assistant Magistrate was Rupees 3,345 (£334, 10*s.*). The average amount of fine in each case in the Magistrate's Court was Rupees 31-0-2 and in the Assistant Magistrate's Court Rupees 2-3-1.

European Vagrants.

247. There were only 4 European vagrants to whom pecuniary assistance was given to the extent of Rupees 19-8-0 (£1, 19*s.*), against Rupees 247-12-0 (£24, 15*s.* 6*d.*) distributed among 45 men in 1871.

Sale of Stamps.

248. There has been a gradual increase in the sale of stamps; the sale proceeds during the year amounted to Rupees 25,326 (£2,532, 12*s.*), compared with Rupees 24,205 (£2,420, 10*s.*) in 1871 and Rupees 23,545 (£2,354, 10*s.*) in 1870.

Police.

249. The Police force, as usual, consisted of 1 Head Inspector, 3 Deputy Inspectors,

10 Chief Constables, 20 Head Constables, 50 1st Class Constables, and 150 2nd Class Constables, making in all 243 men. The number of thefts reported was 196, against 224 in 1871. The value of property stolen was Rupees 27,544 (£2,754, 8s.), of which 63 per cent., or 17,399 Rupees (£1,739, 18s.) worth were recovered. The cost of the Police, including clothing and compensation for dearness of grain, was Rupees 31,943 (£3,194, 6s.), against Rupees 32,779-13-0 (£3,277, 19s. 7½d.) in 1871.

Jail.

250. Including 88 prisoners remaining from last year, there were in the jail 342 prisoners, of whom 247 were discharged, leaving 95 at the close of the year. They were employed, as usual, in extra-mural labor; and their health, as usual, is said to have been good.

Education.

251. Education was represented in 1871 by 43 schools with 826 pupils. At the close of 1872, 46 schools and 1,137 pupils are returned. Of this latter total, 74 are girls, the instruction of whom is chiefly promoted by a native gentleman well known as P. Soonnasoondrum Moodliar, who is also a notable supporter of the most important school in the place, which has a Graduate of the Madras University as head master, and contains 171 pupils.

As an educational agency, the Orphanage in the Military Cantonment should also be mentioned. This Institution was founded in February 1859 for the reception of orphans of European soldiers, who when they grow up are apprenticed to a trade or provided with other means of livelihood. The number of children sheltered and educated in it during the past year was 40, of whom 10 have left the Institution; 2 having secured employment under Government and the remaining 8 having been removed by their relatives or friends. The total expenditure incurred was Rupees 5,880 (£588,) of which sum Government contributed Rs. 2,940 (£294). The remainder was raised by private subscriptions.

Alms House.

252. In the Alms house some slight relief was afforded to 6,478 persons at a cost of Rupees 1,859 (£185, 18s.).

Civil Dispensary.

253. The Civil Dispensary continued its good work with an average daily attendance of 45 out-patients. The amount realized by sale of medi-

cines and by subscriptions was Rupees 2,040 (£204,) and the expenditure amounted to Rupees 1,387 (£138, 14s.) From Local Funds Rupees 2,401 (£240, 2s.) were contributed towards dieting the sick, destitute Europeans, small-pox and cholera patients, and lunatics. The average cost of each in-patient was Rupees 5-6-0 per month.

Contagious Diseases.

254. The beneficial effects of the rules framed under Act XXII. of 1864, for the prevention of contagious diseases, were very marked. The number of European soldiers admitted into hospital for venereal diseases was 389, against 531 in 1871, showing a decrease of 142 cases. The number of patients admitted into the Lock Hospital was 117, of whom 113 were registered and 4 unregistered prostitutes.

Public Improvements.

255. A good deal has been done in the way of public improvements, such as the construction of new latrines, drains, roads, and other petty improvements in the bazars and Cantonments. The Clock Tower, of which mention was made last year, is in progress.

Income.

256. The income of the Secunderabad Municipality is derived from ordinary local taxation aided by grants made by H H. the Nizam's Government, through the Resident at Hyderabad. Its amount for the past year is thus exhibited under each head:—

	Rupees.
Ordinary balance from last year	14,305
Balance remaining from grants made for extra-ordinary works during past year	37,613
Grants made during the year for special works.	36,815
Allowance from Local Government	20,529
House tax	13,784
Rent realized from markets	2,433
Slaughter yard fees	1,568
Grazing fees	1,207
*Receipts from Quarter-Master General's Department	8,820
Warrant and Summons fees	513
Hackney carriage license tax	234

* "The receipts from unanticipated sources consist chiefly of some Railway compensation for some municipal buildings, sale of old conservancy plant, and a considerable sum handed over by the Assistant Quarter-Master General, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, on the final transfer of all payments of establishment and works to the Cantonment Magistrate's Office in March 1873."

Sale proceeds of materials		205
Compensation for buildings taken up by H. H. the Nizam's State Railway		612
Miscellaneous receipts		1,032
Total ...		1,39,670
		£13,967

Expenditure.

257. Of the above amount Rupees 65,733 (£6,573, 6*s.*)—47 per cent.—were expended, leaving a balance of Rupees 73,937 (£7,393, 14*s.*) in the hands of the Municipality for works which, although sanctioned in previous years, have not yet been commenced.

Of the amount expended, 40·7 per cent. was for establishment, 6·4 per cent. for Charitable Institutions, 4·6 per cent. for new drains and latrines, 10 per cent. for a Clock Tower, 19·3 per cent. for roads and repairs to roads, 5·6 per cent. for additions to the new market, 9·4 per cent. for miscellaneous improvements in the bazars and Cantonment, and 4 per cent. for miscellaneous charges.

Births and Deaths.

258. The number of births registered during the year was 1,120: of this number 581 were males and 539 females, and the number of deaths was 1,513, of which 731 occurred amongst males and 782 amongst females: 42 per cent. of the deaths were put down to fever.

CHAPTER II.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

Strength.

259. The Force underwent no change during the year: it consisted of 8,275 men, of whom 5,460 belonged to 6 Regiments of Infantry, 2,295 men to 4 Regiments of Cavalry, and 520 men to 4 Batteries of Artillery. These men, as mentioned in previous Reports, were severally stationed at Bolarum, Aurungabad, Ellichpore, Jalnah, Hingolee, Mominabad, and Lingsoogoor.

Health.

260. The statistics of sickness and mortality in the Force during the year show a decided increase over those of the preceding two years, proving thereby that the year 1872 was rather an unhealthy one.

Amongst an average strength of 8,583 men, there were 6,738 instances of treatment of sick, 73 deaths, and 174 average daily sick, compared with 5,818, 40, and 153, respectively, in the previous year.

Fever, as usual, was the most prevalent disease. The corps that suffered most from this disease were the 1st Infantry at Jaulnah, the troops at Ellichpore, the 6th Infantry at Hingolee, the Cavalry at Mominabad, and the 2nd Infantry at Bolarum.

Diarrhœa and dysentery were next in frequency; the cases treated under these heads in 1872 numbered 447 compared with 176 in the preceding year. The corps that suffered most from these diseases were the 4th and 6th Regiments of Infantry.

There was an increase also in the number of cases treated under the heads of rheumatism, bronchitis and scurvy. There were more cases of scurvy than in either of the two previous years, and the disease, as usual, was confined to the 2nd and 5th Regiments of Infantry which had contracted it while stationed at Lingsoogoor.

Cholera was prevalent in many parts of H. H. the Nizam's Dominions during the year under review, but only four cases occurred in the Contingent; of these three proved fatal. Seventeen cases of small-pox were reported, but not one was fatal.

Although vaccine operations by Medical Subordinates of the Hyderabad Contingent during the year have not been so successful as might have been expected, yet the operations of the station vaccinators, and especially of the vaccinatrix at Jaulna, who was trained for the purpose of vaccinating the women in Regiments of the Hyderabad Contingent, have been, on the whole, satisfactory, the number of operations and the ratio of success being, as the results below noted show, very favorable.

Number of operations performed in 1872	1,407
Number of successful cases	1,102
Percentage of successful cases to operations	78·32

Judicial work.

261. Of 814 criminal cases that came before the Superintendents of Police in the several cantonments, 108 were disposed of at Hingolee, 30 at Lingsoogoor, 161 at Aurungabad, 104 at Mominabad, 239 at Jaulnah, and 172 at Bolarum.

The civil work done by these officers is given below:—

Stations.	No. of suits disposed of.	Value of suits.
		H. S. Rs.
Aurungabad	87	6,157
Jaulna	426	57,904
Lingsoogoor	99	12,202
Bolarum	41	4,120
Mominabad	7	2,559
Hingolee	54	15,479
	714	98,421

Education.

262. The following statement shows the number of schools and scholars in the

cantonments of the Hyderabad Contingent:—

Stations.	Cantonment. No.	Cantonment. Pupils.	Regimental. No.	Regimental. Pupils.
Bolarum ...	3	51	5	66
Mominabad ...	1	37	1	45
Hingolee ...	3	110	3	153
Lingsoogoor ...	1	43	not reported.	
Jaulnah ...	1	80	3	111
Aurungabad ...	1	74	2	137
Total...	10	395	14	512

Of the total number of pupils 44 are girls.

Cost.

263. The Force, being maintained from the Revenues of Berar, cost during the year Rupees 29,53,472 (£295,347, 4*s.*) compared with Rupees 31,61,381 (£316,138, 2*s.*) in 1871-72.

The details are as follows:—

	1871-72. Rupees.	1872-73. Rupees.
Army and Garrison Staff	39,426	38,748
Administrative Staff	1,605	1,200
Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges ...	21,46,694	21,42,706
Commissariat Supplies and Services ...	3,09,028	4,14,938
Stud and Remount Establishment ...	15,600	13,542
Clothing Establishment, &c.	80,311	2,236
Barrack Establishment	295	216
Administration of Martial Law	4,081	4,013
Medical Establishment	25,406	22,082
Ordnance Establishment, Stores and Camp Equipage...	2,14,153	26,555
Miscellaneous Services	70,379	78,294
Rewards for Military Services	11,742	11,502
Military Pensions	2,36,842	1,90,461
Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	5,819	6,979
Superannuation Pensions, &c.	.....	.....
Total...	31,61,381	29,53,472
	£. s.	£. s.
	316,138, 2	295,347, 4

PUBLIC WORKS.

CHAPTER III.

IMPERIAL.

264. The works under this head have reference almost entirely to the wants consequent on the residence of a British Representative at the Court of H. H. the Nizam and the maintenance of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Sums allotted.

265. The following table shows the money allotted and the actual expenditure under the different budget heads :—

Heads.	Budget or revised grant.	Expenditure.
Military.		
Original Works	4,07,404	3,17,288
Repairs	50,000	50,428
Total ...	4,57,404	3,67,716
Other Services.		
Civil buildings	9,200	
Original Works...		9,842
Do. Repairs...	5,000	4,787
Total ...	14,200	14,629
Establishment	61,436	75,647
Tools and Plant	16,960	16,022
Increase of stock, &c.	...	75,018
Grand Total ...	5,50,000	5,49,032

Expenditure.

266. The expenditure shows but Rupees 1,000 (£ 100) short of the grant, but of this Rupees 75,018 (£ 7,501, 16*s.*) were spent on increase of stock. This was almost all virtually spent on the new Cavalry Barracks; but the materials arriving late in the year were not distributed.

The original budget grant was Rupees 5,50,000 (£ 55,000): a provisional increase of Rupees 15,000 (£1,500) for Military buildings at Trimulgherry was sanctioned, but could not be utilized.

Principal Works.

267. The principal works in progress during the year were as follows:—

A.—Military.

Cavalry Barracks, Trimulgherry.

268. Work was re-commenced on these barracks towards the end of 1871-72, but little progress was made. During 1872-73 the main and verandah walls of the upper storey of Barrack No. 3 were completed, and the building roofed in, and all but finished.

No. 4 Barrack is not so far advanced: the main and verandah walls of lower storey have been completed, and those of the upper storey are on an average four-fifths of the full height: the iron girders for the floors and verandah roofs are almost all in position, also the trusses of the roof of one of the wards.

The following subsidiary buildings were begun during the year, and have made fair progress, *viz.*:—

2 Ranges Family Quarters.
Double Cookroom.
Wash-houses for No. 3 and 4 Barrack.
Double privy for do. do.
No. 1 Range Subalterns' Quarters.

Nearly 1¼ miles of new road in connection with the barracks have been laid out and completed, except moorum metalling, and upwards of 800 trees have been planted along them.

Bakery for Commissariat within Entrenched Post.

269. This work was completed, as originally designed, during the year—the flour mills, wheat, flour, and soojee dressing machines and kneading machine, with the engine for driving them, having been put up: but no sooner was the Bakery handed over to the Commissariat Department than they found that

more space both in the building and in the yard was required. To meet their wants some important improvements have been made already, and when all the proposed additions are completed, it is believed that the bakery will be in a most efficient condition, though at a considerably enhanced cost on what was originally estimated.

Quarters for the Miller and Bakery Sergeant have also been commenced.

Water supply 2nd European Regiment.

270. The pumping machinery, which did not work satisfactorily last year, has been refitted and brought into working order. The heavy monsoon caused such a rise in the water of the well as to submerge the engine, and it was found necessary to take it up and fix it at a higher level: the cisterns and pipes which were leaky have been repaired, and the work is complete, with the exception of one or two minor details.

Entrenched Post, Trimulgherry.

271. Drainage channels outside the glacis have been formed, and iron gratings and coverings fixed: the work is now complete.

272. The following works of minor importance were completed during the year:—

Venetian screens to verandas of Royal Artillery Barracks.

Sinking two wells within entrenched Post.

And the following commenced—

Quarters for married men, Royal Artillery;

besides a number of minor works and the usual repairs.

Civil Buildings.

273. Additions to the Printing Office at Chudderghaut, and to the Workshop at Trimulgherry, comprise everything worthy of notice under the head of civil buildings: the latter have been completed and the former nearly so.

Scarcity of Labour.

274. Owing: (1) to the suspension of work in the Cavalry Barracks at Trimulgherry, in 1870-71; and (2) to the prosecution of large works on H. H. the Nizam's Railway and in the City of Hyderabad and District, such labour as was formerly available in the neighbourhood of Secunderabad and Trimulgherry had almost all disappeared, and when the work on the Cavalry Barracks was recommenced, it was found necessary, after all local efforts had failed, to import labour from distant localites: this was ex-

pensive and troublesome, but resulted in a substantial increase of skilled labour.

Trimulgherry Construction Division.

275. During the year the work of the Division having become, with the new Cavalry Barracks, excessive and too much for one Executive Engineer, the Government of India were pleased to sanction the formation of a second Division as the "Trimulgherry Construction Division." All the large works at Trimulgherry will be carried out through this Division, whilst the minor works and those at Secunderabad and Chudderghaut, with all the current work connected with the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, will still be undertaken by the Executive Engineer, Secunderabad. This arrangement, it is hoped, will lead to economy in carrying out the large works in hand, and secure really good work.

276. The following statement shows in detail the expenditure on Imperial Public Works which was incurred in the Hyderabad Department Public Works, during 1871-72 :—

DETAIL.	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
MILITARY.						
Buildings for the accommodation of European Troops ... ... Secunderabad	1,524	3,178	4,702			
Trimulgherry	2,56,117	11,186	2,67,303	2,57,641	14,364	2,72,005
Do. do. for Native Troops, Secunderabad	...	...	...	1,704	...	1,704
Ordnance and Commissariat Buildings ... Secunderabad	4,006	...	4,016			
Trimulgherry	27,283	...	27,286	31,302	...	31,302
Works for Fortification ... Trimulgherry.	...	...	...	5,576	...	5,576
General Cantonment works and Roads ... Secunderabad.	60	4,657	4,717			
Trimulgherry.	1,120	8,255	9,375	1,180	12,912	14,092
Minor Works	...	...	...	19,885	23,152	43,037
Total Military...	...	...	...	3,17,288	50,428	3,67,706
CIVIL BUILDINGS.						
Buildings for the Administration of Law and Justice ... Chudderghaut.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Buildings ... Chudderghaut.	3,716	1,487	5,203			
Trimulgherry.	2,714	...	2,714	6,430	1,487	7,917
Minor Works...	...	...	...	3,412	3,300	6,712
Total Civil buildings...	...	...	...	9,842	4,787	14,629
Total Works...	...	...	...	3,27,130	55,215	3,82,345
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	75,647
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	16,022
Total ordinary Expenditure...	...	...	...	3,27,130	55,215	4,74,014
Add Increase of Stock Balance...	...	...	...	...	...	75,018
Grand Total, Rupees...	...	...	...	3,27,130	55,215	5,49,032

CHAPTER IV.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

Introductory.

277. Work has been so far advanced that after next rains it is not likely that plate-laying will be delayed by the incomplete state of any part of the road-way.

Budget Allotment.

278. The Budget allotment for the year was:—

Works.	H. S. Rs.	
In India	56,25,040	
In England	7,24,819	
		63,49,859
Establishment		2,85,420
	Total H. S. Rs.	66,35,279

Of this amount, it will be seen from the table of expenditure in the next para. that Rupees 9,01,575 (£90,157, 10s.) were not utilized owing partly to the non-arrival of girders from England, which, it was anticipated, would be paid for in full before the close of the year; partly to the payments for permanent way being much less than was estimated in the Budget of the year, owing to delay in concluding the terms of purchase of the 86 miles bought from the Great South of India Railway; the fencing, too, bought from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, was not delivered nor, consequently, paid for to the extent which was hoped. The above causes of short outlay the Superintending Engineer and his staff are in no way accountable for; nor, in the case of fencing, was any delay in the progress of the work caused thereby.

Expenditure.

279. The expenditure during the year, under the principal heads of classification, was as follows:—

	Half Sicca Rupees.						Government Rupees.	£.	s.
	Indian Expenditure.			London Stores.			Total.				
	H.	S.	Rs.	H.	S.	Rs.	H. S. Rs.	Govt. Rs.		
I. Preliminary Expenses ...	...			...						
II. Land	...			...						
III. Construction of Line ...	...			...						
1.—Earth-work	3,76,952			...						
2.—Bridge-work	...			...						
i.—Minor bridges ...	2,88,213			...						
ii.—Major bridges ...	7,95,488			...						
							14,60,653	12,49,422	124,942	4
IV. Ballast and Permanent way—										
1.—Ballast	82,944			...						
2.—Permanent way	6,98,377			...						
							7,81,321	6,68,331	66,833	2
V. Stations and Buildings ...	15,725			...			15,725	13,451	1,345	2
VI. Electric Telegraph ...	168			...			168	144	14	8
VII. Plant (including office furniture)	1,96,878			...			1,96,878	1,68,407	16,840	14
VIII. Rolling Stock	175			...			175	150	15	0
X. Establishment	...			...						
Direction	34,290			...						
Engineering	2,15,727			...						
Medical	12,180			...						
Stores	18,146			...						
Audit and Account	11,796			...			2,92,139	2,49,892	24,989	4
XI. Contingencies	16,534			...			16,534	14,143	1,414	6
Profit and Loss	259			...			259	222	22	4
Total...	...			...			27,63,334	23,63,718	2,36,371	16
Add.										
Balance at debit of suspense accounts as per details below....							25,83,151	22,09,592	2,20,959	4
							53,46,485	45,73,310	4,57,331	0

Detail of Suspense accounts.

	H.	S.	Rs.	A.	P.	H.	S.	Rs.	A.	P.				
Cash	...			...	...									
Stores	6,55,269			11	6									
London Invoices ...	1,75,359			6	0									
Purchases	16,07,589			2	3									
Sales	572			12	11									
Manufacture	46,770			13	5									
Miscellaneous advances ...	97,303			6	3									
Transfers	6,806			8	4	25,90,170			13	1				
Deduct at Credit of											H.	S.	Rs.	A.	P.
Deposits	6,969			15	1										
Income Tax	49			15	4	7,019			14	5	25,83,150			14	8
											or Govt. Rs. 22,09,592				

State of works at the commencement of the year.

280. At the commencement of the year the state of the works was very briefly as follows:—

Earth-work.—54 miles practically completed.
5 „ in an advanced state.
44 „ half finished.
18 „ just commenced.

Masonry.—A commencement had been made in two Divisions, and in three of the four a considerable quantity of materials had been collected.

Ballast.—In two Divisions (from 1st to 55th mile) 38 and 46 per cent., respectively, had been collected; in the others none.

Permanent way.—The question of purchasing 86 miles from the Great South of India Railway and the consequent one of providing the remainder of the way were, as already stated, not settled till some months after the close of 1871-72.

Fencing and Stations.—Nothing had been done at the close of the year.

Progress during the year. In first 40 miles.

281. By the 31st March 12 miles of rails were linked in and 10 lifted, with the exception of some of the masonry of 4 bridges and the erection of girders, which were arriving in instalments during March: the whole line up to the Cogna River (40 miles) was ready for the rails; and, as diversions are possible at all the incomplete bridges, they will not delay the plate-laying.

From 41 or to 54th mile.

282. In the next 14 miles there are three large bridges incomplete: in other respects this portion is ready for the rails.

From 55th mile to Hoosain Saugur Junction.

283. In this portion is the Ghat ascent with hard rock cuttings and heavy banks for 16 miles: the latter are practically completed, and the cuttings are so far advanced that they will be ready before the rails can be brought to them: the bridge masonry is well advanced throughout, and the earthwork of the remainder of the section almost completed.

From that Junction to Termini.

284. On the main line, which from the Junction is 3 miles long, it is proposed to abandon an unfinished portion of the bank which skirts the ordinary dry weather margin of the Hoosain Saugar tank; this bank was thrown up early in the year, but, owing to the unusual rise of water, has been submerged ever since, and probably will remain untouched during the present year: by bringing the line on higher ground at this point, the work can be proceeded with at once. A large portion of a cutting has proved to be solid granite instead of moorum, which has delayed work and will cause extra expense. The bridges in this portion, which are of trifling importance, are in progress.

The Trimulgherry branch—6 miles long—is completed as regards earth-work, except a small portion which was inaccessible on account of the rise of water in the Hoosain Saugar tank; for the same reason two bridges on its margin have not been commenced: the masonry of all the other bridges, with one exception, is completed.

Summary of Progress.

285. The state of work at the end of 1872-73 was as follows:—

Earth-work.—Almost completed.

Masonry.—About three-fourths done.

Ballasting.—Completed for 54 miles, and well advanced up to Hoosain Saugar Junction (112 miles), and on the Trimulgherry branch a good deal has been collected.

Permanent way.—12 miles have been linked in, and nearly 40 miles of material delivered at Waddy (the Junction with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.) Arrangements have been made, which, it is hoped, will ensure the passage of the whole 86 miles of way, bought from the Great South of India Railway, across the Kistna River on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway before the rains.

Severe rainy season of 1872.

286. The severe rains of 1872 greatly delayed work; for three months little was done; and carting was simply impossible: but, on the other hand, valuable information regarding the waterways necessary for bridges was obtained. The unusual

rise in the Hoossain Saugar tank has been already alluded to.

Cholera epidemic.

287. Cholera prevailed in the villages along the line from July to October, but, owing to the efficient arrangements made for cutting off communication between the work-people and these villages, it did not spread to any great extent.

Changes of Superintending Engineers.

288. Major Mead the Superintending Engineer, on return from furlough, was transferred to the Agra and Gwalior Railway, and Major Pemberton confirmed in his appointment.

Exertions of the Staff.

289. The result of the year's working was very satisfactory, and creditable to the Superintending Engineer and all those serving under him.

CHAPTER V.

THE RESIDENCY BAZAARS.

Preliminary.

290. The main features of these Bazaars having been sketched in previous reports, it is only necessary to refer to the orderly character of the people residing in them, and to state that the year 1872 was an ordinary year in respect to the health of the people and the progress of litigation, while it was marked by a decrease of crime, though, as has been before remarked, the criminal calendar is never heavy. The Second Assistant Resident is the Magistrate and Civil Judge, and, as Superintendent of the Bazaars, is assisted by a Local Committee, which was formed six years ago for the purpose of forwarding the work of municipal improvement. The Commandant of the Resident's escort is the Secretary of this Committee.

Civil Justice.

291. The number of suits filed in the Superintendent's Court during the year was 165, or three less than in 1871.

There were 46 suits for money due on contract, 3 for rent, 6 for personal property or value, 12 relating to immoveable property, 2 for possession of a wife, and 96 of a miscellaneous nature, chiefly under the head of simple debt.

The following is a classification of the decisions passed in the above cases:—

Cases withdrawn for adjustment out of Court	16
Struck off for default	11
Decreed *ex parte*	8
Confession of judgment	35
Compromised	7
Settled by arbitration	6
Contested cases decreed in favor of plaintiff in whole ...	33
Do. do. in part ...	23
Contested cases decreed in favor of defendant in whole ...	9
Dismissed	10
Pending at the close of the year	7
	165

The average value of each suit was Rupees 419-2-9 (£41, 18*s.* 4*d.*); the average duration 8·7 days; and the average cost Rupees 22-3-0 (£2, 4*s.* 4½*d.*).

In all, 115 decrees, aggregating Rupees 18,072 (£1,807, 4*s.*) in value, were issued. Of this number, execution was taken out in 16.

Criminal Justice.

292. The Criminal register shows only 78 offences, against 106 in the previous year. Of these, 42 were of a minor sort, such as petty assaults, creating disturbance, being drunk and riotous, &c.

The remaining 36 were as follows:—

Thefts	20
House-breaking and theft	4
House-trespass	4
Forgery	1
Cheating	1
Dishonestly receiving stolen property	3
Culpable homicide	1
Criminal intimidation or insult	2
Total ...	36

There were 131 persons concerned in the 78 cases brought to trial, and they were dealt with in the following manner:—

33 were discharged after judicial enquiry.
92 „ convicted.
5 „ committed to Court of Sessions and convicted.
1 was acquitted.

131

Of the 97 convicted, 44 were fined, 28 imprisoned, 16 flogged, 3 imprisoned and fined, and 6 imprisoned and flogged.

The total amount of fines inflicted was Rupees 458-8-0 (£45, 17*s.*). The highest fine was Rupees 20 and the lowest 8 annas. Of the prisoners who were sentenced to imprisonment, with or without whipping and fine, 29 were subjected to rigorous and 8 to simple imprisonment; 23 receiving a sentence below, and 14 above, six months.

The average duration of each trial from date of arrest to date of judgment was 1·3 days.

Police.

293. The strength and cost of the Police stood as in the previous year.

Jail.

294. The number of prisoners in the Jail on the 1st January 1872 was 10, and during the year 37 were admitted, making in all 47. Of this number, 29 were released on expiry of sentence and 3 were transferred to the Secunderabad jail, leaving 15 in the jail at the close of the year. The daily average number of prisoners was 11·24. No death occurred in the jail; and the health of the prisoners was as good as usual.

Education.

295. The number of pupils in the Protestant School averaged 67 per diem during the year, and in the Residency Anglo-Vernacular School 61. This latter receives a grant-in-aid from Local Funds.

Public improvement and health.

296. "Many improvements," writes the Superintendent, "have been effected by the Local Committee, the most noteworthy of which is the clearance of houses which has opened out the space round the Clock Tower: a new range of shops, so close to the new market that it may be called a part of it, has also been constructed."

The year was, on the whole, healthy: there were 17 cases of cholera in September, of which 6 proved fatal. The number of deaths registered was 302, which, if the population may be estimated at 15,000 souls—an estimate probably below rather than above the mark—gives a death-rate of 20 *per mille*.

Finance.

297. The Local Funds were satisfactorily administered. The receipts from the usual sources of revenue, which have been detailed in former reports, amounted to Rupees 47,818 (£4,781, 16*s*.) and the payments to Rupees 40,649 (£4,064, 18*s*.); so that there was a balance in hand at the close of the year of Rupees 7,169 (£716, 18*s*.).

CHAPTER VI.

JUDICIAL SUPERINTENDENT OF RAILWAYS.

298. The duties which are discharged by the Officer stationed at Goolburgah on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and designated Judicial Superintendent of Railways in the Nizam's Dominions, have been explained in previous Reports. If regarded as merely as that of a Magistrate and Civil Judge, his work will seem much lighter than it is, as, in an extra-judicial capacity, he interests himself in police and sanitary arrangements all along the line of Railway from a point 43 miles north-west of Sholapur to the banks of the Toongabadra River—a distance of 133 miles—and from Goolburgah to Hyderabad—a distance of 114 miles—and, being in constant communication with officials of His Highness the Nizam's Government, is often able to render services of a semi political nature.

As in the previous year, the only break in the through communication by rail between Bombay and Madras was at the Kistna River, which, it is hoped, will be bridged by the end of another season.

Criminal Work.

299. In the last Report it was shown how the criminal work of the Judicial Superintendent had decreased from 55 cases in 1870 to 40 in 1871. During 1872, there were only 29 cases, but they include two of murder, one of forgery, and three of criminal breach of trust. Out of 52 persons brought to trial, 6 were acquitted, 41 convicted, 2 committed to the Sessions Court, and 2 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. Of the 43 persons convicted, 1 was sentenced to death, 13 were imprisoned without fine, 21 were imprisoned and fined, 7 were fined only, and 1 was flogged.

Police.

300. The strength of the Police under the orders of Judicial Superintendent was,

as in the preceding year, 111 men, maintained at a cost of Rupees 19,992 (£1,999, 4s.) per annum, defrayed partly by the Nizam's Government and partly by the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railway Companies. Only one theft was reported, and in that the Police effected not only the capture of the thieves but also the recovery of the stolen property—a gold box of considerable value, the property of the Maharajah of Travancore.

Civil work.

301. In civil litigation, an increase, as compared with 1871, is to be noted. Out of 64 suits filed, 60 were disposed of in the following manner:—

By confession of judgment	...	...	...	15
Decided *ex parte*	...	...	...	13
Contested cases decided in favor of Plaintiff			...	27
Do. do. Defendant			...	4
Struck off for default of attendance	...	...	...	1
		Total	...	60

The value of property involved in these suits was Rupees 14,713-11-0 (£1,471, 7s. 4½d.), which gives an average of 230 Rupees to each.

Only one appeal was preferred before the Resident, and in that the judgment of the Superintendent was upheld.

Bazars.

302. "During the year," writes the Superintendent, "the Nizam's Minister has sanctioned bazaars being erected at the Raichore and Shahabad Stations for the accommodation of the Railway employeès and passengers in general, which will be a great boon to every one. The one at Raichore has already been commenced under the direct superintendence of the Sadr Talukdar, but nothing has yet been done at Shahabad, but this I hope will soon be put in hand too, as there will always be a large staff of Europeans and natives located there."

Sanitation.

303. The same report mentions that "there has been a decided improvement in the sanitary arrangements of the villages adjacent to the line of Railway."

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY, DECCAN,
The 23rd August 1873.

CHAS. B. SAUNDERS,
Resident.

Administration Report

OF

THE RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD

FOR

THE YEAR 1873-74.

Hyderabad:
PRINTED AT THE RESIDENCY PRESS—1874.

ERRATA.

Page 14, para. 39, 14th line—for "*In* 12 *instances the appeals were upheld*" read "*In* 12 *instances judgment was upheld.*"

Page 31, para. 77, 7th line—for "Rupees 8,689-7-9" read "Rupees 8,689-7-8."

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I.

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

	Para.	Page.
GENERAL SUMMARY		1 to 11

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

SECTIONS I. TO VIII.—REFERENCE MADE TO REPORT FOR 1872-73	1	1

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SECTION I.—SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT—		
Strength of Establishment ...	2	2
Out-turn of measurement work ...	3	
Test by European Agency	4	3
Out-turn of classification work ...	5	
Boundary disputes	6	
Number of villages measured, classed, and settled	7	4
Cost of Survey	8	
Result of operations	9	
Sum total of work done	10	5
SECTION II.—WASTE LANDS—		
Area of Province	11	*Ibid.*
Number of villages leased	12	

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

SECTION I.—POLICE—		
Strength	13	6
Cost	14	
Proportion of Police to population ...	15	

	Para.	Page.
Composition of the Police	16	7
Accoutrements	17	
Police stations	18	
Crime	19	
Persons concerned	20	8
Causes of increase and decrease ...	21	
Property stolen	22	9
Heinous crime	23	
Non-cognizable cases	24	
Escapes	25	10
Conduct of Police	26	
Education	27	
Arrangement at Fairs	28	11
Railway Police	29	
SECTION II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—		
Courts	30	*Ibid.*
Criminal works	31	12
Number of persons concerned ...	32	13
Duration of trials	33	
Witnesses	34	
Sessions Courts	35	
Punishments	36	
Fines	37	14
Whipping	38	
Appeals	39	
SECTION III.—PRISONS—		
Jail accommodation	40	15
Population	41	
Disposal of convicts...	42	16
Classification, age and trade of convicts..	43	
Nature of sentences	44	17
Re-convictions	45	
Escapes	46	18
Jail discipline	47	
Convict warders	48	
Education	49	
Prison labor	50	
Expenditure	51	19
Detail of expenditure	52	20
Health	53	
Civil debtors	54	21
Under-trial prisoners	55	
SECTION IV.—CIVIL JUSTICE—		
Suits filed	56	*Ibid.*
Suits disposed of	57	22

	Para.	Page.
Money value of suits disposed of ...	58	23
Character of litigation	59	
Suits how disposed of	60	24
Duration of suits	61	
Number of hearings and costs ...	62	
Decrees	63	25
Civil debtors	64	
Witnesses	65	
Castes of litigants	66	
Vakeels	67	
Appeals	68	26
Process fee fund	69	27
General remarks	70	
SECTION V.—REGISTRATION—		
Number of offices	71	29
Number of documents registered ...	72	30
Value of property registered	73	
Receipts and Expenditure	74	
Chief registration offices	75	31
Unclaimed documents	76	
General results	77	
A special enquiry	78	
SECTION VI.—MUNICIPALITIES—		
Preliminary	79	32
Population, Revenue, &c.	80	
Expenditure	81	33
Income and expenditure of each Municipality	82	34
General remarks	83	35
SECTION VII.—MILITARY	84	*Ibid.*
CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.		
SECTION I.—AGRICULTURE—		
Area	85	36
Variation in extent of cultivation ...	86	37
Classification of cultivated area ...	87	38
SECTION II.—WEATHER AND CROPS—		
Rain-fall	88	40
Temperature	89	
Crops	90	41
Produce per acre	91	42
Rent per acre	92	
Experiments in crops	93	46

	Para.	Page.
Prices of produce	94	47
Rates of wages	95	
Cattle	96	
SECTION III.—HORTICULTURE	97	48
SECTION IV.—ARBORICULTURE	98	49
SECTION V.—FORESTS—		
Revision of rules	99	50
State Forests	100	51
Prosecutions	101	52
Fires	102	
Plantations	103	54
Thinning operations	104	
Area of unreserved forests	105	55
Increase in area	106	
Exports from Melghat	107	56
Revenue of unreserved forests ...	108	57
Causes of increase and decrease ...	109	
Timber transactions	110	58
Financial results	111	
Health	112	
SECTION VI.—MINES AND QUARRIES—		
Lonar Lake	113	*Ibid.*
Coal fields	114	60
Coal raised and tested	115	
Iron ores	116	61
SECTION VII.—MANUFACTURES	117	*Ibid.*
SECTION VIII.—TRADE—		
New scheme of trade registration when introduced	118	62
General results	119	
Fairs	120	64
SECTION IX.—PUBLIC WORKS—		
I.—GENERAL STAFF	121	65
Budget allotment and expenditure ...	122	
II.—MILITARY—		
Progress	123	68
III.—CIVIL BUILDINGS	124	
Revenue and Judicial	125	
Ecclesiastical	126	69
Jails	127	
Police	128	

	Para.	Page.
Educational	129	
Miscellaneous	130	70
Repairs	131	
IV.—Roads—		
Principal roads under construction ...	132	
Road from Akot—Sheogaon	133	*Ibid.*
„ Buldana—Mulkapur ...	134	
„ Yeotmal—Damungam ...	135	
Bridges	136	
Minor works	137	
Repairs	138	
V.—Miscellaneous—		71
Works executed from local funds ...	139	
Tools and Plant	140	
Establishments	141	
VI.—Railways—		
Khamgaon line	142	72
Oomraottee line	143	
Average traffic	144	
Income and expenditure	145	73
VII.—Telegraph—	146	
VIII.—The Post—	147	74
Section X.—Irrigation—		
Akola and Ballapur dams	148	*Ibid.*
Sindkheir tank	149	
Futtehkelda and Rissoad tanks ...	150	
Nulgunga project	151	75
Dam across Wuddoo river	152	

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance—		
Receipts and charges	153	76
Estimates compared with actuals ...	154	
Receipts and charges including local funds	155	77
Land Revenue receipts	156	
Forest revenue	157	78
Excise revenue	158	
Salt „	159	79
Stamp „	160	80
Law and Justice receipts	161	81
Police Receipts	162	
Education „	163	82
Interest „	164	

	Para.	Page.
Miscellaneous Receipts	165	83
Military „	166	
Public Works „	167	84
State Railway „	168	
Disbursements, Civil—		
Total charges exclusive of local funds ...	169	*Ibid.*
Interest	170	
Refunds and drawbacks	171	85
Land Revenue	172	
Forests	173	86
Salt	174	
Stamps	175	87
Administration and Public Departments.	176	
Minor Departments	177	
Law and Justice	178	88
Police	179	
Education	180	89
Ecclesiastical	181	
Medical	182	90
Stationery and Printing	183	
Allowances and Assignments... ...	184	91
Miscellaneous services	185	
Superannuations and retired allowances...	186	92
Military Disbursements—		
Details of Military charges	187	93
Public Works and Railway Expenditure—		
Public Works ordinary	188	*Ibid.*
State Railways	189	94
Local Funds	190	
Progress of Money Order Department...	191	95
Cause of decrease	192	
Overland Money Orders	193	96
Supply bill operations	194	97
Exchange rates	195	
Remittance account with the Government of India	196	98
Surplus due to Nizam	197	99
Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the Province		100&101

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

		Para.	*Page.*
SECTION I.—BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES—			
	Preliminary Remarks	198	102
	Registration Circles	199	
	Births	200	
	Deaths	201	
	Main features of year	202	103
	Classification of deaths	203	104
	Deaths according to months ...	204	105
	Deaths do. to castes ...	205	
	Marriages	206	
SECTION II.—EMIGRATION		207	*Ibid.*
SECTION III.—MEDICAL RELIEF—			
	Number of Dispensaries	208	106
	Number of Patients	209	
	Income and Expenditure	210	107
	Work done	211	
	Dispensaries best attended ...	212	
SECTION IV.—SANITATION		213	108
SECTION V.—VACCINATION—			
	Strength	214	*Ibid.*
	Work performed	215	
	Cause of decrease	216	109
	Re-vaccination	217	
	Castes of those vaccinated	218	
	Months in which operations were performed	219	110
	Deaths from small-pox	220	
	Opposition to vaccination giving way ...	221	
	Cost	222	111

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

		Para.	*Page.*
SECTION I.—EDUCATION—			
	No change in system of Instruction	223	112
	Educational Staff	224	
	Financial Statistics	225	113
	Schools	226	
	Classification of Schools	227	114
	Number of schools and attendance...	228	
	Cost	229	
	Castes of pupils...	230	115
	High Schools	231	

	Para.	Page.
Middle Class Schools	232	116
Lower Class Schools	233	117
Girls' Schools	234	118
Normal School or Training College ...	235	
Aided Schools	236	119
Indigenous Schools	237	
Low Caste Boys	238	120
Scholarships	239	
SECTION II.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—		
Vernacular Literature	240	121
Book Depôt	241	
CHAPTER VIII.		
ARCHÆOLOGY	242	123
CHAPTER IX.		
SECTION I.—ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION... ...	243	124
SECTION II.—ECCLESIASTICAL	244	
SECTION III.—STATIONERY	245	
PART III.		
CHAPTER I.—HYDERABAD SUBSIDIARY FORCE.		
Strength	246	125
Health	247	
Contagious diseases	248	126
Civil Justice	249	
Criminal Justice	250	127
Stamp Revenue	251	128
Police	252	
Jail	253	
Education	254	
Alms House	255	129
Civil Dispensary	256	
Lock-Hospital	257	
Receipts and disbursements	258	
Births and deaths	259	130
CHAPTER II.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.		
Strength	260	131
Sickness and mortality	261	
Fever	262	

	Para.	Page.
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	263	
Scurvy	264	
Cholera	265	132
Small-pox	266	
Vaccination	267	
Hydrophobia	268	
Criminal cases	269	
Civil suits	270	133
Education	271	
Cost	272	

CHAPTER III.—PUBLIC WORKS—IMPERIAL.

Budget grant	273	135
Detail of expenditure	274	136
A.—Military works	275	
Cavalry barracks, Trimulgherry ...	276	137
Miscellaneous works	277	
B.—Civil Buildings	278	138

CHAPTER IV.—H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

Budget allotment and expenditure ...	279	139
Detail of expenditure	280	
State of Works at commencement of the year	281	
Summary of progress	282	140
Details of progress	283	
Bridges finished during the year ...	284	
Fencing	285	
Terminal Stations	286	141
State of roadway	287	
Opening of the line...	288	

CHAPTER V.—THE RESIDENCY BAZAARS.

Preliminary remarks	289	143
Criminal justice	290	
Civil justice	291	144
Registration	292	
Police	293	145
Jail	294	
Residency Hospital and Dispensary ...	295	
Education...	296	146
Local Funds	297	

CHAPTER VI.—JUDICIAL SUPERINTENDENT OF RAILWAYS.

	Para.	Page.
Criminal Work	298	147
Civil do.	299	
Nature of suits decided	300	
Police	301	148
Railway Communication	302	
Head-quarters of Judicial Superintendent	303	

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

As usual, the Administration Report submitted by the Resident at Hyderabad does not touch on his relations with the Nizam's Ministers or the government of His Highness' Dominions; matters purely political being reserved, under instructions from the Government of India, for notice in a separate report. This report deals only with the work carried on by officers under the Resident's orders, and is in effect little more than an account of the administration of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts or province of Berar during the year 1873-74.

In that year the seasons were favorable and the public health good. Cholera was unknown—an immunity not recorded of any previous year: small-pox caused 16·7 per cent. of the total registered mortality. As in the preceding year, deaths from fever, bowel-complaints, and other causes, show a very marked decrease. The rain-fall averaged 30 inches 14 cents. for the whole province, and the harvests were good.

There was a slight increase in the land revenue demand; and of the whole amount, *viz.* Rupees 59,52,130 (£595,213), 90 per cent. were collected.

The outstanding balances of the year amounted to Rupees 93,737 (£9,373, 14*s.*): those of previous years to Rupees 58,245 (£5,824, 10*s.*), so that altogether at the close of the year under report, a little over a lakh and a half of rupees remained unrealized, of which rather more than a sixth part, or quarter of a lakh, is considered irrecoverable. The rise of the land revenue amounted to Rupees 1,39,731 (£13,973, 2*s.*), of which Rupees 1,33,714 (£13,371, 8*s.*) accrued from revised rates of settlement introduced by the Survey Officers over an area of 1,285,205 acres, or 2,008 square miles. The Survey Department has now all but completed its work: before the

next Annual Report comes to be written, it is anticipated that every field in the province, except in the hilly wild tract of Melghat, into which the Survey will not penetrate, will have been measured, classed, and finally re-assessed under a 30 years' settlement. The demand for land continues: the area occupied under the rules for leasing waste land embraces 417 villages and 409,314 acres, yielding an annual rental of Rupees 37,318-4-0 (£3,731, 16*s.* 6*d.*).

Cultivation increased by 400,000 acres, while 52,000 acres were thrown out, chiefly in the Buldana district. This relinquishment represents a loss of revenue to the extent of Rupees 22,638 (£2,263, 16*s.*): it occurred in the poorer talooks of Chikli and Mehkar, and is attributed partly to enhanced rates introduced by the Settlement, which found, as it has found in most talooks of the province, land under cultivation unassessed and paying no rent. The unusual drought of 1872 was another cause, pressing as it did most hardly on the Buldana district, where thousands of cattle perished, and many cultivators were consequently compelled to abandon their fields. The check, however, is believed to be only temporary; and the District Officer expects that with a good season this year much of the land relinquished will be taken up again.

The nett revenue from land of each district, excluding cost of collection, may be seen from the following statement:—

	Rupees.
Akola ...	15,40,823
Oomraottee	12,58,948
Ellichpur ...	7,94,885
Buldana ...	7,75,070
Wun ...	3,97,032
Basim ...	4,36,029
Total ...	52,02,787
	£ 520,278, 14*s.*

According to the latest returns, the area of the Assigned Districts is computed at 11,099,595 acres, of which 57 per cent. are cultivated, 19 per cent. uncultivated arable, and 24 per cent. barren. In the most highly cultivated district, Akola, not more than 6 acres in every hundred of arable land are uncultivated.

The following table shows the percentage of arable uncultivated, cultivated, and uncultivable land in each district in the province:—

Districts.	Percentage on total area.		
	Cultivated.	Arable uncultivated.	Barren.
Akola	83	6	11
Buldana	70	11	19
Oomraottee	66	16	18
Basim	64	11	25
Ellichpur	39	19	42
Wan	32	39	29

In looking at the figures under the head of 'Barren,' it must be remembered that the Ellichpur district includes the wild mountainous tract of Melghat, and that there is much jungle in the district of Wun.

It is important to bear in mind that the crops of Berar are almost entirely dry crops; scarcely more than 1 per cent. of the whole cultivation being produced by artificial irrigation. The extent of land actually under cultivation and sown with grain and other crops was 5,726,704 acres, of which 40 per cent. were devoted to jowaree and 31 per cent. to cotton—the staple products of the province. The highest dry crop rate on the land is Rupees 2-8 (5*s.*) per acre. The average rate per acre for land under cotton is 15 annas and 9 pies (1*s.* 11$\frac{5}{8}$*d.*); under wheat Rupees 1-1-10 (2*s.* 2$\frac{3}{4}$*d.*), under jowaree 14 annas 8 pies (1*s.* 10*d.*).

Prices of food staples fell, and in the year under review, for the first time, no compensation for dearness of grain had to be allowed. Jowaree sold at 32·25 seers per rupee, against 24·4 in the previous year, and wheat at 16·66, against 15·9. Labour also was cheaper.

Crime decreased by 11 per cent. in cases cognizable by the police, who appear to have worked fairly, though the complaint as to the quality of the men who enlist for the Force continues. The percentage of cases in which conviction followed arrest was 74·89, against 72·28 in the preceding year. In the recovery of stolen property, a still more marked improvement is shown. There was a satisfactory decrease in

heinous crime, especially as regards dacoity, under which head only 12 cases were returned—the lowest number yet recorded of any year. In non-cognizable cases, *i. e.*, in cases in which the police have no authority to arrest *suo motu* without a warrant, 4,942 persons were brought before the magistrates, 66 per cent. of whom were convicted.

In the Criminal Courts, of which there were 73, 10,116 cases, which gave an average of 138 to each, were disposed of: 87 per cent. by the Native magistrates and 13 by European. The Native magistrates have more restricted powers than the European, and their cases are, as may be supposed, almost all of a minor character and calling for lenient sentences. This is evidenced by the fact that more than 67 per cent. of the persons convicted after trial were let off with a simple fine, while the number of those punished with imprisonment for more than 6 months was under 3 per cent. In 9 cases sentence of death, and in 7 of transportation for life, was passed. The average duration of each trial was 4·35 days in cognizable cases: in non-cognizable 7·65. Appeals to the District Courts numbered 206: the decisions of the Lower Courts were upheld in 104, reversed in 60, and modified in 34, leaving 8 appeals undisposed of at the end of the year. Appeals from the decisions of the Deputy Commissioners have decreased from 40 to 20. In 12 instances judgment was upheld, in 5 reversed, and in 3 modified.

In respect to jail administration, it will be seen that a good deal has been done in improving jail buildings, and that the lock-up at Ellichpur is now alone defective. Every prisoner sentenced to more than 3 months' imprisonment is sent to one of the two central jails at Akola or Oomraottee; so that in the lock-ups at the head-quarters of other districts only very short sentences have to be worked out. The jail population numbered 3,864 persons, of whom 260 were female: 421, or 10 per cent., had been in jail on a previous occasion. The maintenance of discipline within prison walls has been accompanied by an increase in the number of punishments inflicted, but not such as to call for particular remark.

For the adjudication of civil suits, there were 47 Courts, in which 23,017 suits were instituted. Here an increase, as compared with the year before, of 4,307 suits is apparent, but not extraordinary, in that 1872 was a year of drought

and hardship, and litigation appears to be a luxury or sign of prosperity. A reference to pages 27—29 of this report will preclude the necessity of general observations in this place. There was one suit to every 100 persons in the province: in Akola the proportion was 1 to 52.

In Ellichpur	1 to 97
„ Buldana	1 „ 100
„ Oomraottee	1 „ 104
„ Basim	1 „ 218
„ Wun	1 „ 260

The average value of money or property sought to be recovered by each suit was Rupees 122-12-6 (£12, 5*s.* 6¾*d.*). The bulk of the litigation consisted of petty claims for money due on written and unwritten obligation and on account stated. More than 5,000 were for sums not exceeding Rupees 20 (£2) each. Rather less than 30 per cent. were contested: in these judgment was given in favor of the plaintiff in 81 per cent.: in favor of the defendant in 19 per cent. The average duration of each contested suit was 33·8 days and of each uncontested suit 19 days. 17,759 applications were made for execution of decrees, and in 71 per cent. of these cases execution in whole or part was carried out. There were 3,595 sales of property attached; but not a single case of ancestral property put up to auction. This may perhaps be regarded as a good sign of the money-lender's presence in Berar. During the year the Small Cause Court at Ellichpur was transferred to Akola.

Under the Registration Act, 11,412 documents were registered, of an aggregate value of Rupees 27,07,757-2-6 (£270,775, 14*s.* 3¾*d.*), the average value of each being Rupees 237 (£23, 14*s.*). The registration of 6,354 was compulsory and of 5,058 optional. The receipts of the Department amounted to Rupees 27,335-9-0 (£2,733, 11*s.* 1½*d.*) and the expenditure to Rupees 18,646-1-4 (£1,864, 12*s.* 2*d.*), hence a surplus of Rupees 8,689-7-8 (£868, 18*s.* 11½*d.*) on the year's transactions. The average registration fee for each document was Rupees 1-14-11 (3*s.* 10⅜*d.*).

Municipal administration continued to be conducted in the towns of Oomraottee, Khamgaon, Akola, Ellichpur and Basim. In the two first named, *viz.* Oomraottee and Khamgaon, the non-official members are elected by the rate-payers, while in

the remaining three, where only officials of Government can be nominated, the election of course rests entirely with the Government. The income of the Municipalities, including the balances on hand, amounted to 96,231 (£9,623, 2*s.*) and the expenditure to Rupees 64,222 (£6,422, 4*s.*).

In the Public Works Department out of a Budget Grant of Rupees 8,61,733 (£86,173, 6*s.*) Rupees 36,831 (£3,683, 2*s.*) were devoted to Military Works, Rupees 2,68,419 (£26,841, 18*s.*) to Civil Buildings, Rupees 2,77,870 (£27,787) to Communications, Rupees 1,73,380 (£17,338) to Establishments, Rupees 6,000 (£600) to Plants and Tools. Rupees 16,733 (£1,673, 6*s.*) were spent from local funds on local objects such as school buildings, dispensaries, serais, &c. For Irrigation works, *i. e.*, the repair of tanks, construction of reservoirs and dams, a sum of Rupees 33,500 (£3,350) was assigned. The criticism may perhaps be advanced that more facilities for irrigation should have been offered, and that to prevent a recurrence of drought a large outlay is justifiable for the storage of water. The remarks made at pages 74 and 75 show how this matter stands at present.

The two State Railways from Khamgaon to Sheagaon and from Oomraottee to Budneira worked, the former for 7, and the latter for 9 months of the year, there being little hope of traffic during the remaining months when cotton was not ready for export.

The cost of working the Khamgaon Line amounted to Rupees 16,093 (£1,609, 6*s.*), while its receipts aggregated Rupees 18,815 (£1,881, 10*s.*). The Oomraottee Line, on the other hand, did not pay its working expenses, the receipts being Rupees 24,628 (£2,462, 16*s.*), against an expenditure of Rupees 27,745 (£2,774, 10*s.*).

In respect to coal boring operations, an expenditure of Rupees 56,888 (£5,688, 16*s.*) was incurred, and it will be seen that at Pisgaon coal was struck at 108 feet below the surface where the seam was 21 feet thick: some tons of coal were raised, samples of which on analysis yielded fair results. The preliminary report submitted by Mr. Bauerman, Mineralogist, who was deputed to Berar, gives a favorable account of the iron ore he inspected at a place called Yenak.

The Financial Results brought to notice from the classified and booked accounts of the Deputy Accountant General may be summarized as follows:—

The gross revenue and receipts from all sources, but exclusive of local funds, fell from Rupees 80,40,069 (£804,006, 18*s.*) to Rupees 78,25,098 (£782,509, 16*s.*). The revenue and receipts of the Civil Department amounted to Rupees 77,52,918 (£775,291, 16*s.*), Military Receipts to Rupees 21,897 (£4,328, 4*s.*), and Public Works, including Railways, to Rupees 43,282 (£2,189, 2*s.*). Looking at the several heads of income, it will be seen that Land Revenue rose from Rupees 53,08,265 (£530,826, 10*s.*) to Rupees 53,56,311 (£535,631, 2*s.*), or by Rupees 48,046 (£4,804, 12*s.*), Forest Revenue by Rupees 6,272 (£627, 4*s.*), and Salt by Rupees 13,295 (£1,329, 10*s.*). On the side of decrease, the most notable item is the revenue from excise on spirits and drugs, which fell to Rupees 10,12,727 (£101,272, 14*s.*), showing a decrease of Rupees 1,82,117 (£18,211 14*s.*). Under Stamps there is a decrease of Rupees 44,102 (£4,410, 4*s.*) and under Police of Rupees 21,236 (£2,123, 12*s.*). Under Law and Justice, the receipts were almost the same as in 1872-73, *viz.* Rupees 4,23,318 (£42,331, 16*s.*). Miscellaneous receipts rose from Rupees 1,55,682 (£15,568, 4*s.*) to Rupees 1,61,721 (£16,172, 2*s.*); Military receipts fell from Rupees 31,249 (£3,124, 18*s.*) to Rupees 21,890 (£2,189), and the Railway receipts from Rupees 78,910 (£7,891) to Rupees 43,281 (£4,328, 2*s.*). Public Works revenue increased by Rupees 1,592 (£159, 4*s.*).

Payments from the Civil Department aggregated Rupees 24,16,130 (£241,613), of which Land Revenue charges consumed Rupees 5,89,290 (£58,929), Customs and Salt Rupees 1,40,596 (£14,059, 12*s.*), Administration and Public Departments Rupees 2,16,527 (£21,652, 14*s.*), Law and Justice Rupees 2,05,567 (£20,556, 14*s.*), Police Rupees 4,65,208 (£46,520, 16*s.*), Education Rupees 2,24,834 (£22,483, 8*s.*), and Allowances and Assignments Rupees 1,67,032 (£16,703, 4*s.*).

The cost of the Hyderabad Contingent, exclusive of adjustments, yet to be communicated by the Controller General, was Rupees 27,93,107 (2,79,310, 14*s.*), of which Rupees 21,96,540 (£219,654) formed Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges.

The total expenditure of the Province may be put down at Rupees 60,39,798 (£603,979, 16*s.*), or Rupees 5,26,479 (£52,647, 18*s.*) less than in the year before.

Revenue, other than provincial, amounted to Rupees 18,12,661 (£181,266, 2*s.*), against which has to be debited Rupees 16,71,636 (£177,163, 12*s.*) as expenditure.

In the Money Order Department 17,805 Orders of the value of Rupees 12,34,987 (£123,468, 14*s.*) were issued and 2,310 Orders of the value Rupees 1,12,323 (£11,232, 6*s.*) were paid. The commission realized amounted to Rupees 13,612 (£1,361, 4*s.*).

Subject to adjustment of certain items which have yet to be communicated, the surplus of the year's transactions, which has accrued in favor of H. H. the Nizam, is Rupees 17,85,300 (£ 178,530), which, added to Rupees 32,70,976 (£ 327,097, 12*s.*) remaining at the close of the previous year, makes a total surplus to credit of Rupees 50,56,276 (£ 505,627, 12*s.*).

Vital statistics, the registration of which may fairly be presumed to have improved, are collected in 33 town and 99 rural circles. The total number of births registered was 61,516, or 6 per cent. more than in 1872. Deaths decreased from 81,108 to 49,896. 53 per cent. of the births were of male, and 47 per cent. of female infants. Of the deaths, 55·7 per cent. occurred among the male, and 44·3 per cent. among the female population. The provincial death-rate was returned at 22·8 per *mille* of the population, the mortality as usual being greatest among the non-adult population. Fever carried off 19,242 persons: Bowel-complaints 11,112. Increased attention is paid to the cleansing of towns and sanitary improvement of all kinds.

In the Hospital and Dispensaries, which number 24 in all, medical relief was afforded to 52,005 persons, or 9,403 more than in the previous year. Of those treated, 152 died, against 362 in 1872. The average daily number of in-door patients was 29·7 male and 1·2 female; and of the out-door patients 459·9 male and 131·1 female. The cost of maintaining these Charitable Institutions during the year was Rupees 32,121 (£ 3,212, 2*s.*).

Opposition to vaccination is gradually giving way. Out of a total of 44,289 operations, 32,112, or 72·5 per cent., were successful, 21·7 per cent. unsuccessful, while in 2,582 cases, the result was not known.

As regards Forest administration, the year was one of success. The extent of area protected from fire increased from 257,920 to 3,37,200 acres at a cost much less than in the preceding year, and the Plantations extended from 721 to 1,260 acres. The financial results were also favorable, owing to: (1) a larger demand for unreserved timber; (2) reduction of duty on certain forest produce; and (3) better management of the *nakas* or watch-posts. The revenue of the year aggregated Rupees 2,61,147-7-0 (£26,114, 14*s.* 10½*d.*) and the expenditure Rupees 85,609-5-4 (£8,560, 18*s.* 8*d.*), the surplus to credit being Rupees 1,75,538-1-8 (£17,553, 16*s.* 2½*d.*). In the direction of Horticulture and Arboriculture, the District Officers have done, and are doing, a good deal by improving such of the gardens as are in existence in the head quarter stations and planting trees on road-sides, as funds become available.

Turning to the Trade Statistics, we find that the value of imports was Rupees 3,09,18,716 (£3,091,871, 12*s.*) and of exports, Rupees 2,48,68,601 (£2,486,860, 2*s.*), which, compared with the previous year, shows a nett increase of imports over exports amounting in value to Rupees 1,08,38,526 (£1,083,852, 12*s.*). The trade of the Province, which is chiefly in cotton, is concentrated at the commercial towns of Oomraottee, Karinja, Khamgaon, and Akote. The exports of cotton increased from 204,135 to 260,558 bales of 3½ cwt. The extent of land under cotton cultivation increased by 163,938 acres.

Education has made fair progress, as testified by an increase in the number of schools and pupils. The total expenditure amounted to Rupees 3,15,403 (£31,540, 6*s.*)—Rupees 17,548 (£1,754, 16*s.*) more than in the previous year, provincial revenue contributing Rupees 2,24,834 (£22,483, 8*s.*), and the remaining Rupees 90,569 (£9,056, 18*s.*) being supplied by the educational cess of one per cent. on the land revenue, the Town Funds and private subscriptions. Direction and inspection absorbed 15·7 per cent. of the whole expenditure: school teaching 66 per cent.: 12 per cent. were spent on buildings, and the remaining 6 per cent. on the Central Book Depôt, grants-in-aid to private schools, and miscellaneous charges. The schools under Government control

increased from 404 to 433, and the average daily attendance in them from 11,109 to 13,567. In the two High schools the attendance was not so good as in the year before. It is interesting, however, to record that they passed four pupils in the matriculation examination of the Bombay University. The attendance in the girls' schools also was behind that of the year before. Two schools of this class had to be closed as they were doing apparently no particular good. The number of Middle Class schools, which are located in the more important towns and villages, was reduced from 50 to 47, and may have to undergo further reduction as some of them are not up to the mark that may now be fairly expected of a school of this class in Berar. The Lower Class schools increased from 326 to 358; and both in these schools and the Middle Class ones the attendance improved. Of the pupils returned on the school registers supervised by the Educational Department, 16 per cent. were Brahmins, 68 per cent. Koonbees and other Hindoos, 15 per cent. Mahomedans; while 1 per cent. belonged to castes not included under any of the above denominations. There were on an average 44 boys in each school and one school to every 40 square miles. The percentage of pupils to the juvenile male population was 4·4. A noticeable fact of the year was an increase among pupils in Government Schools of low-caste boys, against the admission of whom there was formerly a strong prejudice in one or two places. This is now said to be giving away under the influence of the subordinate officers of the Educational Department and the general march of enlightenment, aided by the plain intimation that the Government recognises without partiality the claim to be educated of all castes high or low. The Training College or Normal School supplied 18 masters to district schools during the year. No award was made under the rules framed to encourage vernacular literature; only two works were submitted to the Committee appointed to adjudge rewards, and these had not been reported on at the end of the year.

The Report has now been briefly summarized, so far as it relates to the administration of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. What remains are separate chapters on the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, the Hyderabad Contingent, the Public Works carried on under the control of this Administration outside Berar, the Nizam's State Railway, the Residency Bazaars, and the work of the Judicial Superintendent of Rail-

ways in the Nizam's Dominions—a European officer stationed at Shahabad, a few miles from Wadi, where the Hyderabad State Railway joins the main line from Bombay to Madras.

PART II.

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

INFORMATION under the prescribed heads for this chapter will be found in the Administration Report for 1872-73. The first six sections, as marginally enumerated, contain matter not annually subject to variation. Under Section VII, "Changes in the Administration," there is nothing to be recorded of the year under report. But towards its close orders were issued for the amalgamation of the two divisions of East and West Berar into one charge under Colonel Nembhard, formerly Commissioner of East Berar; a Judicial Commissionership for the Province being at the same time called into existence to relieve the Commissioner of all judicial business, and to provide for a more uniform and perhaps more effectual supervision of the work of the Law Courts. These changes, which, it may be remarked, do not in any way affect the position or duties formerly devolving on the Resident in his capacity of Chief Commissioner and High Court of the Province, did not take effect till the beginning of the current year, but it may not be out of place to refer to them here, as some of the annual reports for the past year have been submitted by the now sole Commissioner of the Assigned Districts.

I.—Physical features of the country, area, climate and chief staples.
II.—Political—Historical summary.
III.—Form of Administration.
IV.—Character of Land Tenures; system of Survey and Settlements.
V.—Civil divisions.
VI.—Details of last Census.

Under Section VIII, as previously mentioned, no remark is possible, Berar having no relations with Tributary States or Frontier Allies.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SECTION I.

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

2. The field season commenced on the 1st November 1872 with 4 measuring and 3 classing establishments, against 6 of the former and 3 of the latter in the previous season.

Out-turn of measurement work.

3. The work done by the 4 measuring establishments, as compared with the previous year, was as follows :—

	Measurement.		
Year ending 31st October	Area measured in acres.	Area tested.	Cost per acre.
1872	1,648,358 ...	88,292 ...	0-1-9
1873	854,196 ...	62,113 ...	0-2-3

These 4 measuring establishments were employed in the Wun and Yeotmal talooks, and in the territory recently transferred to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts by His Highness the Nizam's Government in exchange for other villages, so as to effect a rectification of boundary. The general result gives a decrease of 794,162 acres in measurement, 26,179 in test, and an increase of 6 pies in the cost per acre. This is attributed mainly to the measurement work having been all completed, in consequence of which the establishments had to close their work much earlier than usual, and thus had not an entire season's out-turn of work on which to compute the average cost, the percentage of days during which they were in the field being 57, against 64¼ days in the preceding year. Moreover, in the year before, the measuring establish-

ments had to deal with a larger area of waste than in the year under report; and large tracts of waste land are measured in the lump, which of course is not the case with areas under or likely to be required for cultivation.

Test by European Agency.

4. The work tested by European agency is satisfactory. The proportion of area measured to area tested during the year is 7¼ per cent., against 5⅓ in the previous year. The D. establishment, under Mr. Morant, did the most, namely, 12¼ per cent., and the G. establishment, under Mr. Guerin, the least, namely, 4 per cent. The percentage of error in the measurement work tested was far better than last year; there having been only 4 instances, against 16.

Out-turn of classification work.

5. The classing establishments were employed in the Chandur and Yeotmal talooks, and in the newly transferred territory. The work performed by them is shown below:—

Year ending 31st October.	*Classification.* Classed.	Tested.	Cost per acre.
1872 ...	1,601,970 ...	63,790 ...	0-0-7
1873 ...	1,299,643 ...	64,275 ...	0-0-8¾

While there has been a decrease of 302,327 acres in land classed, there has been an increase of 485 acres in land tested. The cause of decrease in land classed is attributed: (1) to reduction in the number of classers; (2) to additional travelling caused by one of the establishments having had to proceed, after the completion of Chandur, all the way to Chikhli, and then having had to work along the frontier as far as the extreme east of the Pusad talook; and (3) to the fact of there having been extensive tracts of waste land last year which had not undergone detail classification. The Officiating Superintendent states that this decrease "does not indicate any great falling-off in the actual work performed by the members of the establishment, as a single individual can in a morning go over as large an area in examining land of this description as the entire establishment can do of detail classification."

The difference between the test and original classification has during the year been very satisfactory. Out of 3,671 fields submitted to test, in 24 instances only did the error exceed 2 annas, as compared with 51 instances in 3,604 fields in the previous year.

Boundary disputes.

6. Twenty-nine boundary disputes occurred, in 3 of which the decisions were appealed against, but they were confirmed: in the year before there were 60 disputes and 9 appeals.

Number of villages measured, classed, and settled.

7. The sum total of villages in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts has been returned at 6,795; of these 6,653 have been measured, 5,762 classed, and 5,034 settled, leaving 142 to be measured, 1,033 to be classed, and 1,761 to be settled. As regards measurement, in fact, it may be said that nothing remained to be done at the close of the year, as of the 142 villages shown above as 'to be measured,' 141 exist only in name in the talook records, the lands which constituted them when they had a local habitation and a name having since been absorbed in the areas of other villages.

Cost of Survey.

8. The cost of the survey operations during the year was less than in the previous year by Rupees 73,854 (£7,385, 8*s*.), the figures for the two years being Rupees 2,50,782 (£25,078, 4*s*.) in 1871-72 and Rupees 1,76,928 (£17,692, 16*s*.) in 1872-73. This decrease is owing to the abolition of the Deputy Superintendent's office from 15th June; to the transfer of two Assistant Superintendents to other surveys, and to the reduction of establishments. There is also a reduction under the head of boundary marks on waste lands, owing to less waste land having been surveyed during the year, as already mentioned.

Result of operations.

9. The year's operations resulted in the settlement of the talooks of Darwa and Pusad, both containing 827 villages, in 627 of which revised rates of assessment were introduced, the remainder being Izarah and waste villages. These villages embrace an area of 1,285,205 acres, of which 674,900 are cultivated land assessed at Rupees 3,93,412 (£39,341, 4*s*.). The total increase of revenue by the introduction of the new rates amounts

to Rupees 1,33,714 (£13,371, 8*s.*), being an immediate return of 75·5 per cent. on the season's expenditure.

Sum total of work done.

10. The total area measured during past years, from the commencement of the survey up to the close of the season now reported on, is 10,458,510 acres: the area classed 9,093,737 acres. The total cost of survey operations from the beginning is Rupees 19,92,366 (£199,236, 12*s.*), and the result of the survey settlement has been a total increase of revenue to the extent of Rupees 13,66,516 (£136,651, 12*s.*).

SECTION II.

WASTE LANDS.

Area of Province.

11. By the scientific survey, the total area of the province, including Jageers, has been ascertained to consist of 11,099,595 acres, or, speaking roughly, about 17,343 square miles, of which 6,334,911 acres, or 9,898 square miles, are cultivated, 2,113,721 acres (3,303 square miles) uncultivated, and 2,650,963 acres (4,142 square miles) barren and uncultivable (including area of rivers, &c.).

Number of villages leased.

12. 417 villages, comprising an area of 409,314 acres, with an annual rental of Rupees 37,318¼ (£3,731, 16*s.* 6*d.*), were leased out under the old waste land rules in the Wun district. Of these 11 were voluntarily relinquished by the lessees, because they were unable to manage them. The increase in cultivation during the year is about 500 square miles, and is rapid enough to render any artificial stimulus unnecessary, especially as in some parts of Berar the margin of waste is considered to be insufficient for grazing purposes and for the growth of household fuel, rather than excessive.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

SECTION I.

POLICE.

Strength.

13. The strength of the force consisted as in last year of 1 Inspector General, 6 District Superintendents, 2 Assistant Superintendents, 16 Inspectors, 94 Chief Constables, 326 Head Constables, 2,147 Foot Constables, and 40 Camel Sowars, making in all 2,632 men. Of these, 2,273 were paid from general revenue, 301 from municipal funds, and 58 partly by the Railway Company and partly from the provincial revenues. Excluding the Gazetted Officers, the police were employed as under:—

As guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails ...	36
As guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure	241
On other duties	2,023
On Municipal duty...	301
In Cantonments	22
Total...	2,623

Cost.

14. The cost of the force during the year was Rupees 4,65,208 (£46,520, 16*s.*), against Rupees 4,81,188 (£48,118, 16*s.*) in the previous year. The decrease is owing to the non-adjustment of the value of clothing supplied from England.

Proportion of Police to population and area.

15. The proportion of the entire police to the population and area is:—

1 Policeman to 845·5 of population.
1 Do. to nearly 7 square miles.

But if the Railway, Cantonment, and Municipal Police, be deducted, the proportion is:—

1 Policeman to 988·6 of the population.
1 Do. to 8·17 square miles.

Composition of the Police.

16. Classifying the composition of the police force according to religion, we find ·8 per cent. Christians, 41·8 per cent. Mahomedans, and 57·4 per cent. Hindus. Of the Hindus, 535 are Brahmins, 285 Rajpoots, 2 Kaiths, 36 Seikhs, 62 Koonbees, 19 Brinjarahs, 167 Dhers, Mangs, Mahars, and Bedars, while 1,405 are of other castes. On the subject of recruiting in Berar, the Inspector General of Police writes: "our difficulties in recruiting in Berar have not diminished. The men who come forward for service are generally by no means such as a police officer would care to accept if he could obtain any better. The agricultural classes still keep aloof, and I anticipate their continuing to do so until (which is not to be wished for) some general depression of bucolic interests should have made a Constable's salary an object of ambition to the now well fed Koonbee of Berar." Of the 2,623 men who compose the police force, 360 were enlisted during the year, 1,923 were men who had experience in the department from one to ten years, and 340 above ten years and upwards.

Accoutrements.

17. During the year, new accoutrements, consisting of waist-belts and cartridge pouches, were supplied to the force, which has consequently a smarter appearance than before. 1,237 men were armed with carbines, 671 with swords, and 715 with batons.

Police Stations.

18. There are, in addition to 6 towns with municipal stations, 65 provincial police stations and 52 outposts. Each provincial police station consists of a Chief Constable, 2 Head Constables, and 12 Constables: and each outpost of 1 Head Constable and 6 Constables.

Crime.

19. The noteworthy feature in the Police Administration during the year is the decrease in the number of cognizable offences from 8,526 in 1872 to 7,685, or 11 per cent. less than the previous year.

The following table shows the number of offences under the several classes for the last two years :—

Nature of Offences.	1872.	1873.
Class I.—Offences against the State, public tranquility, safety, and justice	138	120
„ II.—Serious offences against the person ...	336	342
„ III.—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only ...	1,390	973
„ IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	243	326
„ V.—Minor offences against property ...	5,073	4,338
„ VI.—Other offences not specified above ...	1,346	1,586
	8,526	7,685

Persons concerned.

20. In the above 7,685 cases, there were concerned 10,318 persons, of whom 74·89 per cent. were convicted. In 1872 there were 11,104 persons arrested, of whom 8,027, or 72·28 per cent., were convicted.

Causes of increase and decrease.

21. The decrease under Class I. and a net increase of 6 cases under Class II. call for no special remark. Under Class III. the decrease of 417 cases is thus remarked on by the Inspector General of Police :—"Much of the very large decrease in serious cases of house-breaking in the Ellichpur and Buldana districts was partly due to more vigorous action on the part of the police and to the invaluable aid rendered to the police by means of what I term useful sentences given by Magistrates after conviction. In the past year, also, the country was fertile and the people generally well to do and contented. I have no doubt that much of the decrease in thefts and petty burglaries is to be attributed to the cause just stated." It is very gratifying to find that during the year there were only 12 cases of dacoity—the smallest number recorded of any year.

Under Class IV, "Minor offences against the person," there is an increase of 83 cases, most of which is due to a large number of cases under wrongful restraint and confinement, of which there were 98. As a set off against this, there were 11 cases of rash acts, 3 of compulsory labor, and 1 of hurt on provocation less than in 1872.

Under Class V, the decrease of 735 cases is owing to less lurking house-trespass, house-breaking, and ordinary thefts.

Under Class VI, there is an increase of 240 cases, mainly under public and local nuisances, and prosecutions of vagrants and bad characters.

Property stolen.

22. The value of property stolen amounted to Rupees 2,05,183 (£ 20,518, 6*s.*), against Rupees 1,90,976 (£ 19,097, 12*s.*), or Rupees 14,207 (£ 1,420, 14*s.*) less than in 1872. Rupees 87,684 (£ 8,768, 8*s.*), or 42·73 per cent., were recovered. The percentage of recovery is a great improvement on the previous year, when it was only 25·54. An explanation is found in the fact that about thirty-two-thousand rupees worth of bonds were in the Buldana district removed by house-breakers and left at no great distance for the police to recover intact.

Heinous crime.

23. From the following table it will be seen that there is a gradual decline in heinous crime, which it is to be hoped will continue:—

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Murder	13	23	21
Attempt at murder	18	12	9
Murders in dacoity	...	2	...
Do. in robbery	14	12	14
Dacoities without murder.	32	19	12
Robberies on highway without murder.	40	23	20
Do. not on highway do.	40	32	23
Total	157	123	99

Non-cognizable cases.

24. The figures already given do not include those cases in which the police had no authority to arrest without an order from a Magistrate. There were altogether 2,271 of this class of offences, in which 4,942 persons were concerned, of whom 3,270 were convicted. Property stolen in these cases was valued at Rupees 2,041 (£ 204, 2*s.*), of which amount Rupees 1,799 (£ 179, 18*s.*) were recovered.

Escapes.

25. 16 escapes from police custody, as in 1872, occurred in the year under report, but in 14 of these instances the prisoners were immediately captured after their escape.

Conduct of Police.

26. The conduct of the police is reported, on the whole, to have been good. And yet the punishment-roll affords some indication of the *material* which has for a long time been a subject of complaint with police officers. The pay of a policeman is only Rupees 5-12-0 (£0, 11*s.* 6*d.*) per mensem, less than what any tiller of the soil or even coolie messenger can count upon getting. Out of 863 punishments inflicted, against 687 in 1872, there were 112 dismissals, against 114 in 1872. In 675 cases, policemen were fined, degraded, or suspended. 33 men were sentenced under the Police Act, and the remaining 43 were judicially punished. The percentage punished was 32·8 and the percentage rewarded 4·4. "The departmental punishments," writes the Inspector General of Police, "are generally of a petty nature, and their increase may in large part fairly be attributed to our enforced recruiting among people, especially the Mahomedans of Berar towns, of innate, disorderly, and slovenly habits, and but little amenable to discipline."

Including the dismissals above referred to, the number of casualties during the year from deaths, desertions, resignations, and retirement on pension or gratuity, amounted to 360, or 14·7 per cent. on the strength of the force. The health of the force was generally good, and 2 per cent. may be given as the average daily rate of sick in hospital.

The number of resignations was 154, against 124 in 1872, and of the former number no less than 61 occurred in the Oomraottee district, where the District Superintendent says that "service in the lower ranks is not valued, accompanied as it is by hard work, small pay, and somewhat strict discipline."

Education.

27. There are 694 men in the force who can read and write and 1,295 under instruction.

The Inspector General of Police says: "without crediting the District Police Schools with any education of a high standard, I may state that they have continued to do much good;

and that a satisfactory advance has been made in teaching some of the men to read and write, as well as imparting departmental knowledge orally."

During the year a Manual in the form of questions and answers in the Criminal Codes and Departmental rulings has been compiled, and is in course of final preparation for the Press.

Arrangement at Fairs.

28. At the annual fairs, which numbered 31 in all, the arrangements made to protect life and property were satisfactory. Of the 63 offences which occurred at these gatherings, 41 cases were prosecuted to conviction. Property to the value of Rupees 3,424 (£342, 8*s.*) was recovered, out of an estimated value of Rupees 6,035 (£603, 10*s.*) stolen.

Railway Police.

29. This force, consisting of 58 men, underwent no change, either in respect to strength or distribution. The number of offences reported was 95, against 92 in 1872. Against 47 cases in which arrests were made in the previous year, there were 55 in 1873. Convictions were obtained in 46 cases during the year, while in 1872 there were 37. The number of persons arrested was 73, as in the year before, and of those convicted 56. Property stolen during the year was valued at Rupees 7,816-3-0 (£781, 12*s.* 4½*d.*), of which only Rupees 255-15-0 (£25, 11*s.* 10½*d.*) were recovered.

SECTION II.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Courts.

30. The number of tribunals for disposal of judicial work was 73, compared with 71 in 1872, as enumerated below:—

1 The Resident's Provincial High Court.
2 Commissioners' Courts.
5 Deputy Commissioners' Courts.
1 Court of Assistant Commissioner, Basim.
21 Courts of Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.
3 Small Cause Courts.
1 Court of Attaché to the Resident.
5 Honorary or Special Magistrates.
34 Tehsildars and Naib Tehsildars.

73

Taking the population of the province from the last Census returns, namely, 2,231,565 souls, there was on an average one Criminal Court to 30,569 of the population. Of the 73 Courts, 23 are presided over by European, and 50 by Native Magistrates.

Criminal work.

31. The number of offences reported during the year was 13,472, or 19 less than in 1872. In mentioning reported offences, it must be borne in mind that some at least are imaginary. Illustration is scarcely needed to support the remark that sometimes reports are made of offences which never occurred, but which under the rules must nevertheless be reported, and then find a place in the returns. Eliminating therefore those cases which have been struck off the file by the Magistrates, and including those pending from the previous year; the number of offences of which the Magistracy took cognizance was 10,116, as detailed below:—

Tried by	Cases.	Percentage to each class of Magistrate.
Deputy Commissioners	383	3·8
Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners ...	1,848	18·3
Attaché to the Resident.	7	...
Tehsildars and Naib Tehsildars	7,091	70·1
Honorary Magistrates	787	7·8
	10,116	

There were only 5 Honorary Magistrates—natives of local repute and position.

Of this total, 55 per cent., as compared with 57·5 per cent. in 1872, were cognizable by the police *suo motu*, and 45 per cent. were non-cognizable, *i. e.*, no preliminary action could be taken without an order from a Magistrate.

The average number of criminal cases to each court during 1873 was 138. Looking at the ratio of crime, we have a provincial average of one offence to 221 persons.

As usual, most of the cases tried are of a petty nature and come before the subordinate native courts. The percentage of those which came before European Magistrates was only 13, so that 87 per cent. were disposed of by Native judges.

Number of persons concerned.

32. The number of persons implicated in the criminal cases was 19,889, against 19,677 in 1872, giving an average of 1·9 to each case. Of the total number, 12,627, or 63·5 per cent., were convicted, as compared with 64 per cent. in 1872.

Duration of trials.

33. The average duration of trials from date of arrest to date of disposal was :—

In cognizable cases	4·35
In non-cognizable cases	7·65

Witnesses.

34. The number of witnesses summoned decreased by 4,175 ; from 33,904 in 1872 to 29,234 in the present year, giving an average of 1·9 to each case. Of the total, 25,970, or 88·8 per cent., were detained for only one day, 2,732, or 9·3 per cent., for 2 days, 359, or 1·3 per cent., for 3 days, while the remaining 173 witnesses were detained for periods ranging from 4 to 10 days.

Sessions Courts.

35. Including the cases remaining from last year, there were 32 Sessions trials during the year, against 34 in 1872. In 22 trials convictions followed. The number of persons involved in the above 32 cases was 55, against 70 in the preceding year: 30, or 54·5 per cent., were convicted, and the rest acquitted.

Punishments.

36. The following table exhibits the punishments inflicted on convicted persons :—

9, or	·07 per cent.	sentenced to death.
7, „	·05 „	transportation for life.
1, „	... „	imprisonment exceeding 7 years.
93, „	·68 „	do. more than 2, and not exceeding 7 years.
217, „	1·58 „	do. above 6 months, and not exceeding 2 years.
2,381, „	17·43 „	to various terms of imprisonment under 6 months.
970, „	7·10 „	imprisonment and fine.
9,174, „	67·17 „	only fined.
61, „	·45 „	whipping in addition to other punishments.
617, „	4·52 „	whipping in lieu of other punishments.
12, „	·10 „	had to furnish surety to keep the peace.
1, „	0 „	had to enter into recognizances.
108, „	·79 „	had to give security for good behaviour.
8, „	·06 „	had to give security for maintenance of wives and children.

Fines. 37. The total amount of fines imposed during the year was Rupees 80,963 (£8,096, 6*s.*), against Rupees 64,134 (£6,413, 8*s.*) in 1872. Of the former sum, and including the balance remaining unrealized from the previous year, Rupees 68,410 (£6,841), or 84·5 per cent., against 85 per cent. in 1872, were recovered. The average amount of each fine inflicted was Rupees 8-0-8 (16*s.* 1*d.*).

Whipping. 38. The number of persons sentenced to whipping in addition to other punishments has decreased from 733 in 1872 to 679 in 1873.

Of the total, 81 persons received not more than 10 stripes, 146 from 10 to 20, 183 from 20 to 30, 239 from 30 to 50, 28 from 50 to 100, and 2 from 100 to 150. Speaking of the decrease in the number flogged, the Commissioner of East Berar writes:—

"This is accounted for by the provision of the new Criminal Procedure Code on this subject. All sentences of whipping must now be carried out in the jail of the district in which the trial was held. This has practically put a stop to the award of whipping by Magistrates at a distance from the district head-quarters. Take the case of the Magistrate in charge of Wun talook. If he sentences a prisoner to whipping, the culprit has to be marched 74 miles to the district jail to have his sentence administered, involving, if carried out, an immense amount of extra duty on the police escort, viz., a journey of about 150 miles there and back."

Appeals. 39. The number of persons who preferred appeals to the Deputy Commissioners against the decisions of Officers subordinate to them was 206, against 253 in 1872. In ·97 per cent. the appeal was rejected, in 50·49 per cent., the order of the Lower Court was upheld, in 16·50 per cent. it was modified, in 29·12 per cent. it was reversed, and in ·49 per cent. it was quashed. Thus, 5 appeals were left awaiting enquiry at the close of the year. The average duration in these appeal cases was 9·3 days to each.

Against the decisions of the Deputy Commissioners, there were, including those pending from last year, 20 appeals to the Commissioners—half the number of the appeals heard in the preceding year. In 12 instances the appeals were upheld, in 5 reversed, and in 3 modified. The average duration was 13 days: the same as last year.

In the Provincial High Court of the Resident there were 11 applications for admission of criminal appeals preferred, against 20 in 1872. One of the 11 applications was rejected. In 9 cases the decision of the Lower Courts was confirmed, while in the remaining one the original decision was modified.

Besides these there were 15 miscellaneous criminal petitions, praying for revision of the decisions of the Lower Courts. These were all rejected.

SECTION III.

PRISONS.

Jail accommodation.

40. Much has been done in the way of improving jail accommodation. The Central Jail at Oomraottee and the new lock-up at Buldana were completed. The lock-up at Basim is nearly, and that at Yeotmal was reported to be almost, finished. Certain minor alterations and repairs in the Akola Central Jail were executed in addition to the raising of the wall to a uniform height of 15 feet all round. It may therefore be said that with the exception of Ellichpur, where accommodation in the lock-up is still of a primitive nature, all the jails of the province are new and well adapted to the purpose of their existence. The amount spent on new buildings was Rupees 75,239-13-1 (£7,523, 19*s*. 7½*d*.), and on additions, alterations, and repairs Rupees 12,552-3-1 (£1,255, 4*s*. 4½*d*.).

Population.

41. The jail population during the last two years is thus compared:—

	1872.			1873.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Convicts ...	2,654	196	2,850	2,845	220	3,065
Under-trial prisoners ...	647	29	676	631	40	671
Civil debtors ...	78	4	82	128	...	128
	3,379	229	3,608	3,604	260	3,864

An increase in the year under report of 215 convicts and 46 civil debtors is here apparent, with a decrease of 5 in the number of under-trial prisoners.

Disposal of convicts.

42. Of the 3,065 prisoners, 39 were released on appeal, 1,913 on expiry of sentence, 29 on payment of fine, 4 on account of good conduct, 9 were transported, 2 escaped, 9 were executed, 26 died, and 15 were transferred for trial elsewhere, leaving 970 males and 49 females remaining in the jails. Compared with the previous year, the number remaining was larger by 77. The average daily number was 935·43 males and 47·38 females, against 906·51 of the former and 55·09 of the latter in the previous year.

Classification, age, and trade of convicts.

43. A classification of the prisoners according to caste, age, and trade, gives the following results:—

Christians	3, or	1 per cent.
Mahomedans	581, „	19 „
Hindus	1,987, „	64·8 „
All other castes	494, „	16·1 „

	Male.	Female.
Under 16 years ...	66 ...	17
From 16 to 40 years ...	2,327 ...	170
„ 40 to 60 do. ...	429 ...	32
Above 60 do. ...	23 ...	1

		Per cent.
Males.		
Agriculturists	834, or	29·3
Labourers	1,468, „	51·6
Shop-keepers and Traders	126, „	4·4
Artizans	40, „	1·4
Domestic Servants...	139, „	4·9
Professional	29, „	1
Government Servants	87, „	3·1
No occupation	122, „	4·3
Females.		
Married	186, „	84·5
Unmarried	11, „	5
Prostitutes	23, „	10·5
Total...	3,065	

Nature of sentences.

44. Of the 2,845 male and 220 female prisoners, 6·8 per cent. were under sentence of simple, and the rest under rigorous imprisonment. Of the latter, 60·2 per cent. had hard, 21·2 per cent. medium, and 18·6 per cent. light labor. The following table shows the terms to which prisoners were sentenced, as compared with the previous year, and calls for no particular remark :—

Years.	Imprisonment not exceeding one month.	Above one and not exceeding 3 months.	Above 3 and not exceeding 6 months.	Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.	Above 1 year and not exceeding 3 years.	Above 3 and not exceeding 5 years.	Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	Transportation for life.	Transportation for shorter period.	Executed.	Total.
1872...	842	432	464	336	338	173	184	58	14	3	6	2,850
1873..	1,043	449	400	336	347	240	184	48	9	...	9	3,065

Re-convictions.

45. The number of prisoners who had been in prison on a previous sentence was 410 males and 11 females, or 14·4 per cent. of the former and 5 per cent. of the latter on the total admissions. In the year before, the number of those convicted of other than a first offence was 275 males and 12 females. Of the 421 re-convicted persons shown in the returns of the past year, 56·5 per cent. were imprisoned once before, 24·7 per cent. twice, and 18·8 per cent. more than twice. The percentage of re-convictions here shown is higher than it has been in the past 3 years : it is hoped that this is not due to any relaxation in the bonds of prison discipline, the maintenance of which, in accordance with the plain meaning of magisterial sentences, has been frequently enjoined.

Escapes.

46. During the year, 2 prisoners, one from the Akola and the other from the Oomraottee Jail, effected their escape, but were subsequently re-captured. The 12 prisoners who were at large at the close of the previous year have not yet been captured.

Jail discipline.

47. As compared with the previous year, there is an increase in the number of punishments inflicted on the inmates of jails for offences against prison discipline. In all, 1,321 prisoners, against 1,187 in 1872, were punished, 48 had solitary confinement, 21 confinement in irons, 10 close confinement with reduced diet, 1,153 received corporal punishment, 1 was sentenced to hard labor, and 122 to additional imprisonment over and above the original sentences.

Convict warders.

48. Of those imprisoned in the jails of the province, 62 males and 2 females, against 52 of the former and 1 of the latter in 1872, were employed as prison officials—32 at Akola, 31 at Oomraottee and 1 at Ellichpur. Of the 64 officials, 13 (1 female) were employed as warders and 51 (1 female) as work overseers. Nine were reduced for misconduct and 3 were punished otherwise.

Education.

49. During the year, of the prison population 53 were able to read or write a little and 27 were better educated. Of those who learned while in jail, 470 males and 12 females were able to read and write, while 51 male convicts are said to have made some slight progress.

Prison labor.

50. On this subject, the Inspector General writes: "the difficulty of providing a full day's labor of a remunerative kind for each convict has not been mastered in Berar, no more than in any other Province in India. Yet the object of imprisonment is not lost sight of, and when full labor cannot be given to or provided for each convict of a remunerative kind, the excess of those for whom such labor is not procurable is kept fully employed on unremu-

nerative labor." The following table gives the value of jail labor, as compared with the previous year :—

	1872.				1873.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Value of convict labor employed on menial jail duties	7,424	10	0	...	6,516	11	0
Do. in constructing and repairing jails	3,615	4	0	...	4,798	11	0
Do. of articles manufactured for prison use	4,034	0	0	...	3,304	11	0
Do. of prisoners employed on roads by Public Works Department and Municipalities	3,147	3	0	...	3,753	11	0
Do. of produce grown in jail gardens	980	0	0	...	1,085	8	0
Profits from Manufactory.. ...	7,025	3	0	...	8,038	14	0
Total ...	26,226	4	0		27,498	2	0
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
	2,622	12	6		2,749	16	3

There is thus an increase of Rupees 1,271-14-0 (£127, 3*s.* 9*d.*) over the previous year in the total value of convict labor, or annas 5 per prisoner. The average earning of each prisoner being Rupees 28-5-0 (£2, 16*s.* 7½*d.*) in 1872 and Rupees 28-10-0 (£2, 17*s.* 3*d.*) in 1873.

Expenditure.

51. The total expenditure on jails, as compared with the previous year, increased from Rupees 93,964-1-6 (£9,396, 8*s.* 2¼*d.*) in 1872 to Rupees 1,46,451-4-11 (£14,645, 2*s.* 7¼*d.*), or by Rupees 52,487-3-5 (£5,248, 14*s.* 5*d.*). It must be borne in mind that in the year under report Rupees 87,792 (£8,779, 4*s.*) were expended on new jail buildings and on additions and repairs to the existing ones, whereas in the preceding year the expenditure under these heads reached only Rupees 28,048 (£2,804, 16*s.*).

Detail of Expenditure.

52. The following table compares the expenditure under other heads, as also the cost per prisoner for the last two years :—

	Total cost for 1872.			Average cost for 1872 per prisoner.			Total cost for 1873.			Average cost for 1873 per prisoner.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Rations	25,101	8	3	26	1	7	23,428	7	6	23	13	5
Fixed establishment ...	13,520	10	5	14	1	0	14,699	8	5	14	15	4
Jail guards... ...	6,333	5	3	6	9	5	6,349	14	6	6	7	4
Contingent guards ...	4,327	8	11	4	8	1	5,585	8	10	5	10	11
Hospital charges ...	1,304	2	2	1	5	8	1,207	15	11	1	3	7
Clothing	3,767	13	4	3	14	8	3,390	7	8	3	7	2
Contingencies ...	3,355	10	2	3	7	10	3,997	5	11	4	1	1
Total...	57,710	10	6	60	0	3	58,659	4	9	59	10	10
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	5,771	1	3¾	6	0	⅜	5,865	18	7⅛	5	19	4¼

There was thus an increase of Rs. 948-10-3 (£94, 17*s.* 3¼*d.*) in the total cost, but in the average cost per prisoner a decrease from Rupees 60-0-3 (£6) in 1872 to Rupees 59-10-10 (£5, 19*s.* 4¼*d.*) in 1873. The increase under establishment is accounted for by the establishment having been kept up to the sanctioned complement and to the pay of the subordinates being put upon a better footing; the increase under "Contingent Guard" to more prisoners having been employed on out-door labor.

Health.

53. The health of the prisoners may be said to have been better than in the previous year—the number of admissions into hospital being less than in 1872—the figures for the two years being 1,084 and 918. Deaths have also decreased from 45 to 26. Of the 918 admissions, 838 were male and 80 female convicts, and of the 26 deaths, 25 were among the men and 1 among the women. The daily average number of sick was 26·58. The ages of those who died were as follows:—

8	Between	20	and	30
12	„	30	„	40
4	„	40	„	50
2	above	50		

When admitted into jail, 22 of those who died in jail were in "good," 2 in "indifferent," and 2 in "bad" health. Again, of those admitted into jail during the year, 2,041 were in "good," 183 in "indifferent," and "144" in "bad" health; and at the time of their discharge, there were 1,435 who had gained weight during their imprisonment and 789 who had lost weight.

Civil debtors.

54. As stated before, the civil prisoners numbered 128, against 82 in 1872. Of the former number, 110 were released during the year and 2 were transferred, leaving 16 in jail. The daily average number in confinement was 12·2, and the cost per head Rupees 27-5-0 (£2, 14*s.* 7½*d.*), against 27-10-7 (£2, 15*s.* 4*d.*) in 1872.

Under-trial prisoners.

55. Compared with the previous year, there were 5 prisoners of this class less in 1873, as shown below:—

Total number awaiting trial	671
Discharged during the year	350
Convicted and sentenced	281
Transferred	14
Remaining at close of year	22

Of the daily average attendance of 25·1 men, 11·9 were lunatics. Pending the construction of a separate Lunatic Asylum, which has been ordered, and for which, at Oomraottee, a site has at last been chosen, the lunatics are confined in our jails, being kept apart from other prisoners.

SECTION IV.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Suits filed.

56. The number of civil suits filed during the year was 23,017, showing an increase of 4,507 over the previous year. Among the reasons assigned for this increase are: (1) fluctuations of trade; (2) greater energy and activity on the part of certain subordinate officers; (3) the limits prescribed by the Indian Limitation Act which came into force in September 1873: thus impelling a

number of creditors to enforce payment in 1874 through the agency of the law. But the fact noted in the last Administration Report that litigation ebbed in 1872 in a manner rather unusual of late years is perhaps the best reason of all: it has simply returned to something more than its normal level, under the influence of a prosperous season following one of scarcity and drought.

Suits disposed of.

57. Including those suits which were pending from the previous year, the number disposed of was 22,406, as compared with 18,099 in 1872. The proportion of work performed by each grade of Court may be seen from the statement subjoined :—

		Suits disposed of.	
		1873.	1872.
5	Deputy Commissioners and the Assistant Commissioner in charge of Basim	143	40
21	Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.	10,866	7,919
3	Small Cause Courts	5,192	5,763
17	Tehsildars	6,168	4,377
1	Attachè to the Resident	37	...
		22,406	18,099

Thus, ·6 per cent. of the whole out-turn of civil work was disposed of by Deputy Commissioners, 48·5 per cent. by Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners, 23·2 per cent. by Small Cause Court Judges, 27·5 per cent. by Tehsildars, and ·2 per cent. by an Attachè.

Of the total work, 26·6 per cent. fell to the European, and 73·4 per cent. to the Native judges, or a proportion of 1 to 2·7. The average number of suits disposed of by each European officer was 285 and by each Native officer 590. The average of suits to the population was 1 to 99·6 persons, against 123·5 in 1872.

With reference to the proportion of suits which fell to native judges, it is scarcely necessary to observe that they take up more petty cases than the European officers; besides, some of the native Extra Assistant Commissioners are located at stations where they are not subjected to travel, and are devoted entirely to the trying of civil suits, while the European Assistant Commissioners, especially during the time they are on tour, cannot take up so many suits as when they are stationary.

Money value of suits disposed of.

58. The following table exhibits the money value of suits disposed of:—

			Average value.		
			RS.	A.	P.
Not exceeding Rs.	5	385	3	15	8
Do. „	20	4,731	13	11	11
Do. „	100	11,770	49	2	2
Do. „	500	4,828	198	7	7
Do. „	1,000	348	708	10	5
Do. „	5,000	146	1,936	11	8
Do. „	10,000	6	7,114	3	6
Do. „	1,00,000	2	57,053	2	7
Above „	1,00,000	3	3,75,112	14	11
Suits in which the amount of value cannot be shown		187			
Total		22,406	122	12	6

Character of litigation.

59. The following table exhibits the nature of the suits instituted during the year:—

On written obligation	13,700
On unwritten do.	1,536
On account stated	3,612
Money had and received	171
Goods sold	898
Breach of contract not mentioned above	1,242
Rent not falling under rent law	136
Moveable property, or value thereof	641
Damages	105
Arrears of rent with or without ejectment, or cancelment of lease	9
Relating to distraint	2
For ejectment or recovery of possession	81
Suits under rent law not included in above	10
„ for immoveable property	359
„ for specific performance of contract	2
„ to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	93
„ to declare and establish personal rights	81

Suits for an account	5
„ relating to religious endowments	1
„ to set aside judgments, contracts, &c.	5
„ relating to marriage	14
„ for partition	11
„ relating to religion	2
Claims not included in above ...	301
	23,017

Thus, 59·4 per cent. were on written obligation, 6·6 per cent. on unwritten obligation, 15·6 per cent. " on account stated," 5·4 per cent. were for breach of contract, and the rest for claims falling under other denominations.

Suits how disposed of.

60. Of the 22,406 suits disposed of, 6,700, or 29·9 per cent., were contested and 15,706, or 70·1 per cent., uncontested, against 28 and 72 per cent. in the year before. In the 6,700 contested cases, judgment was given in favor of plaintiff in 81 per cent. and in favor of defendant in 19 per cent.

Of the 15,706 uncontested suits, 769, or 4·9 per cent., were dismissed for default, 314, or 2 per cent. were withdrawn by permission of court, 3,195, or 20·3 per cent. were compromised, 8,874, or 56·5 per cent. were decreed on confession, 2,446, or 15·6 per cent. were decreed *ex parte*, and 108, or 7 per cent. were dismissed *ex parte*.

Duration of suits.

61. The average duration of each suit was in contested cases 33·8 days, and in uncontested cases 91 days, against 30·4 and 13 days in the previous year. No doubt changes of officers, though unavoidable, cause delay in the disposal of cases; while a few suits pending for a considerable length of time must of course affect the average duration. Again, suits involving claims for possession of land or hereditary *Watans*, in which parties fight for an inch of ground, are generally protracted over a long period.

Number of hearings and costs.

62. The average number of hearings of each suit was 2·16; the percentage of necessary costs to value sued for was 8·36, against 9·6 in 1872, and in voluntary costs it was 2·19, as compared with 2·7 in the year before.

Decrees.

63. There were 17,759 applications for execution of decrees, against 14,371 in 1872. Of the total number, 5,151, or 29 per cent, were partially, and 7,448, or 42 per cent., completely executed; 1,584, or 9 per cent., were settled without the intervention of the court, and 3,575 were pending at the close of the year. In 7,296, or 41·1 per cent., property was attached, and in 3,595, or 20·2 per cent., it was sold.

Civil debtors.

64. The number of persons imprisoned for debt during the year increased from 414 in 1872 to 536 in 1873. Of the latter number, 514 were released during the year, leaving 16 in custody at the end of it.

Witnesses.

65. The total number of witnesses summoned and examined was 34,895, or an increase of 8,216 over 1872. 33,537, or 96 per cent., were detained for 1 day, 1,191 for 2 days, and the remainder for 3 or 4 days only. The average number of witnesses to each suit disposed of was 1·5: the same as in the year 1872.

Castes of litigants.

66. The following table gives the castes of plaintiffs and defendants:—

	Plaintiffs.		Defendants.	
	No.	Percentage.	No.	Percentage.
Christians ...	7		63	2
Marwarees ...	8,928	39·5	984	3·9
Mahars ...	109	·5	1,353	5·3
Brahmins ...	3,072	13·6	1,387	5·5
Koonbees ...	4,021	17·8	11,365	45·
Mussulmans ...	708	3·1	1,413	5·6
Brinjarrahs ...	35	2	149	·6
Kullals ...	161	·7	170	·7
Others ...	5,553	24·6	8,396	33·2
	22,594	...	25,280	...

It will be observed that the number of Koonbee plaintiffs has made a considerable stride since the preceding year when there were only 2,729.

Vakeels.

67. The next table gives the number of Vakeels practising in each district.

There are most, it will be observed, in the Akola district, where there was one civil suit to every 52·8 of the population. Some officers seem to think that the Berar vakeel, though of an inferior stamp as regards mental calibre and legal attainments, is yet useful at times and, on the whole, inoffensive; while others regard him at best as a necessary evil.

Districts.	No. of Pleaders.
Akola	54
Oomraottee	28
Ellichpur	12
Buldana	12
Basim	5
Wun	3
	114

Appeals.

68. The number of appeals from the decisions of subordinate courts to Deputy Commissioners instituted during the year amounted to 418, being 79 more than in the previous year. The number for disposal, including those pending from last year, was 421, of which 418 were disposed of during the year at an average duration of 21·2 days, against 21·5 in 1872. In 51·2 per cent. of cases appealed, the original decision was confirmed, in 27·5 per cent. it was reversed, in 2·6 per cent. modified, in 1·4 per cent. the appeals were dismissed for default, in 16·3 per cent. they were remanded under Section 351 of the Civil Procedure Code, and in 1 per cent. were decided *ex parte*. The average value of each appeal was Rs. 117-8-0 (£11, 15*s*.), against Rs. 127-8 0 (£ 12, 15*s*.) in 1872. The percentage of necessary costs to value was Rs. 9-10-10 (£0, 19*s*. 4¼*d*.) and in voluntary costs was Rs. 5-1-7 (£0, 10*s*. 2¼*d*.).

Against the decisions of the Deputy Commissioners, 167 appeals were preferred: in 1872 there were 169. Of the former and including those pending from last year and received by transfer 170 were disposed of. In 101, or 59·4 per cent., the decisions were confirmed, in 52, or 30·6 per cent., reversed, and in 17, or 10 per cent., remanded. The value of property litigated was Rupees 53,137 (£5,313, 14*s*.). The average duration of each appeal was 35 days.

In the Court of the Resident at Hyderabad, there were 5 special appeals admitted, against 4 in the year 1872. The decisions of the Commissioners were reversed in 2 cases and confirmed in 2, and one case was settled amicably. Besides these there were 4 applications for admission of special appeals which were rejected.

Process Fee Fund.

69. The following table exhibits the number of processes served, the amount realized, and the expenditure incurred in maintaining an establishment:—

Processes served	...	No. 102,872
Amount realized	...	Rs. 48,472
Expenditure	...	„ 39,086

There is thus a balance in hand of Rupees 9,386 (£938,12*s.*) under this head.

General remarks.

70. This Section may be concluded by a brief reference to the general remarks made in the last Administration Report on the reputation which the province of Berar has acquired for litigiousness. It has often been noted that this spirit leads to no violence: so peaceful is it that seven-tenths of the cases instituted in 1873 were uncontested: it is easier for a plaintiff to go to a court near at hand, or instruct a Vakeel to appear for him and obtain a decree than to employ a bill collector and dun. The Akola district in particular attracted notice last year by the way in which property changed hands, and the prevalent belief that the Marwaree money-lender was selling up his victims and grasping their fields led to the institution of an inquiry which, so far from confirming this idea, seems likely to refute it and to dispel the notion that litigation is more frequent or more of a phenomenon in Akola than at Nagpore. The singular facility with which land may be acquired and relinquished in the province under its *ryotwaree* settlement doubtless tempts the cultivator to speculations in farming: he borrows and fails, but his land commands a ready sale: another man steps in—it may be, to follow his example while he departs to fresh fields and pastures new and repeats the same experiment with success or failure, but in either case on excellent terms with his sahoocar, who brings him into Court to confess his debt and thereafter holds over his head a decree which to the light-hearted and easy-

going Beraree is not the terror it may be supposed to be. That the money-lender should flourish to the extent he does, (though without him the Government might not get its land revenue with that regularity and ease which have always distinguished payments of this kind in Berar,) and that the vakeel should foster litigation, as it is to be feared he does, are things which are doubtless to be regretted, yet for the remedying of which it is scarcely possible to devise new rules, so long as peasant society is what it is and our judicial machinery is above its comprehension. But we may note signs of improvement; and one important fact, on which Major Bell, now acting as Judicial Commissioner, enlarges in his report for the year under review is, that the Berar cultivator generally is growing in capacity to take care of himself, and rising in the scale of civilization. He writes as follows:—

"I have made very careful enquiries all through this Division (West Berar) during the past year, and I have heard of numerous instances admitted both by the creditors and the debtors, in which the former have, where they know the latter to be involved through misfortune, settled their accounts, and taken a bond payable in 5, 7 and even 10 years, at from 25 to 50 per cent. increase, receiving thereby on an average not more than 5 per cent. per annum, provided the instalments are regularly paid.

"Of course, it may be argued that the Kunbis, who are the chief debtors, are cheated in their accounts. All I can say on this point is that so far as the Kunbi of the valley of Berar is concerned, I very much doubt it. He is not quite so simple and unsophisticated as is generally supposed.

"The only practical plan for reducing the present high rates of interest that I have ever seen suggested is for Government to open a kind of banking account with the cultivators. I sincerely hope that I may never be responsible for any loans made to Kunbis, for I feel sure that I should be no match for them. What is our experience in the matter of Taccavi advances under the Land Improvement Act?: simply that we have to watch over our debtors and see first that they apply the loan to the purpose for which it is granted; and, second, that they punctually repay it; and very careful supervision I know is needed.

"I believe the whole country side is involved in debt more or less. The reason of this being chiefly, in my opinion, the nature of our land settlement, which leads every one with or without means trying his hand at farming. Nevertheless, our Kunbi, and even our low caste population, is better dressed, better housed than it was a few years ago, and is using metal instead of earthen utensils. They have been parting with their gold and silver jewels, it is true: in other words, they have been getting rid of their investments; but they still have credit, and while they have that, they have all they need.

"Again, the schoolmaster is abroad. Our cultivators are attending our Lower Class schools in a most satisfactory manner: in a way, indeed, as I have learnt from the Educational Inspector—an intelligent Officer of the Bombay Civil Service—that astonishes him after what he has seen in his own Presidency.

"If the uneducated Kunbi, as I believe, is quite a match for the money-lender what will the educated Kunbi be? That there are Kunbis who do business in money-lending is clear from the returns; and with education this class must spread, and with more competition in the money market, the power of the money-lender must be more circumscribed.

"I think a pertinent question may be asked here. Why if such high interest is procurable is it that no Europeans have yet been found to compete with the Native money-lender? We find the European Cotton Agent has completely ousted the native agent from the field, and that in the two great centres of the cotton trade in Berar the whole of the business may be said to be transacted by European agents. What then is the reason that there are no European money-lenders?: simply, I think, because the European knows he could not cope with the astute Kunbi.

"I would leave this matter to settle itself. It has been established, I believe, beyond doubt that the money-lender is not unduly acquiring property in the soil to the exclusion of the hereditary cultivator. There are no large estate holders. Every man is his own landed proprietor according to his means. He cultivates with one pair of bullocks or with ten, and pays accordingly.

"The State is his landlord, and such a thing as integral villages being sold to the money-lender as in the North-West is here quite unknown. The Kunbi in Berar, is, I believe, well-to-do, and for this satisfactory state of things. I believe we are indebted first to the *ryotwaree* settlement and next to the capabilities of the soil for producing, with little trouble, a splendid cotton crop."

SECTION V.

REGISTRATION.

Number of Offices.

71. To the 6 district and 22 sub-registry offices which were in working order at the close of 1872-73, one district and one sub-registry office were added at the close of 1873 in the Cantonment of Secunderabad, the Cantonment Magistrate being the district and the Assistant Magistrate the Sub-Registrar.

Number of documents registered.

72. The total number of documents registered was 11,412, as compared with 10,251 in the previous year: thus, there was an increase of 1,161, or 10 per cent. Of the 11,412 documents, the registration of 6,354 was compulsory and of 5,058 optional. Compared with 1872-73, registration affecting immoveable property increased by 660 documents, and that relating to moveable property decreased by 14.

Value of property registered.

73. The aggregate value of property transferred in 1873-74 is shown by the registration returns as Rupees 27,07,757-2-6 (£270,775, 14*s.* 2¾*d.*) against Rupees 23,40,675-9-5 (£234,067, 11*s.* 2*d.*) in 1872-73. The average value of each document was Rupees 237 (£23, 14*s.*), against Rupees 228 (£ 22, 16*s.*) in the previous year.

Receipts and expenditure.

74. The total receipts of the department have risen from Rupees 26,383-0-10 (£2,638, 6*s.* 1¼*d.*) in 1872-73 to Rs. 27,335-9-0 (£2,733, 11*s.* 1½*d.*) or an increase of Rupees 952-8-2 (£95, 5*s.* ¼*d.*) in the past year. Rupees 22,075-4-0 (£2,207, 10*s.* 6*d.*) were ordinary fees, and other receipts aggregated Rupees 5,260-5-0 (£526, 0*s.* 7½*d.*). The average fee per document, exclusive of Wills and Authorities to adopt, is Rupees 1-14-11 (3*s.* 10⅜*d.*), against Rupees 2 (4*s.*) in 1872-73. The expenditure has also increased by Rupees 3,253-10-6 (£ 325, 7*s.* 3¾*d.*) from Rupees 15,392-6-10 (£1,539, 4*s.* 10¼*d.*) in 1872, to Rupees 18,646-1-4 (£1,864, 12*s.* 2*d.*) in 1873. The increase is attributed to: (1) grant of deputation allowance to an officer while the permanent Inspector General was on privilege leave; (2) to increase of establishment of Inspector General and to the entertainment of temporary establishments at certain Registration Offices where the work was heavy; (3) to the purchase of books; and (4) to the inspection work having been heavier than last year, which necessitated increase of expenditure under the head of Travelling Allowance.

The percentage of expenditure on the receipts is given below for three years:—

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Inspector General's Office ...	29·8	23	29·1
District Registrars	15·6	9	9
Sub-Registrars	85·6	26	30·1
	81	58	68·2

Most important Offices.

75. Of the 22 sub-registry offices, the four which have done most business are:—

	No. of registrations.	Receipts.					
		Rs.	A.	P.	£	s.	d.
Malkapur ...	... 1,365	2,585	6	0 =	258	10	9
Akot ...	... 1,286	3,605	14	0 =	360	11	9
Jalgaon ...	... 1,143	2,491	2	0 =	249	2	3
Chikhli ...	... 1,073	1,822	10	1 =	182	11	3

Unclaimed documents.

76. There were 136 documents remaining unclaimed by the parties concerned after registration, or after they were informed that the documents could not be legally proceeded with.

General results.

77. On the whole, the working of the department may be said to be satisfactory. There was, compared with the previous year, an increase of 1,161 in the number of registrations and of Rupees 952-8-2 (£ 95, 5*s.* ¼*d.*) in the receipts; but the expenditure has risen by Rupees 3,253-10-6 (£ 325, 7*s.* 3¾*d.*). The surplus amounts to Rupees 8,689-7-9 (£ 868, 18*s.* 11½*d.*); and is, on account of heavy expenditure, as explained before, less by Rupees 2,301-2-4 (£ 230, 2*s.* 3¾*d.*) than it was in 1872-73; and the balance to the credit of Government, including Rupees 18,879-1-5 (£ 1,887, 18*s.* 2*d.*) at the close of the previous year, is Rupees 27,559-9-1 (£ 2,755, 19*s.* 1½*d.*).

A special inquiry.

78. Last year the question of whether the land was finding its way into the hands of the money-lenders having attracted special attention, the Registration Department was instructed to furnish such statistics bearing on the subject as they could collect. The inquiry is said by the Inspector General to establish:—

(1) That land is about as often sold outright as mortgaged;

(2) That with a population of 439,672 persons possessing or working land, in only 7,173 instances, or 1·63 per cent. within a period of 15 months, were holdings sold or mortgaged under registered deeds;

(3) And that in these instances, the sale or mortgage was in favor of Marwarrees in 1,968; of other sahoocars, or money-lending persons other than Patels, in 3,228, and of Patels in 1,131 cases.

But, as remarked by the Judicial Commissioner, these figures only state a part of the case as to "whether the land is finding its way out of the hands of the hereditary cultivator into those of the money-lenders," because registration of such transfers is compulsory only when the value of the property is over Rupees 100.

To complete the inquiry, a reference to the village rent-rolls and the record showing the mutation of names has been ordered.

SECTION VI.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Preliminary.

79. The manner in which and the purposes for which municipal revenue is raised, and the constitution and general working of the Municipalities in Berar have been explained in previous reports. Recapitulation therefore under these heads would not seem to be necessary, particularly as no change or new feature has to be noticed. The five Municipalities of Oomraottee, Akola, Khamgaon, Ellichpur, and Basim, continue to work satisfactorily, the non-official element being, as might be expected, most active and influential at the marts of Oomraottee and Khamgaon, where there is naturally more scope for municipal administration, and where the non-official members are elected by the rate-payers.

Population, Revenue, &c.

80. In the table below are shown the population within municipal limits;

the several sources of revenue, and the incidence per head of local taxation :—

Municipalities.	Population.	Number of members of committee.				Sources of Income.									Incidence of tax per head of population.		Incidence of tax in preceding year.	
		Official.	Elected.	Nominated.	Total.	Tax on houses, buildings, &c.	Tax on trades and professions.	Bazar Tax.	Pounds.	Toll on carts.	Miscellaneous.	Income during the year.	Balance of previous years.	Total Income.				
Oomraottee	22,995	8	9	...	17	1,899	15,408	2,040	...	5,058	5,059	29,464	10,787	40,251	1	4 6	1	10 8
Akola	12,236	7	...	5	12	569	3,763	...	232	...	431	4,995	8,576	13,571	0	6 6	0	6 6
Khamgaon	9,432	4	8	...	12	112	12,165	922	192	...	785	14,176	9,744	23,920	1	8 0	1	2 0
Ellichpur	27,782	8	...	10	18	...	7,446	2,633	563	...	479	11,121	...	11,121	0	6 4	0	5 10
Basim	8,531	7	5	...	12	...	2,916	..	..	...	504	3,420	3,948	7,368	0	6 5	0	6 5
Total	80,976	34	22	15	71	2,580	41,698	5,595	987	5,058	7,258	63,176	33,055	96,231	0	12 9	0	12 8
															s.	d.	s.	d.
															1	7¼	1	7

Comparing these figures with those for the preceding year, we find that, while the sources of revenue and method of taxation remained unchanged, there is a decrease of 415 in the population of the Oomraottee Municipality, where a new census was taken during the year. There is also a decrease in the total receipts at the same place of Rupees 7,554 (£755, 8*s.*) attributed to the "departure of certain Marwaree traders and others who found that their occupation was gone, because the new Bank of Bombay absorbs nearly all the banking business and the cotton trade has fallen almost entirely into the hands of the European merchants, with whom the Bombay merchants prefer to do business: the producer finds, too, that, on the whole he is better treated by the European merchant, who makes his purchases without much haggling as to terms, and who pays cash."

Expenditure.

81. Subjoined is a statement of municipal expenditure under its main heads, which shows a nett reduction, as compared with 1872-73, of Rupees 17,455 (£1,745, 10*s.*), and from which the following noteworthy facts are derivable :—

11·3 per cent. were spent on establishment and collection, 21·8 per cent. on police, 19·3 per cent. on conservancy, 3·9 per cent. on latrine, fire-engine and cotton yards establish-

ments, ·7 per cent. on watering, 22·6 per cent. on original works, 8 per cent. on repairs, 4·3 per cent. on charitable institutions, 2·3 per cent. on education, and 5·8 per cent. on miscellaneous objects.

Expenditure.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.
Head District Offices ...	4,964	6,036 (*a*)
Cost of collection ...	3,461	1,253 (*b*)
Police	18,416	13,989 (*c*)
Conservancy	13,713	12,408
Latrine, Fire-Engine, Cotton yard establishments, &c.	...	2,522
Watering	572	423
Original works	22,257	14,511 (*d*)
Repairs	6,077	5,059
Aid to Charitable Institutions	4,434	4,306
Miscellaneous	7,785	3,715
	81,677	64,222
	£8,167, 14*s.*	£6,422, 4*s.*

The balance in hand in the five Municipalities was Rupees 32,009 (£3,200, 18*s.*), against Rupees 33,055 (£3,305, 10*s.*) in the previous year.

Income and expenditure of each Municipality.

82. The total income and expenditure of each Municipality for the two years under comparison were as follows:—

	Income.		Expenditure.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Oomraottee ...	37,018	29,464	39,064	28,666
Akola ...	4,992	4,995	6,038	4,707
Khamgaon ...	13,842	14,176	22,806	17,884
Ellichpur ...	10,240	11,121	10,494	9,041
Basim ...	3,977	3,420	3,275	3,923
Total ...	70,069	63,176	81,677	64,221
	£7,700, 18*s.*	£6,317, 12*s.*	£8,167 14*s.*	£6,422 2*s.*

(*a.*) Increase owing to entertainment of office establishment at Akola and Ellichpur.
(*b.*) Decrease owing to the "Toll on Carts" having been farmed out, thus making the establishment entertained in the previous year unnecessary.
(*c.*) Decrease on account of reduction in the contribution due by Municipalities.
(*d.*) Decrease under "Original Works" attributable to want of funds.

General remarks.

83. Although not much has been done, writes the Commissioner, "in the shape of new works, yet all existing works have been well maintained: roads were properly repaired; conservancy is better attended to, and there is, I think, a fair amount of progress: the people, too, better understand and appreciate municipal government, and the Committees appear to work smoothly and satisfactorily."

SECTION VII.

MILITARY.

84. There is nothing to be added to what has already been said under this Section in the reports of late years.

The garrison at Ellichpur—the only military cantonment in Berar—consisted of:—

	Strength.
A Light Field Battery of Artillery	129 men
A Troop of Cavalry	91 „
A Regiment of Infantry	795 „

The two outposts at Akola and Oomraottee had 141 and 114 men respectively.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SECTION I.

AGRICULTURE.

Area.

85. To the brief notice under this Section in the last Administration report may be added the subjoined extracts from the Commissioner's Report:—

"The area of the Province according to statement No. 9, which by reason of the extension of the survey is the most correct return we have yet had, is 11,099,595 acres—equal to 17,343 square miles. The cultivated area is 6,334,911 acres—equal to 9,898 square miles; the uncultivated arable land is 2,113,721 acres—equal to 3,303 square miles—and the barren and unculturable area, including the area of rivers, &c., is 2,650,963—equal to 4,142 square miles.

"The percentage to the total area is as follows:—

Cultivation...	57 per cent.
Arable uncultivated	19 „
Barren, &c....	24 „

Up to the close of the year, 5,899,700 acres have been surveyed and assessed, and 2,548,932 acres are surveyed, but not yet assessed."

"The above figures are inclusive of jagheers and other alienations.

"It may be useful if I give here the percentage for each district of the cultivated and of the arable uncultivated area on the total area of the district, as in the following table":—

Districts.	Percentage on total area.		
	Cultivated.	Arable uncultivated.	Barren.
Akola	83	6	11
Buldana	70	11	19
Oomraottee	66	16	18
Basim	64	11	25
Ellichpur	39	19	42
Wun	32	39	29

"In the Oomraottee district land has been unequally taken up: in some parts there is an outcry that not an acre is left for grazing purposes, while in other parts there is a considerable area which has not yet been occupied; but I will show presently that cultivation is rapidly extending: the main thing to provide for is that it shall extend where waste fields are available, and not in localities where the ploughs are at work within a few feet of the village door frames."

"In the Akola district, where the margin for increase in cultivation is so small, the increase is one per cent. over the cultivated area of 1872-73.

"With respect to the Ellichpur figures, I should explain that the area of the large mountainous tract called the Melghat has been computed as we best can from the map. This tract will not be surveyed by the department now working in the Province, because the cost of such an operation from the rugged character of the country would be very heavy indeed, and from the sparseness of the population—mostly Koorkoos and Gonds—there would be no compensating gain in the shape of any great increase in cultivation."

"The Wun figures are only partially correct, for though we have the survey areas for the Darwa talook, the areas for the other 2 talooks are but estimates; and next year when the survey department supplies us with the correct figures, this statement will, as respects the Wun district, have to be modified."

"In all the other districts, so large a breadth of concealed cultivation has been brought to light by the operations of the survey that Captain Szczepanski has the best ground for his surmise that there is much more land under cultivation than is registered in our books. He adds: 'there is a great demand for land in the Wun talook, which will be taken up as soon as the rates are known.' It is already difficult to find any waste land along the banks of the Warda; and many applications have been received for the first refusal of land in other parts."

"The accuracy of the Basim figures has been affected by the transfer of certain villages from the territories of H. H. the Nizam on the rectification of our boundary with that State. These villages have been surveyed, but their areas have not yet been declared by the Superintendent."

"I beg it may be understood that the term "cultivated" lands means land occupied and (save the alienations) paying rent to Government. The occupants of land usually keep a small margin of their holdings waste for pasturage."

Variation in extent of cultivation.

86. The Commissioner then gives a statement showing the variation in

the extent of cultivation between the past and the preceding year:—

Districts.	Land under cultivation (not including Jageers, &c.)		1873-74.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Oomraottee	1,467,544	1,490,859	23,315	...
Akola	1,462,080	1,463,686	1,606	...
Ellichpur	901,902	904,049	2,147	...
Buldana	1,234,771	1,182,760	...	52,011
Wun	1,576,281	1,838,491	262,210	...
Basim	958,868	1,077,373	118,505	...
Total...	7,601,446	7,957,218	407,783	52,011

And remarks on it as follows:—

"The Wun figures bear out Captain Szczepanski's remarks above quoted. The falling-off in the Buldana district is purely temporary, and one good season will bring matters round to their normal condition of progress. The net increase in the breadth of cultivation for the whole Province in 1873-74 is 355,772 acres, or about 556 square miles."

Classification of cultivated area.

87. Colonel Nembhard's next statement classifies the area of Government cultivated land into rice lands, dry crop, and irrigated land:—

Districts.	Total extent of cultivated land assessed by Government.			
	Rice lands.	Irrigated lands.	Dry crop lands.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Oomraottee	995	8,698	1,481,166	1,490,859
Akola	528	18,885	1,444,273	1,463,686
Ellichpur	7,764	8,766	887,579	904,049
Buldana	2,446	22,814	1,157,500	1,182,760
Wun	3,041	2,543	1,832,907	1,838,491
Basim	7,287	8,017	1,062,069	1,077,373
Total...	22,061	69,663	7,865,494	7,957,218

"It may be said that we do not cultivate rice in Berar, for the area under that crop is too insignificant to merit notice. So also may it be said that we have no irrigation, for the irrigated area is only about nine-tenths of an acre to 100 acres of dry crop land. The irrigated land in this province is entirely garden cultivation watered from wells."

"Under our settlement rules the occupant of a field may cultivate anything he pleases, nor does he render himself liable to an enhancement of rent for changing from dry to wet cultivation. If anything can effect it, this immunity from increased liability ought to encourage irrigation. But whatever facilities we might offer for irrigation, I do not believe that it would ever be resorted to in any considerable degree. In the first place, the undulating character of the country is against it and, secondly, our principal crops—millet and cotton—do not require it: these products are, respectively, 41 and 31—total 71—per cent. of our crops; and cotton becomes seriously affected if ever the rain-fall be much in excess of the average. Wheat, of course, would benefit, but, then, we have only 8 per cent. of wheat, and probably not more than half of this area would be level enough to be irrigable."

"These briefly stated are the main reasons against outlay for irrigation works on an extensive scale in the Assigned Districts. But, as recently stated in a letter of the Government of India, the crying want of the Province is a store of water in every locality where such can be obtained."

"This rich valley is intersected by countless small streams, across which at every 3 or 5 miles dams might be thrown, which would store a supply of water probably for a mile or a mile and a half in length. I cannot of course give even an approximate estimate of what they would cost, but, roughly speaking, I should think that ten-lakhs of Rupees—the cost of a not very large irrigation scheme—would supply us with a couple of hundred of such stores of water. At Akola, in the dam across the stream, to which I obtained the Resident's sanction in 1866, we have an example of what I would construct, where practicable, all over the valley."

On the other hand, the observations and opinion recorded by the Superintending Engineer do not confirm the Commissioner's sanguine anticipations. In the first place, the countless small streams referred to are not perennial: they dry up altogether in the hot months; secondly, the requisite conditions for the construction of dams, in an engineering point of view, are said to exist at very few places. The Resident concurs with the Commissioner in believing that dams like that at Akola might be constructed with advantage "*where practicable*", all over the valley. And in the Section on Irrigation at page 74 of this Report, it will be seen that some effort has been put forth in this direction; while no proposal for the storage of water fails to command the most attentive consideration. But the practicability of making dams on the extensive scale hinted at by the Commissioner remains to be proved. It will be necessary for him to point out the localities he has in view and to justify the utility of each separate proposition. This

he has been asked to do: in the meanwhile, it must be remarked that for the last four years special attention and the most liberal rules in respect to Tuccavee advances and grants-in-aid have been directed to multiply the number of wells in the province and to advance all schemes for the storage of water. It is true that the people have been slow to take advantage of this liberality, yet it is not easy to see what more could have been done on the part of the Government. The subject, however, cannot be appropriately discussed here: it is only noticed to show that plans for increasing the water-supply of the Assigned Districts have not been lightly passed over.

SECTION II.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Rain-fall.

88. The average rain-fall of the province for the year was 30 inches 14 cents., against 43·66 in 1872-73. The following table compares the rain-fall of the 6 districts of Berar for the last 2 years:—

	1872-73.		1873-74.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
Oomraottee ...	35	75	31	37
Ellichpur ...	31	54	26	58
Wun ...	45	65	31	96
Akola ...	47	18	23	44
Buldana ...	47	43	28	14
Basim ...	54	40	39	26

Although the fall in all the districts was less than in the year before, the average rain-fall—30 inches—is considered fair for the province, and the seasons and crops may be said to have been altogether good.

Temperature.

89. The following table exhibits the minimum and maximum mean tempera-

ture in shade in the three meteorological stations during the twelve months of the year :—

Months.	Oomraottee.		Akola.		Buldana.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Minimum.
January ...	85·8	54·5	87·2	50·1	80·7	56·3
February ...	91·8	59·3	91·5	58·4	85·	60·9
March ...	98·4	65·4	99·5	61·2	92·1	67·6
April ...	105·8	73·8	106·2	73·5	98·7	74·3
May ...	107·2	74·1	106·6	77·7	100·	75·3
June ...	98·9	75·8	98·9	74·7	91·5	70·8
July ...	87·5	73·3	88·7	72·9	83·2	69·2
August ...	87	70·8	87·5	70·2	80·8	68·1
September ...	87	71·2	87·3	70·8	80·3	66·9
October ...	91	63	92·5	57·6	84·7	65·8
November ...	87·8	59·7	89·2	56·5	82·8	61·6
December ...	85·9	55·9	85·2	50·7	80·	57·3

Crops.

90. The following table exhibits the extent of land under each description of crop :—

	Acres.
Jowaree	2,317,374
Bajree	112,550
Wheat	464,567
Rice	54,460
Gram	147,567
Linseed	76,728
Toor	93,801
Til	128,895
Hemp or flax	22,173
Kurdi	66,462
Tobacco	24,107
Caster-oil	13,082
Sugar-cane	4,025
Cotton	1,767,851
Opium	1,640
Lac	27,308
Other products	404,164
Total ...	5,726,704

It will be seen from the above figures that 40 per cent. of the area under cultivation was occupied by jowaree, 31 per cent. by cotton, and the remainder by other crops. In the last

Administration Report the area under cotton was returned at only 29 per cent., and, perhaps, it may now be asked whether an increase to this area is desirable, seeing that cereals must suffer, and the food prospects of the people may be thereby endangered. The answer to this question, which doubtless points to a consideration that should be constantly kept in view, is that the cultivation of cereals has increased not only *pari passu*, but even more than that of cotton.

Produce per acre.

91. The average produce of land per acre was as follows :—

	lbs.
Rice	196
Wheat	197
Jowaree	357⅔
Gram	193⅚
Cotton	127⅔
Opium	4⅓
Oil-seed	204⅓
Tobacco	190⅚

Rent per acre.

92. The following figures give the average rent per acre under some of the principal crops :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cotton	0	15	9
Wheat	1	1	10
Oil-seed	0	15	6
Jowaree	0	14	8
Tobacco	1	13	8
Opium	3	7	8
Rice	1	8	6
Gram	1	4	7

In connection with these rates and the figures given in the preceding para., there are some interesting passages in the Commissioner's Report, which may be here extracted :—

"Our highest dry crop-rate is Rs. 2-8 per acre. In the Wurrungaum talooka of the Kandeish district, it is Rs. 3-8. In the Jubbulpore district, of which I made the 30 years' settlement, it is Rs. 3. *Twenty years ago* in the Sowda and Yawul talookas of Kandeish, which closely adjoin Berar, the rate was Rs. 2-6 and Rs. 2-4. In the Punjab in 1872-73, the maximum dry crop-rate for wheat land was Rs. 6-5-6; the minimum Rs. 2-5-2."

"Land in the Assigned Districts assessed at Rs. 2-8 per acre might well have borne an assessment of Rs. 3. Every consideration would have justified it, but for the impolicy of taking too high a rent from a man who has heretofore paid a very moderate one. As a Settlement Officer myself, I have watched with interest the operations of the Settlement Department, and I have no hesitation in stating that they have exercised a wise discretion in pitching their rates as they have done. I make this remark because of recent communications from the Government of India, which indicate a doubt on a matter on which the Resident and the local authorities are so well satisfied."

"The allusion above to the rate for dry crop land in Jubbulpore induces me to state in a few words what appear to me to be the advantages of the ryotwar or field system of land settlement as contrasted with the system of village settlement."

"In Jubbulpore the cultivator pays Rupees 3, but half is appropriated by the Malgoozar or middle-men, and only 1 Rupee 8 annas reaches the treasury. In Berar the cultivator pays Rupees 2-8-0, and the only deduction from this is 12½ per cent.—equal 5 annas—for cost of collection: the remaining Rupees 2-3-0 come into the treasury. The Government therefore receives 1-1 annas an acre more in Berar than it does in Jubbulpore, while the Berar cultivator is paying less for his land than his neighbour."

"*That* half of the rent, then, which in Jubbulpore goes to enrich a few individual middle-men, is in Berar shared between the State on the one hand, and a multitude of hundreds-of-thousands on the other. Further, while in the Central Provinces the revenue of a village is a fixed sum for 30 years, in Berar it is supposed to fluctuate, but, practically, it is a progressive revenue annually increasing with an increasing population."

"I do not mean to say that in Jubbulpore there was any option, any more than there was in the North-West Provinces, as to the nature of the settlement to be made, but in Berar we had the option and we had the narrowest possible escape of a village settlement which would have turned our patels or village officers into Malgoozars creating rights which they never possessed, for the nearest approach they ever made to the position of a Malgoozar was when they contracted with the Native Government for the revenue of their village."

The Commissioner then remarks on the difficulty which he characterizes as "almost insuperable" of ascertaining correctly the produce per acre, and continues:—

"I believe a native farmer would abstract grain from his threshing floor in the dead of night sooner than permit one to winnow and weigh the produce of his field. The Deputy Commissioners of Oomraottee and Akola do not state how their statistics were obtained."

"The Deputy Commissioner of Ellichpur reports that the experiments were conducted by the Tehsildars. In Buldana they were carried out by Mr. Elliott, the Assistant Commissioner, but though he did his best under the circumstances, his report merely shows that unless one were to stand sentry over the crop from the moment it is cut till the moment the last grain is weighed, it would be next to impossible to obtain even a tolerable estimate of the out-turn. The result of his experiments is that the out-turn of millet is about 156 lbs to the acre. This at the price in Buldana of 66 lbs. for the Rupee is worth 2 Rupees 5 annas. A fifteenth of this is 2 annas 7 pies; and according to our new settlement rates this would be about the rent of the acre; but say that we take Akbar's rate of one-twelfth of the gross produce, then one-twelfth of Rupees 2-5-0 is 3 annas and 1 pie, but the average rate in Buldana for land on which millet is grown is 11 annas and 7 pies, and no man could pay this if his produce averaged only 156 lbs."

"I give the results of a series of experiments conducted by Colonel Elphinstone, Superintendent of Survey and Assessment, to determine the average yield per acre of the principal crops in Berar. These experiments were carried out by most experienced officers as follows":—

Officers.	Millet in lbs.		
	Highest yield.	Lowest yield.	Average.
Colonel Elphinstone ...	1,842	488	1,165
Captain G. Mackenzie ...	1,484	415	949
Captain C. Pemberton ...	1,980	840	1,410
Mr. W. Turnbull	945	580	762
Mr. E. Morant	1,120	880	1,000
Average...	1,474	641	1,057

"The land which yielded 1,842 lbs. is stated by Colonel Elphinstone to have been very superior, and it had been manured. The lowest yield met with by any of these officers was 415 lbs. Mr. Pemberton's experiments were carried out in the Morsi talooka, where the soil is good and retentive of moisture, and it will be observed that his averages are higher than those of any other officer."

"As a rule, I think, we get as good information from respectable landowners, who are civilized enough to know that our enquiry proceeds from no motive inimical to their interests, as from any tests which we ourselves have the leisure to apply; and from them I learn that an acre of millet grown on fairly good land and in an ordinarily good season yields from 9 to 10 maunds of grain—say about 800 lbs. This would be in the better-soils in the valley; of course in the thinner and poorer soils of districts above the ghats, the average yield would be much smaller, probably not more than about 500 lbs.

"Experiments conducted in the North-West Provinces about thirty years ago gave the following results :—

	Average out-turn of millet per acre in lbs.
Meerut...	522
Bulandshahr	500
Bareilly...	629
Agra No. 1	697
Agra No. 2	754
Average...	620

"Owing to scanty rain-fall the *khareef* crop of the year in which these experiments were conducted was full one-fifth inferior to an average autumn crop ; therefore the average out-turn of an average autumn crop would be 744 lbs. in the North-West."

"In respect to Cotton, I believe we have achieved a fair estimate of the out-turn of cleaned cotton, *i. e.*, that it is from 45 to 50 lbs. per acre : the figures in statement 13 divided by three to render "*Kapas*" into cleaned cotton show so extraordinary a variation in the different districts that I fear they are not much to be depended on. For instance, the three valley districts, almost equally famed for their cotton, make the following return :"—

Oomraottee	60	lbs. of cleaned cotton per acre.
Akola	98	
Ellichpur...	36	

I know that 60 lbs. is no uncommon out-turn in the valley, but 45 lbs. is, I think, a fair average."

Government Farms.

"The Government Experimental Farm at Oomraottee, having proved a failure, was abolished during the year under report, and the stock, implements, and cattle, were disposed of by public auction realizing the sum of Rupees 3,914."

"I regret that I was obliged, since the close of the year, to recommend that the Experimental Farm at Akola should also be finally closed. The demand for outlay increased annually, while the farm paid nothing, and although the locality selected for the experiments could not have been more suitable, having, moreover, an abundant supply of water, the crops that were grown were not better, and in some instances were not so good, as those grown by the ordinary cultivator in the vicinity. The experiments which extended over three years were attended with no beneficial result, nor would they, in my opinion, have ever borne fruit, because the astute Koonbee will adopt none of what we consider improved methods of agriculture, until we prove to him that we can produce better crops than he can at the same outlay."

Experiments in crops.

93. The same report gives an account of the experiments made in some of the crops.

Carolina Paddy.

"The experiments made in the cultivation of Carolina paddy resulted in failure, the climate not being suited to it. The following are the details of the experiment made:—

90 lbs of seed were sown in 2 acres of land: the total produce was 346 lbs, or not quite fourfold. Value of produce Rupees 11.

To debit against this

	Rs.	A.	P.
Rent	6	0	0
Expenses of cultivation, including manuring and breeding ...	36	0	0
Cost of seed	2	13	0
Total ...	44	13	0
Deduct produce ...	11	0	0
Loss ...	33	13	0

It is true the very small out-turn may be attributable to scanty rain-fall, but our climate is far too dry for this description of paddy to succeed."

American maize.

"Some experiments have been tried with this maize in the Public Gardens at Yeotmal, and have succeeded well: the heads produced were very fine; the seed is acclimatized, and has not deteriorated in any way. In Buldana, however, the Queensland maize did not succeed; the yield was 30 per cent. more than that of the ordinary plant; but it took much longer to ripen, and what must condemn it in the eyes of natives is that the stalks are useless for fodder."

Tobacco.

"It is, I think, established that our climate is not sufficiently suited to the growth of tobacco that would be fit for export to Europe, although I have seen a very successful experiment with James River seed. At the same time, we have a fair breadth of land under tobacco, as the following figures for 1873-74 will show:—

	Acres.
Oomraottee	7,785
Akola	2,886
Ellichpur	6,037
Buldana	2,012
Wun	1,401
Basim	3,986
Total ...	24,107

"The average out-turn being about 200 lbs. to the acre, the yield of this area would be about 4,800,000 lbs., or about 2,140 tons. The best soil for tobacco is in the Oomraottee and Ellichpur districts, and lies principally between Oomraottee and the Satpoora range of hills in the north. The tobacco produced in Berār is largely exported to the Central Provinces."

Prices of produce.

94. The following table compares the average prices of produce for the year 1873-74 with 1872-73:—

	Seers per Rupee.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.
Clean cotton	2·3	2·53
Wheat	15·9	16·66
Gram	15·6	17·16
Rice	10·7	9·92
Jowaree	24·4	32·25
Oil-seed	7·9	10·50
Tobacco	3·	2·89
Plough bullocks each, Rupees.	46-1-9	60-0-0
Buffaloes „	38-13-4	35-0-0

Compared with the previous year, the prices during 1873-74 were very favorable, and the year under report is the first for some time back in which compensation for dearness of food to certain classes of Government servants has not been granted.

Rates of wages.

95. The average rates of wages which prevailed in the Province during the past two years are thus shown:—

	1872-73.			1873-74.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Skilled labor	0	12	9½	0	11	9
Unskilled	0	3	9	0	3	8
Cart with bullocks	1	0	9	0	15	2
Camels each	0	13	6	0	11	9
Donkeys per score	4	10	0	4	5	6
Bullocks per pair	0	10	9	0	9	11

The Commissioner writes: "skilled labor, which, from the day the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company commenced to construct their line, could always command a rupee per diem, has now come down to a level with the rates in other provinces; but there are many things that are yet dearer than elsewhere

in India, and prominent among these is fuel, owing to the enormous spread of cultivation. In the valley, except within easy reach of the hills, the droppings of village cattle are dried and used as fuel to the detriment of the land, which thus loses manure. The reduction in the wages of labor, however, is not alone due to the cheapness of food, but is in part attributable to immigration of skilled workmen from the North-West, and I see numbers of men, whose speech I recognize, who find living here more attractive than in Bundelcund and the Nerbudda Valley."

Cattle.

96. Berar cattle have a reputation far beyond provincial limits. The prices of plough bullocks have fallen with everything else, and the average is now about Rupees 60 each—about half what it was when Berar was so rich on account of the cotton famine in America. During the year, a large number of cattle died, aggregating 52,981 in all. Of this number, 12,679 were cows, 13,784, bullocks, 10,178 buffaloes, and 16,340 sheep and goats. These figures cannot of course be relied on as strictly accurate.

SECTION III.

HORTICULTURE.

97. There are public gardens at the head-quarter stations of districts, under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioners.

At Oomraottee endeavours are being made to grow such fruits, vegetables, and flowers as the rocky nature of that plateau will admit. There is also a jail garden on a large scale, which supplies the prisoners with vegetables. At the Railway station, too, a flower garden flourishes, which is creditable to the care and taste of the Station-master.

The Temple Gardens at Akola are a great ornament to the station. The jail at this place, also, has a garden of its own, providing vegetables for the prisoners.

At Chikalda in the Ellichpur district, the sanitarium of the province, a public garden exists, and the soil and climate are reported favorable to horticulture; but a deficiency of water, which an attempt is being made to remedy, is a great drawback.

In the station at Yeotmal, two small public gardens have been started, in which experiments are being made to grow English and country vegetables, flowers and fruits, such as peaches, apples, figs, pomegranates, grapes, oranges, &c.

SECTION IV.

ARBORICULTURE.

98. On the subject of arboriculture, the Commissioner writes:—

"It has now been established beyond doubt that the Mulberry succeeds and flourishes in Berar. The contribution made from provincial revenues for this purpose was withdrawn during the year, but the Deputy Commissioner of Oomraottee is doing his best to keep alive the 2,000 trees which cover about 10 acres, and they are available to any one who chooses to ask for cuttings. In this way we hope to induce some of the Mahomedan inhabitants of the district to take to the culture of silk. At Oomraottee and its vicinity, there are already thousands of young trees by the road-sides—the efforts of former years; and during 1873-74 a number of young trees were planted out. These operations are, of course, independent of those connected with District Forests."

"In Akola three-fourths of a mile of avenue were planted by the Local Fund Engineer, and trees were planted by the Tehsildars in Akote, Balapur, Julgaon, and Khamgaon, to the number of 3,767, at a cost of Rupees 1,129."

"In Ellichpur a certain area of land surrounding the Deputy Commissioner's new Court-house was taken up, fenced in, and a good well was constructed. This was preparatory to putting in a number of young trees during the current rainy season."

"The Deputy Commissioner of Buldana had 3,521 trees in the nurseries at the commencement of the year. This supply has been augmented by 2,786, making a total of 6,307. Of these, 2,531 were given out during the year and 25 died, leaving 3,751. 3,482 were planted on roads and 3,640 in groves. The expenditure during the year was Rupees 1,168."

"In Wun the operations were confined to the head-quarter Station and to the Tehsil Towns of Wun and Darwa, and are limited solely by the difficulty of watering the young trees. Several hundreds of kinds, such

as the so-called Cork (*Quercus Suber*), Banyan (*Ficus Indica*), Peepul (*Ficus Religiosa*), Tallow tree (*Stillingia Sebifera*), and others, were planted during the year in and around the station of Yeotmal."

"In Basim between two and three thousand seedlings—some of them 3 feet high—are now ready for transplanting, and will be put out during these rains."

SECTION V.

FORESTS.

Revision of rules.

99. The Forest Report for 1873-74 opens with the following remarks, descriptive of a revision in the rules previously sanctioned for the management of the scattered wood lands, scrub and grass lands, and babool plantations, which constitute what are called "Unreserved" or "District Forests," as opposed to the extensive timber-producing continuous blocks known as "State Reserves."

It is of course to these latter that the Forest Department owes its existence; yet its services are also of advantage in helping district officers to apply rules of forestry to the former, over which it exercises a useful supervision:—

"Under instructions from the Resident, a revision took place during the year of the District Forest Rules, with a view to assimilating them as much as possible, and the result was the issue of a general set of rules for the whole province, supplementary to the Survey and Settlement rules, and in supersession of all former rules. These rules, which were brought into force at the close of the year, were published in the *Residency Orders* of the 6th April 1874. The principal changes effected by them are the employment of village officials for the collection of forest dues; the withdrawal of duty on certain items of minor forest produce that used formerly to be taxed, and the reduction in the rates of duty on reserved descriptions of timber.

"Sanction has also been accorded to the introduction of a scheme for the working of the district forests on rotation under the above rules. This scheme provides for the setting apart in each talook of certain tracts of forest land free from cultivation, which are to be considered strictly reserved until they become thickly enough wooded to be worked as coppice for the supply of timber large enough to be used in the construction of "dhabba" or flat roofed houses.

"No cultivation, or felling of wood, or grazing of cattle, is to be allowed within the tracts, and a fire-path is to be made round them an-

nually in the cold weather, as soon as the grass is dry enough to burn. And to further assist natural reproduction, seed of the more common varieties of trees is to be sown broadcast on the barer spots at the close of the hot weather.

"As soon as the tracts have been selected, the remaining forests are to be worked on a rotation of 15 years by grouping village waste lands together in each talook and opening certain areas annually. After being worked, these areas are to be closed against grazing for a few years, until the coppice shoots and young trees are high enough to be out of reach of harm from cattle.

"In the meantime, the villagers in the vicinity are to be allowed to cut such grass within the areas as they require for domestic purposes.

"Fires are also to be guarded against as much as possible. The above scheme provides for a supply of timber suitable for the better class of houses in Berar; a description of timber which, under the system of working the forests formerly in force, was yearly becoming scarcer, and would probably in course of time have become almost unprocurable.

"It also secures a permanent supply of wood suitable for ordinary houses and for general purposes.

"Under the old scheme for working the district forests, little or nothing was done for conservancy. Large quantities of wood were felled in an irregular manner over the entire area of the forests, without any steps being taken for creating a fresh supply, for trees could never be expected to reproduce themselves so long as they were given no rest, and fires were allowed to spread annually over the ground on which they grew, as well as cattle to graze on the land all the year round.

"The rules defining the rights and privileges of the inhabitants of the State Forests in the southern division, referred to in para. 3 of the Report for 1872-73, received the sanction of the Resident, and were published in the *Residency Orders* of the 20th June last."

State Forests.

100. In the Report for 1872-73, it was mentioned that the State Forests comprised an area of 646 square miles, as thus shown:—

	Square miles.
Northern Division.	
Byraghur Reserve	400
Southern Division.	
Garoo Mattergaon	75
Ghat Boree	50
Paen Gunga	70
Khelapur	50
Small tracts of Mungla, Jalgaon, Renkapur and Dapura ...	1
Total...	646

This area has during the year been reduced to 632 square miles in consequence of the Ghat Boree Reserve having, on account of extensive cultivation within its limits, been cut into blocks and made into compact forest by excluding cultivation therefrom, a process to which other reserves of the southern division will have to be subjected, as late inspection of them has revealed large tracts of cultivation. For the greater part of the year, this division was under the care of an Assistant Conservator who systematically neglected his duty, and has lately been removed from the service under orders from the Government of India.

Prosecutions.

101. The number of persons prosecuted for breaches of forest rules represents an increase of 25, there having been 447 in 1873-74, against 422 in the previous year. Of the 447 prosecuted 341 were convicted, against 339 in 1872-73. The rules of the department are now generally known throughout the province, and infractions of them are reported to be of rare occurrence. The offences brought to notice were of a trivial character and called for only slight punishments.

Fires.

102. In the last report some credit was taken for the success which attended the measures instituted for the exclusion of fires from forests. This year, again, the extent of area protected from fire has increased from 257,920 acres in 1872-73 to 337,200, an increase of 79,380 acres or 124 square miles: at the same time, the cost of prevention has diminished from Rupees 1,001-3-2 (£100, 2*s*. 4¾*d*.) to Rupees 685-8-7 (£68, 11*s*. 1*d*.). This satisfactory result, towards which the reserves of the southern division did not contribute so largely as might have been expected, is thus commented on by the Deputy Conservator:—

"Success has for the fifth year attended the efforts of the department to exclude fires from the Raipoor block."

"No fires broke out during the year, and the expense of the measures adopted for effecting this was little more than half that incurred last year, although exactly the same measures were had recourse to."

"This great difference in expenditure is owing to the employment of Gond corps referred to in para. 48 of the report for 1872-73, instead of Koorkoos, in the burning of fire-paths, &c. The Gonds have now become

quite expert at forest work of all descriptions, and it is seldom that other labour has to be employed. The consequence is that work is done not only quicker, but better and cheaper than formerly, whilst the Koorkoos are free to follow the bent of their own inclinations. When not engaged in their fields, and they want work, they can generally get it on application. But, as a rule, their spare time is fully occupied in their favorite pursuit of carrying wood for sale to the bazaars. Almost the entire revenue of the reserve for the year was derived directly from the Koorkoos."

"There is now a complete understanding between this department and the inhabitants of the reserve, and differences seldom or never occur."

"On this subject Mr. Ballantyne in his report remarks: the inhabitants of the Melghat now understand that their old privileges are not interfered with, when they are at all consistent with forest conservancy. The offences against the forest laws have been very few within the reserve; the people are becoming well versed in the rules; and the watchers are beginning to know their duty better, year by year: there is less vexatious meddling on the part of the establishment, and certainly there are less offences committed. Dhya cultivation is entirely stopped. Cutting down teak and other reserved sorts of wood in cultivated land is almost unknown; and firing the jungle is, I may say, unknown also."

"After this it may not be considered surprising that for the first time the entire reserve has been protected from fire, more especially when it is remembered that during the preceding year seven-eighths of the forests, or about 350 square miles, were saved."

"It is very gratifying, however, to know that this success has been attained without any expenditure, saving the grant of rewards to Patels to the extent of Rupees 180."

"The fire-path round the reserve was burnt by the establishment in the cold weather, when the grass was comparatively green, and burnt only in the day time, going out of itself in the cool of the afternoon, or at latest at sunset."

"A few years ago, to protect the whole reserve from fire would have been looked upon as an impossibility. In fact, such a thing was never attempted or even thought of. And that it has been accomplished now is, I think, it will be admitted, satisfactory proof of the good feeling existing at the present time on the part of the inhabitants towards this department, for there is nothing easier than to burn jungle without being detected, and consequently if the people had any grudge against the department, or were in any way inclined to oppose it as they would be, if vexatiously oppressed, this is one of the first things they would do."

"It must be remembered, too, that to people who live in the forests, a coarse growth of grass is a source of no little discomfort, for besides harbouring wild beasts, it renders walking a work of considerable difficulty, because of the silica therein in large quantities, making it cutting

as boys' kite strings that have pounded glass glued on, and therefore the people, if left to themselves, would naturally burn it.

"Every year that fire is kept out of the Byraghur reserve, the easier does the task become of extinguishing fires that may accidentally or of design break out in the future, for with the exclusion of fires, the sides of ravines and hills become so thickly covered with seedlings and undergrowth that the grass is entirely eradicated.

"The effect is of course not so noticeable in more open localities.

"Natural reproduction throughout the reserve is becoming very marked. Fine young trees are springing up in all directions. Such of them as were situated in open parts of the forest suffered rather severely last cold weather from frost, but those in sheltered localities and on the higher grounds escaped entirely."

Plantations.

103. During the year, the area under plantations, which up to the close of 1872-73 numbered 721 acres, has increased to 1,269, the total cost for the year being Rupees 4,909-14 (£490, 19*s.* 9*d.*). These plantations are reported generally to be healthy and to have entirely recovered from the effects of the frost of last year. "Lately, however," writes the Deputy Conservator, "they have had a still worse enemy to contend against in rats. Without a personal inspection, no one would believe the amount of damage these animals have caused. In the Pepulcotta plantation (Melghat) alone more than 7,000 plants have been cut over, some of them having been above three feet in height. If the plants are small, the rats cut the stems close to the ground, if large, say two or three years old, they dig the earth out to a depth of two or more inches, and then gnaw through the roots in a sloping direction, giving them the appearance as if they had been cut with some sharp instrument."

Thinning operations.

104. In the State Forests the thinning operations described in former reports were continued during the year. The trees felled yielded 49,018 pieces of timber, of which 46,988 were sold for Rupees 18,832-11-5 (£1,883, 5*s.* 5*d.*). Of this amount, Rupees 2,781-5-4 (£278, 2*s.* 8*d.*) are still outstanding. Rupees 1,698-0-6 (£169, 16*s.* ¾*d.*) were recovered from the outstanding balances remaining from the previous years, making in all Rupees 17,749-6-7 (£1,774, 18*s.* 10*d.*) as the sum realized during the year by sale of timber in the northern division.

Besides the above item of revenue, there were Rupees 3,406-3-10 (£340, 12*s.* 5¾*d.*) realized by sale of bamboos and other produce.

In the southern division, about 4,699 badly grown teak trees were cut and sold for Rupees 645-10 (£64, 11*s.* 3*d.*).

None of the reserves are reported now to contain any full-grown timber; and the operations which remain to be carried out for improving the Forests are:—

"The burning of paths for the protection of the forests from fire; the cutting of creepers; the planting up blank spaces which are so situated as to render the natural sowing of them either impossible or a work of time, and the cutting over level with the ground of all teak and other trees from which poles are growing at too great a distance from the ground ever to mature into timber."

Area of unreserved forest.

105. The area of unreserved forest in each district stood as follows at the close of the year under report:—

Districts.	Square miles.	Acres.
Ellichpur	1,120 ...	384
Oomraottee	74 ...	35
Akola	35 ...	...
Buldana	539 ...	320
Basim	769 ...	...
Wun	1,188 ...	320
Total...	3,726 ...	419

Increase in area.

106. To the 3,648 square miles and 602 acres occupied as unreserved Forests at the close of 1872, 77 square miles and 457 acres were added during 1873, making in all 3,726 square miles 419 acres.

In the Report for 1872-73, it was mentioned that owing to the unrestricted cutting of wood in the Melghat Forests, a scheme was introduced by which the forests were divided into 15 blocks, and that one of these blocks was to be opened annually. The results of the opening of No. I. block were also described. During the year under report, block No. II. was opened. From this block, no less than 182,106 pieces of

teak and other wood, yielding a revenue of Rupees 27,340-1-9 (£2,734, 0s. $2\frac{5}{8}d.$) were exported, against 107,573 pieces, with a revenue of Rupees 11,551 (£1,155, 2s.) in 1872-73. The increase in block No. II. is accounted for by its having remained open four months longer than No. I. was, as also to its having contained a larger quantity of teak, inasmuch as it had been reserved for a longer period.

Exports from Melghat.

107. Below is a detail of the prices fetched by unreserved timber and other produce exported from the Melghat during 1873-74:—

	Rupees.
Unreserved timber	25,916
Firewood	4,243
Lime	391
Charcoal	2,292
Grass	3,802
Lac	498
Teak leaves	584
Bamboos	9,671
Do. Tatties	318
Roots and fruits	1,781
Gum	43
Miscellaneous	1,470
Total...	51,009
	£. s.
	5,100 18

Compared with similar exports for 1872-73, there is an increase in the year under report of about 21,000 Rupees (£200) in value, attributed to the higher appreciation by the people of the plains of timber of unreserved descriptions; to the reduction in the duty on certain articles of forest produce, and to the better management of the nakas or watch posts set up to check unlawful exportation. The addition of one more wood bazaar may also have effected the revenue to a slight extent.

Revenue of unreserved forests.

108. The following statement compares the revenue of the unreserved Forests in the six districts of the province for the last two years:—

Districts.	1872-73.			1873-74.		
	RS.	AS.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Ellichpur ...	51,052	5	7	87,267	4	0
Oomraottee ...	58,097	5	7	49,494	12	7
Akola ...	64,194	11	2	29,633	0	8
Buldana ...	10,467	5	8	15,344	12	0
Wun ...	32,631	8	4	49,381	12	4
Basim ...	6,833	1	8	9,853	13	11
Total...	223,276	6	0	240,975	7	6
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	22,327	12	9	24,097	10	11¼

Causes of increase and decrease.

109. There is thus an increase of Rupees 17,699 (£1,769, 18*s.*) over the previous year, the causes of increase and decrease shown against each district being as follows:—

Ellichpur.—Increase of Rupees 36,215 (£3,621, 10*s.*) attributable chiefly to increased receipts from the Melghat nakahs.

Oomraottee.—Decrease of Rupees 8,602 (£860, 4*s.*) attributable chiefly to a falling off in the receipts from sale of grass and fruits on waste lands.

Akola.—The decrease in this district of Rupees 34,562 (£3,456, 4*s.*) is said to be nominal, as the revenue for 1872-73 included the receipts from sale of grass for two years.

Buldana.—The increase of Rupees 4,877 (£487, 14*s.*) is due to the sale proceeds of grass from uncultivated and waste lands having for the first time been credited to the Forest department.

Wun.—The increase in this district is Rupees 16,750 (£1,675) and is due for the most part to a change in the system of collecting grazing dues which hitherto were realized by Government agency, but are now farmed out on contract annually sold by auction.

Basim.—In this district, the increase was Rupees 3,021 (£302, 2*s.*), and is attributed to the sale of grazing land.

Timber transactions.

110. The following figures give the extent to which timber transactions were carried on during the year:—

		Pieces.
Timber on hand at close of 1872-73		15,934
Do. received during 1873-74		100,868
	Total...	116,802
Deduct—		
Sold during the year	81,407	
Lost...	500	
		81,907
	Balance on hand...	34,895

The estimated value of the above pieces is Rupees 6,440-6 (£644, 0*s.* 9*d.*).

Financial results.

111. On the whole, the operations of the Forest department may be regarded as fairly successful. Nor were they unsatisfactory in a financial point of view. From the figures given below, it will be seen that the total receipts of the year increased by Rupees 4,584-3-9 (£458, 8*s.* 5¾*d.*) and the expenditure also by Rupees 2,552-11-5 (£255, 5*s.* 5*d.*), the increase of revenue over expenditure being Rupees 1,75,538-1-8 (£17,553, 16*s.* 2½*d.*).

Years.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
1872-73	256,563 3 3 ...	83,056 9 11
1873-74	261,147 7 0 ...	85,609 5 4

Health.

112. The health of the establishment was better than last year, when most of the subordinates suffered from sickness.

SECTION VI.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

Lonar Lake.

113. As usual, under the above head, the Lonar Lake first claims notice. The only physical fact in connection therewith is, that it was de-

termined not to work the lake during the year, owing partly to the improbability of the water receding far enough for the collection of certain of the products, the preceding monsoon having been a heavy one, and to the necessity which experience has taught, of the lake being left undisturbed at intervals, to recover its productive power.

Previous to this determination having been arrived at, however, an important fact in connection with the commercial aspect of the working of the lake had been brought to notice, *viz.*, that at the close of the official year 1872-73 more than two-thirds of the produce gathered in that year was unsold, representing, at a minimum valuation, Rs. 15,000 (£1,500). Since the working of the lake passed into the hands of Government, the results, as reported, have been more satisfactory than formerly: but only the quantities of salts abstracted from the lake and their estimated value were stated: the important element of 'demand' was not taken into account.

Under these circumstances, it was determined to modify the original proposals for developing the resources of the lake (for details of which see Administration Report for 1872-73—para. 117); the result being, as stated in para. 118 of Administration Report for 1872-73, the retransfer of Mr. Reade to the Public Works Department, and the limiting of work in connection with the lake: (1) to a contoured survey of the principal drainage area of the lake, with a view to its diversion as far as possible; (2) to experiments for ascertaining the probable annual growth of crystals in the lake and cognate questions.

On the recommendation of Mr. Reade later in the year, the revised scheme was still further modified by the proposed collection of deposits from two hollows in the lake being abandoned; and the operations of the year consisted: (1) of the survey; (2) evaporation of water pumped up from the lake to ascertain the relative proportions of its constituent minerals; (3) examination by trial-holes of the catchment basin to ascertain the slopes required for cuttings of diversion channels.

The expenditure during the year was Rupees 2,524 (£252,8*s.*). The net results of the sale of produce have not been reported, but a reduction in price of Dulla from Rupees 125 (£12, 10*s.*) a candy to Rupees 75 (£7, 10*s.*), at which price the unsold balance of 1872-73 was valued, has resulted in its being taken up in rather larger quantities than in previous years.

Coal fields.

114. At the close of 1872-73, the Pisgaon Trial Shaft had reached a depth of 52 feet, but no advance had been made since October 1872, owing to the increasing water, which the new engine and pumps, which were nearly ready for work at the end of the year, were to attack.

Various delays prevented pumping being re-commenced before the end of May 1873, and steady progress was made, at a slow rate, however, owing to the bad quality of metal used in the pump gearing, and the frequent necessity for changing the pump buckets which wore out very rapidly: after numerous trials, a kind of bucket was at last adopted, which wears fairly well.

During the latter part of the monsoon, as the shaft increased in depth, the volume of water draining into it was for some time more than the pumps could manage.

Coal was struck on the 30th October, at 108 feet below the surface; the seam at this point is 21 feet thick: through this the shaft was bored and secured at the bottom by a few feet of masonry lining: from this point, headings in opposite directions were started. A winding shaft, necessitated by the staging for pumps taking up so much room in the "Trial shaft," was commenced and driven to a depth of 33 feet, and lined with masonry during the year: in connection with this shaft, also, a bore hole for drainage purposes was driven.

Coal raised and tested.

115. Some tons of coal have been raised and tested:—

(1). By analysis of several samples of which the following are the best and worst results:—

	Best.	Worst.
Fixed carbon	65·1	36·3
Volatile	19·2	32·2
Montine	13·3	10·61
Ash	15·7	31·5
	100·0	100·0

(2). By trial on portable engine at shaft, with fair results.

(3). By trial on a Great India Peninsula Engine—steam was kept up easily with a consumption of 65 lbs. of coal per mile run. The consumption of English coal under similar circumstances, being 46 lbs.

The expenditure on the coal fields during the year was Rupees 56,888 (£5,688, 16*s.*) out of a Budget provision of Rupees 60,000 (£6,000).

Iron ores.

116. Mr. Bauerman, the mineralogist deputed to inspect the iron ores of Berar, has submitted a preliminary report on the result of his inspection. The only place visited was Yenak, which was, on the whole, very favorably reported on as regards the quality of ore: the land in that neighbourhood is at the disposal of Government, and coal has been proved at a distance of about 2 miles from the village; limestone also is found close at hand: so the prospects of smelting the iron on the spot promise to be satisfactory.

SECTION VII.

MANUFACTURES.

117. Under this head, the remarks quoted in the last report furnish all the information available:—

"A purely agricultural province like Berar finds it more profitable to raise raw produce to pay for imported manufactures, than to create a trade by which it might export. "Cotton cloths, mostly of the coarser kinds, some stout carpets, and some *charjamahs*, or Indian saddles, are made within the province. A little silk-weaving goes on; and the dyes are good at certain places. At Dewalghat, near Buldana, they forge steel of fair quality. Nagpore supplies fine cloths: nearly all articles of furniture or luxury come from the West."

SECTION VIII.

TRADE.

118. Last year reference was made to the incompleteness of our arrangements for registering the exports and imports of the Assigned Districts, and to an improved scheme of registration which had received the sanction of the Government of India. The practical introduction, however, of this new scheme dates from the beginning of the year 1874-75, so that its effects cannot be traced in the present record.

General results.

119. The following general results of the trade of the Province are derived from the Report of the Commissioner :—

		Value of Imports during 1873-74.	Value of Exports during 1873-74.	Total value 1873-74.	Total value 1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
By Road.	From Central Provinces, Northern and Eastern border	18,24,874	7,66,811	25,91,685	40,13,228	.....	14,21,543
	From Central Provinces, and Nizam's Dominions, (South-East and Southern border)	52,63,262	19,71,010	72,34,272	67,79,368	4,54,904	.....
By Rail.	From Aurungabad to Jaulna, (Southern border)	20,20,344	12,15,347	32,35,691	27,76,519	4,59,172	.....
	Kandeish and Bombay (Western border)	2,18,10,236	2,09,15,433	4,27,25,669	3,13,79,676	1,13,45,993	.....
Total	Rs.	3,09,18,716	2,48,68,601	5,57,87,317	4,49,48,791	1,22,60,069	14,21,543
	£	3,091,872	2,486,860	5,578,732	4,494,879	1,226,007	142,154
Net Increase	Rs.					1,08,38,526	
	£					1,083,853	

"The total value of exports and imports by *road* in 1872-73 was given as Rupees 1,97,86,530, but these figures were erroneous, because they included the value of *Railway*-borne goods to the large amount of Rupees 1,61,82,983. Deducting this amount, the balance of exports and imports by road in 1872-73 is, as shown above, *i. e.*, Rupees 40,13,228."

"The value of Railway-borne goods was shown in 1872-73 as Rupees 1,51,96,693, but this was because Rupees 1,61,82,983 of railway imports and exports were shown under trade by road. By adding these two sums together, I obtain the figures above shown, *i. e.*, Rupees 3,13,79,676."

"The following table shows the quantity of goods imported and exported":—

Imports.		Exports.	
By Rail.	By Road.	By Rail.	By Road.
Maunds.		Maunds.	
1,103,131	848,954	1,466,481	360,986
Total... Maunds ...1,952,085		Total... Maunds...	1,827,467
Tons ... 72,299		Tons ...	67,684

Total Tons... 139,983.

"The trade during the year of the four commercial towns of Oomraottee, Karinjah, Khamgaon, and Akote, is given below:—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.	Quantity in Maunds.	Value in Rupees.
Oomraottee ...	1,120,500	14,284,837	615,134	1,06,31,586
Karinjah ...	170,804	25,41,102	103,390	24,40,599
Khamgaon ...	730,145	97,13,109	161,429	10,77,656
Akote ...	229,220	38,55,641	157,719	24,69,490

COTTON CULTIVATION AND TRADE.

"My report would be incomplete if I omitted the statistics of the past cotton season, which I summarize from Mr. Dunlop's report to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce."

"The increase in the cultivation of this staple is remarkable.

Years.	Acres.
1867-68	1,254,552
1868-69	1,286,742
1869-70	1,415,786
1870-71	1,547,427
1871-72	1,487,648
1872-73	1,603,913
1873-74	1,767,851

"The increase in the year under report being 1,63,938 acres."

"With so large an extension of the area, there was, of course, a large increase in exports; and the following figures show the exports in bales of 3½ cwt. for the years above mentioned:—

Years.	Bales.
1867-68 ...	207,000
1868-69 ...	233,000
1869-70 ...	171,791
1870-71 ...	207,917
1871-72 ...	140,805
1872-73 ...	204,135
1873-74 ...	260,558

"The trade is gradually concentrating at the large marts where full-presses have been established, as will be observed from the following figures:—

	Bales.
Khamgaon ...	110,236
Oomraottee ...	84,721
Sheagoan ...	50,056
Murtazapur ...	14,374

Full-pressing is almost entirely resorted to in the Assigned Districts, half-pressing being now unknown at Khamgaon, Oomraottee, Sheagoan, and Akote."

"The past season was, on the whole, a very fair one, and Mr. Dunlop says that, so far as he can learn, those interested in the trade have been generally satisfied with the crop."

Fairs.

120 Fairs were held principally at Dewulgaon Raja in the Buldana district, at Wun and Argaon in the Wun district, at Koandapur in the Oomraottee district, and at Basim and Nagardass in the Basim district; and the arrangements made at all these places were satisfactory, there being no cases of cholera, or other sickness or accidents. At the Dewulgaon Fair, 40,000 persons were present; and the value of property brought for sale was computed at Rs. 85,621 (£8,562, 2*s.*). At the Wun fair was sold no less than 2,20,000 Rupees (£22,000) worth of goods and cattle. Of this amount, Rupees 1,72,200 (£17,220) represent the value of bullocks and Rs. 17,737 (£1,773, 14*s.*) of English and country cloths. In the Fair at Argaon Rs. 50,595 (£5,059, 10*s.*) worth of articles were brought for sale, of which Rs. 20,000 (£2,000) worth consisted of copper and brass utensils.

SECTION IX.

PUBLIC WORKS.

I.—GENERAL.

Staff.

121. The number of Executive Engineers employed in Hyderabad Assigned Districts remained the same as for the previous year (*viz.*, 5) till just before the close of the year, when one was transferred to another Province, but the number of Assistant Engineers actually present was reduced early in the year 1873 from 4 to 2 by the resignation of Mr. Haldane, who was employed in the survey, &c., of Irrigation projects, and by Mr. Byrne's proceeding on sick leave to Europe.

The Aurungabad Division was abolished as a separate charge in September 1873, and became incorporated in the East Berar Division; but this did not ameliorate the shorthanded state of the Province in respect to Engineer Establishment, as it became the charge of an Executive Engineer as subdivisional Officer, nor did it affect the numbers of upper subordinates necessary (*viz.*, 16); though here again owing to dismissals and sickness, the number was reduced during the year by 3. A reduction of 1 Accountant and of office establishment was however effected.

Budget allotment and expenditure.

122. The following table gives details of expenditure under various heads:—

DETAILS.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MILITARY.						
Ordnance Buildings.						
Ellichpur	127	...	127			
Hingolee	38	400	362			
Bolarum	329	...	329			
				409	400	809
General Cantonment Work.						
Bolarum	9	...	9			
Hingolee	4,727	...	4,727			
				4,736	...	4,736
Accommodation for Native Troops.						
Mominabad	...	177	177			
Ellichpur	6,069	1,238	7,307			
Oomraottee	...	263	263			
Aurungabad	626	838	1,464			
Jalnah	...	395	395			
Akola	2,415	...	2,415			
Bolarum	6,749	959	7,708			
Hingolee	273	1,748	2,021			
Lingsoogoor	1,837	364	2,201			
Minor Works	1,552	4,859	6,411			
				19,521	10,841	30,362
Total Military	...	...	...	24,666	11,241	35,907

DETAILS.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CIVIL BUILDINGS.						
Buildings for the Administration of Law and Justice.						
Yeotmal	30,935	3,197	34,132			
Buldana	15,890	...	15,890			
Basim	19,448	...	19,448			
Oomraottee	3,957	...	3,957			
Akola	21,748	...	21,748			
Ellichpur	...	...	...			
Sirkheir	2,877	...	2,877			
Dunnez	6,364	...	6,364			
Khamgaon	5,791	...	5,791			
Mihkar	71	...	71			
Bhorekhada	240	...	240			
Minor Works	5,587	...	5,587			
Oomerkheir	...	300	300			
				1,12,908	3,497	1,16,405
Buildings for the Revenue Department.						
Murtazapur	15,377	.....	15,377			
Wun	16,196	.....	16,196			
Chikalda	512	.....	512			
Dariapore	827	462	1,289			
Darwah	.....	400	400			
Poosad	103	.....	103			
Morsi ...	1,554	.....	1,554			
Chikhli	12,440	.....	12,440			
Akola	5,997	.....	5,997			
Mihkar	1,541	.....	1,541			
Oomraottee	13,059	.....	13,059			
Ellichpur	80	.....	80			
Buldana	13,774	.....	13,774			
Minor works	9,313	.....	9,313			
				90,773	862	91,635
ECCLESIASTICAL.						
Bolarum	.....	208	208			
Lingsoogoor	.....	167	167			
Hingolee	2,334	.....	2,334			
Ellichpur	.....	555	555			
Akola	369	.....	369			
Minor works	884	.....	884			
				3,587	930	4,517
EDUCATIONAL.						
Chikhli	3,836	.....	3,836			
Yeotmal	2,048	.....	2,048			
Akot	1,800	.....	1,803			
Balapur	3,000	.....	3,000			
Oomraottee	.....	221	221			
				10,684	221	10,905
OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS.						
Badner	.....	456	456			
Yeotmal	.....	1,183	1,183			
Chikalda	4,610	.....	4,610			
Karanja	.....	297	297			
Basim	137	.....	137			
Oomraottee	.....	2,664	2,664			
Akola	6'656	.....	6,656			
Ellichpur	.....	380	380			
Murtazapur	.....	186	186			
Aurungabad	.....	115	115			
Jaulnah	.....	60	60			
Lingsoogoor	.....	83	83			
Minor works	4,687	3,826	8,513			
				16,090	9,250	25,340
Petty works	3,982	.....	.....	3,982	.....	3,982
DEDUCT.						
				2,38,024	14,760	2,52,784
Outlay for contributions and Local Funds	.....	.....	.....	3,237	.....	3,237
Total Civil Buildings	.....	.....	.....	2,34,787	14,760	2,49,547

DETAILS.	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
AGRICULTURE.						
Tank at Karanja ...	403	.....	403			
,, Kotasa ...	3,200	.....	3,200			
Dam at Banapore ...	230	.....	230			
,, Akola ...	254	.....	254			
Minor works	3,578	1,014	4,592			
				7,665	1,014	8,679
Deduct outlay for contribution ...	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	200
Total Agriculture ...	.....	.....	.....	7,465	1,014	8,479
COMMUNICATIONS.						
Yeotmal Damungaon road ...	51,394	.....	15,394			
Budnera Morsi do.	4,238	4,888	9,126			
Karanjah Murtazapur	1,455	2,597	4,052			
Peelie Ellichpur	36	.....	36			
Deogaon Bridge...	11,850	.....	11,850			
Deikoo do.	19,866	.....	19,866			
Kirkee do.	5,357	.....	5,357			
Basim Hingolee road ...	43,748	.....	43,748			
Sheogaon Akot 1st section ...	8,579	.....	8,579			
Causeways on do. ...	12,647	.....	12,647			
Sheogaon Akot road 2nd section ...	4,931	.....	4,931			
Buldana Mulkapur road 1st section ...	5,829	.....	5,829			
Causeways on do. ...	7,999	.....	7,999			
Buldana Mulkapur road 3rd section ...	11,923	.....	11,923			
Akola Malligaom road	5,609	.....	5,609			
Re-building culverts on Akola Pathoor road	7,137	.....	7,137			
Purus—Ballapore road	3,629	.....	3,629			
Khamgaon—Wyraghur road ...	2,372	.....	2,372			
Akola—Barsee Taklie	369	.....	369			
Akola—Akot road	.....	4,819	4,819			
Khamgaom—Nandoorah	.....	2,185	2,185			
Akola—Basim	.....	21,830	21,830			
Buldana—Ghaut road	.....	1,526	1,526			
Oomraottee—Ellichpur road ...	.....	7,801	7,801			
Budnera—Oomraottee road ...	.....	1,413	1,413			
Minor works...	7,164	3,711	10,875			
				2,16,132	50,770	2,66,902
Total Communications...	.....	.....	.....	2,16,132	50,770	2,66,902
Total Works and Repairs	.....	.....	.....	4,83,050	77,786	5,60,836
Establishment	.....	.....	.....			1,60,486
Tools and plant...	.....	.....	.....			9,599
Coal mining operations	.....	.....	.....			56,888
Increase of stock balances...	.....	.....	.....			7,87,809
Grand Total Rs. (Public Works Proper.)	.....	.....	.....			2,869
						7,90,678
STATE RAILWAYS.						
REVENUE ACCOUNT.						
Khamgaom Railway	.....	.....	.....			16,139
Oomraottee do.	.....	.....	.....			27,345

The budget grants were :—

	Rupees.	£	s.	d.
Military	36,831 =	3,683	2	0
Agricultural	33,500 =	3,350	0	0
Civil buildings	2,68,419 =	26,841	18	0
Communications	2,77,870 =	27,787	0	0
Establishment	1,73,380 =	17,338	0	0
Tools and plant	6,000 =	600	0	0
Local Funds	16,733 =	1,673	6	0
Increase in stock	4,000 =	400	0	0
Total...	8,16,733 =	81,673	6	0

Of which 90·7 per cent. were utilized.

II.—MILITARY.

Progress.

123. The following were the most important works of the year :—

Building a guard-room, &c., for Native Infantry at Akola—*completed.*

Drainage scheme at Hingolee—*completed*: and has proved a great success, both as regards increased supply of water and improved means of removing drainage.

Re-roofing Native Infantry lines at Akola—*half finished.*

Guard-room for Cavalry at Bolarum—*completed.*

Buildings in new Native Infantry lines, Ellichpur—*in progress.*

Do. in new Cavalry lines at Ellichpur—*in progress.*

The repairs executed during the year were of the usual character.

III.—CIVIL BUILDINGS.

124. Of the works under execution during the year the following are the most important :—

Revenue and Judicial.

125. Deputy Commissioner's Cutchery at Buldana—*masonry completed.*

Tehsilee at Chikhli—*completed.*

Re-roofing Tehsilee, &c., at Mihkar—*in progress.*

Do. do. at Akot—*completed.*

Godown for unclaimed and attached property and guard-room, &c., at Oomraottee Cutcherry—*completed.*

Tehsilee at Murtazapur—*nearly completed.*

Do. at Dariapur—*completed.*

Do. at Moresi—*completed.*

Do. at Wun—*half finished.*

Re-constructing West Wing Deputy Commissioner's Cutcherry, Oomraottee—*completed.*

Ecclesiastical.

126. Under this head, there is only the completion of the Church at Hingolee to record.

Jails.

127. Alterations, &c., to Jail walls, Akola—*completed.*

Lock-up at Buldana—*completed.*

Do. at Basim—*completed*, with the exception of boundary walls and guard-room.

Lock-up at Yeotmal—*shell of buildings completed.*

The Oomraottee Jail, in which a little work remained to be done at the close of 1872-73, was completed.

Police.

128. Re-constructing police stations at the following places:—

Akola (with Married-Quarters and Reserve lines)—*nearly completed.*

Khamgaon (with Married-Quarters)—*nearly completed.*

Borekheir—*commenced.*

Basim—*completed.*

Yeotmal—*nearly completed.*

Dhanaj (with Married-Quarters)—*completed.*

Educational.

129. Almost the whole of the allotment for grants-in-aid was utilized in assisting the erection of school-houses at the following places:—Yeotmal, Balapur, Akot, Talegaon, and village schools in the Basim district.

Miscellaneous.

130. The conversion of the rest-houses at Akola into civil offices has been completed: also additions to Dispensary at Chikalda.

Repairs.

131. The repairs were not of a special nature, except the re-roofing of Reserve Police Lines at Yeotmal.

IV.—ROADS.

132. Of the three principal lines of road under construction, referred to in the Administration Report for 1872-73, two, *viz.*, Budneira to Morsi—Karanja to Murtazapur, are completed and open for traffic: the third—Akola to Hingolee—is completely finished as far as Basim, and there only remain the completion of a bridge of 6 arches of 20 feet span, and a second coat of metalling and consolidation to complete the section from Basim to Hingolee.

Akot—Sheagaon.

133. The earthwork of the first section of this road is completed and the masonry works nearly so. The second section has been commenced.

Buldana—Malkapur.

134. The second section, from the foot of the ghaut towards Malkapur, is completed, and the metalling and masonry works of the third section are in progress.

Yeotmal—Damungam.

135. This line, which was commenced during the year under review, is intended to connect the head-quarters of the Wun district with the nearest station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The road is an easy one to make, as the line after descending the Yeotmal ghaut is almost level; the bridges are small, and good metalling is procurable close at hand nearly throughout the whole line. The progress during this year has been sufficiently satisfactory to warrant the hope of the line being completed by the end of 1874-75.

Bridges, Aurungabad–Nandgaum.

136. The Kirkee bridge was completed before the close of the official year and the Daikoo and Deogam so nearly so that they have recently (June 1874) been reported as finished.

Minor Works.

137. Numerous culverts and other minor works were carried out on the various lines of communication during the year.

Repairs.

138. Annual repairs and maintenance of main lines swallowed up most of the allotment under this head.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Works executed from Local Funds.

139. The budget provision under this head shows an increase of Rupees 71,000 (£7,100) over 1872-73, distributed among "Civil Buildings" "Miscellaneous Public Improvements," and "Repairs." The allotment to the Civil Officers, under whom the funds under this head are administered, were chiefly for Schools, Dispensaries, Village Chowries, Cultivation of trees, Roads and serais. A considerable grant was also made for the construction of the dam across the river at Akola; also for the completion of the Town Hall there, besides numerous small allotments for local improvements.

Tools and Plant.

140. The budget provision under this head was fully utilized in providing 13 additional road-rollers and an increased supply of entrenching tools, &c., for the East and West Berar Divisions.

Establishments.

141. The expenditure was as follows:—

	Rs.		£	s.	d.
Direction	31,997	=	3,199	14	0
Construction	1,10,355	=	11,035	10	0
Accounts	17,341	=	1,734	2	0
Total...	1,59,693	=	15,969	6	0

representing a percentage of 27·62 on the total expenditure (exclusive of establishment.)

VI.—RAILWAYS.

The capital account of both the Berar State Railways having been closed during 1872-73, it is only necessary to review the working of each Line for 1873-74.

Khamgaon Line.

Working expenses.

142 The total cost of working the Line, including maintenance and payments to Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, under the revised agreement for their working the traffic, was Rupees 16,093 (£1,609, 6*s.*) and the total receipts Rupees 18,815 (£1,881,10*s.*), giving a net profit of Rs. 2,722 (£272, 4*s.*), or about 0·561 per cent. on the cost of the Railway. This compares unfavourably with the percentage of the previous year (0·81), though the receipts per passenger and per maund of goods are slightly increased. This falling-off in net profit is owing to the largely increased payments to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, under the new agreement, which averaged Rupees 2,060 (£206) a month, whereas in 1872, they only averaged Rupees 703 (£70, 6*s.*), the train mileage being, respectively, 3,720 and 3,528. There was a slight falling-off in the monthly average number of passengers, but an increase of over 50 per cent. in the average of goods traffic.

Receipts.

Average traffic.

A lorry service was again established during the time this Line was closed (July to November.)

Oomraottee Line.

Working expenses.

143. The total cost of working the Line, including maintenance and payments to Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, was Rs. 27,745 (£2,744, 10*s.*) and the total receipts Rupees 24,628 (£2,462, 16*s.*), resulting in a net loss of Rs. 3,117 (£311, 14*s.*), or 0·71 per cent. on the cost of the Line, which is attributable to the same cause as in the Khamgaon Line.

Receipts.

Average traffic.

144. The monthly average number of passengers shows an increase over 1872, though the receipts per passenger are stationary. In goods traffic, there is a decided improvement in the average number of maunds carried and a slight increase in receipts.

The Line has been kept open during the present slack season (from August to September 1874) at enhanced rates of 50 per cent. on passenger fares and 3 pie per maund on goods, as an experiment, but the result has proved so unsatisfactory that it has become necessary to close the line from the 1st of October until the re-commencement of the cotton season will prevent the line being worked at a dead loss to the provincial revenues.

A lorry service was established during the time that the line was closed for ordinary traffic, *viz.* September to November 1873 inclusive.

145. *Statement showing the income and expenditure on reproduction works in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts,* 1873-74 :—

NAME OF WORK.	Total outlay on construction to end of 1872-73.	Total income realized during 1873-74.	Deduct Charges 1873-74.			Difference.
			Cost of maintenance, including establishment and working expenses.	Interest on capital at 5 per cent.	Total charges.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. Surplus.
Khamgaon Branch Railway ...	4,85,084	18,754	16,139	....	16,139	2,615 Deficit.
Oomraotlee Branch Railway ...	4,37,278	24,498	27,345	....	27,345	2,847
Pisgaon Coal Shafts ...	53,921	...	7,327	...	7,327	...

* Outlay on Capital during 1872-73, Rupees 49,561.

VII.—TELEGRAPH.

146. The three permanent Telegraph Offices at Oomraottee, Akola, and Khamgaon, continued to work throughout the year, and the temporary office at Akot was, as usual, opened during the cotton season.

The number of messages despatched during the year was 6,827, against 8,620 in 1872-73, and of those received 8,444.

The receipts and expenditure of each of the four offices were as follows:—

	Receipts.			Expenditure.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Oomraottee	3,860	10	0	2,931	0	6
Khamgaon	3,509	8	0	4,115	4	4
Akola	974	8	0	2,141	14	4
Akot	1,119	4	0	1,141	4	0
Total...	9,463	14	0	10,329	7	2
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
	946	7	9	1,032	18	10¾

From the above, it will be seen that, with the exception of the office at Oomraottee, the other three showed a loss of Rupees 1,795-2-2 (£179, 10s. 3¼d.).

VIII.—THE POST.

147. Under the operation of the new Post Office Manual, introduced on the 1st April 1873, the practice of maintaining a record of the correspondence passing through the Post has been discontinued, and it is therefore not possible here to give statistics similar to those given in previous reports.

SECTION X.

IRRIGATION.

The operations of the year include the enlargement of the tank at Kootassa and the forming of a new one there to supply the village, which is a large one, with water, of which it has hitherto in the hot weather been almost entirely destitute. The drainage area is about 6 square miles.

Akola and Ballapur dams.

148. The dams at Akola and Ballapur have been carried on and completed, and meet the object for which they were built.

Sindkeir tank.

149. The restoration of the Sindkeir tank has been completed, but further

operations, for improving the supply of water and increasing the means of distributing it, are in progress.

To what extent irrigation under the tank will be increased, either by more land being brought under cultivation, or by its being possible to raise more valuable crops, owing to the increased supply of water, is a question that has not been settled yet, and must be left to practical experience to determine, as the available evidence on this point is conflicting; there are no physical difficulties to prevent a considerably larger area being brought under the influence of the tank.

Futtehkelda and Rissoad tanks.

150. The restoration of Futtehkelda tank referred to in last year's Administration Report is in hand: and plan and estimates for Rissoad (2 tanks) are under consideration.

Nulgunga project.

151. The Nulgunga project, for the irrigation of the water-shed between the Nulgunga river and the Omer nullah, was submitted complete in all details to the Government of India in March last, but no orders have been passed on the subject yet (July 1874.)

Dam across Waddo river.

152. The project for a dam across the Waddo river, with detailed plans and approximate estimate, is very nearly ready for submission. Besides providing a liberal perennial supply of water to the population of 200 square miles, estimated at 30,000 souls; it is anticipated that 1,500 acres can be irrigated from this source.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

The Deputy Accountant General reports that as the books for the year are not closed, the figures in this section of the report are only based upon the accounts recorded to date: the actual receipts and charges cannot be given until the accounts for the year are finally closed. The receipts and charges, so far as they relate to transactions purely in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, including inter-Presidential adjustments that have been effected up to date, may be considered reliable.

Receipts and charges.

153. The following are the results, so far as can at present be stated:—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Receipts, (Civil, Military & Public Works)	78,25,098	=	782,509	16	0
Charges do.	60,39,798	=	603,979	16	0
Surplus ...	17,85,300	=	178,530	0	0

Subject to any further adjustments that may be communicated hereafter by the Comptroller General.

Estimates compared with actuals.

154. The estimates, as compared with the actuals, show as under:—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Receipts Estimate	75,47,350	=	754,735	0	0
Do. Actuals	78,25,098	=	782,509	16	0
Increase ...	2,77,748	=	27,774	16	0
Charges Estimate	69,42,860	=	694,286	0	0
Do. Actuals	60,39,798	=	603,979	16	0
Decrease ...	9,03,062	=	90,306	4	0

Receipts and charges, including Local Funds.

155. The above figures do not include the receipts and charges of Local Funds: if these be added, the aggregate will be as follows:—

Receipts.	Rupees.	£.	s.	d.
1. Civil, Military, and Public Works	78,25,098 =	782,509	16	0
2. Local Funds, including Hyderabad Contingent Bazar Funds	18,12,661 =	181,266	2	0
Total Receipts ...	96,37,759 =	963,775	18	0

And the charges as under:—

	Rupees.	£.	s.	d.
1. Civil, Military, and Public Works	60,39,798 =	603,979	16	0
2. Local Funds, including Hyderabad Contingent Bazar Funds	16,71,636 =	167,163	12	0
Total charges ...	77,11,434 =	771,143	8	0

(*a*) PROVINCIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

156. Land Revenue.

	Rs.	£.	s.	d.
Actuals	53,56,311 =	535,631	2	0
Estimate	50,61,900 =	506,190	0	0
Increase ...	2,94,411 =	29,441	2	0

The increase over estimate is not large: nevertheless it exceeds the actuals of the previous year (1872-73) by Rupees 48,061 (£4,806, 2*s.*); and, notwithstanding the collections of 1872-73, included a fair amount of arrear collections to the extent of Rupees 3,48,530 (£34,853), the general result showing a yearly steady increase under this the most important item of revenue: no doubt the increase is in a measure due to the labors of the Survey Department, whose operations have now, however, been completed, and the future increase must not therefore be reckoned upon to the same extent as hitherto, as it is only fair to assume that all, or nearly all, cultivated lands are now yielding their share of the general revenues.

SOURCES OF PROVINCIAL REVENUE OTHER THAN LAND.

157. Forest.

	Rs.	£.	s.	d.
Actuals	2,63,256	= 26,325	12	0
Estimate	2,00,000	= 20,000	0	0
Increase ...	63,256	= 6,325	12	0

Upon analyzing the details of this increase, it is found under the following heads :—

Increase over Estimate—

	Rupees.	£.	s.	d.
1. Sale of timber, bamboos, &c., including seigniorage	11,961 =	1,196	2	0
2. Permit fees, rent of jungles, &c. ...	1,347 =	134	14	0
3. Grazing dues	53,386 =	5,338	12	0
4. Sale of fruit, &c.	430 =	43	0	0
5. Fines and forfeitures, and savings and refunds	512 =	51	4	0
6. Miscellaneous receipts	5,392 =	539	4	0
	73,028 =	7,302	16	0

Less decrease as under—

7. Sale of timber brought to Depôts by Government Agency ...	9,046 =	904	12	0
8. Sale of confiscated drift	726 =	72	12	0
	9,772 =	977	4	0
Net Increase...	63,256 =	6,325	12	0

Taking the actuals of the previous year, the result shows an increase of Rupees 6,693 (£669, 6*s.*).

158. Excise on Spirits and Drugs.

	Rs.	£.	s.	d.
Estimate	11,55,850 =	115,585	0	0
Actuals	10,12,727 =	101,272	14	0
Decrease...	1,43,123 =	14,312	6	0

Collections show a small decrease, as compared with the estimate: this will be found under—

	Rs.		£.	s.	d.
License and Distillery fees ...	1,30,019	=	13,001	18	0
Fines, &c.	26,220	=	2,622	0	0
	1,56,239	=	15,623	18	0
Less increase under opium ...	13,116	=	1,311	12	0
	1,43,123	=	14,312	6	0

District officers would appear to have very considerably over-estimated the item of "miscellaneous" under "fines, confiscations, and miscellaneous," which is set down at Rupees 26,250 (£ 2,625), while credit in the accounts only appears to the extent of Rupees 7-13-0 (£0, 15s. 7½d.). Comparing the collections of 1872-73 with the year under review, the following result is obtained:—

	Rs.		£.	s.	d.
1872-73	11,94,844	=	119,484	8	0
1873-74	10,12,727	=	101,272	14	0
Less in 1873-74	1,82,117	=	18,211	14	0

Looking back to the years 1870-71 and 1871-72, the revenue appears to be steadily declining under this head, as the following figures will show:—

		Rs.		£	s.	d.
Collections in	1870-71	13,66,589	=	136,658	18	0
	1871-72	12,36,025	=	123,602	10	0

159. Salt.

	Rs.		£.	s.	d.
Collections	3,06,330	=	30,633	0	0
Estimate	3,05,000	=	30,500	0	0
Increase ...	1,330	=	133	0	0

The small increase calls for no remark.

160. Stamps.

	Rupees.	£.	s.	d.
Estimate	2,90,300	= 29,030	0	0
Actuals	1,71,872	= 17,187	4	0
Below estimate ...	1,18,428	= 11,842	16	0

The revenue under this head also appears to be declining yearly: the decrease is found as under:—

	Rupees.	£.	s.	d.
1. Sale of impressed paper ...	1,19,910	= 11,991	0	0
2. Duty on impressing documents ...	828	= 82	16	0
3. Fines	251	= 25	2	0
	1,20,989	= 12,098	18	0
Less increase under:—				
4. Sale of adhesive stamps, Rs. 2,474				
5. Miscellaneous, „ 87				
	2,561	= 256	2	0
Total ...	1,18,428	= 11,842	16	0

The Stamp revenue

	Rupees.	£	s.	d.
In 1872-73 stood at	2,15,974	= 21,597	8	0
„ 1871-72 do.	3,88,225	= 38,822	10	0
„ 1870-71 do.	4,85,780	= 48,578	0	0

The decrease is partly explained by revenue formerly credited under this head now being shown under Law and Justice, as stated in the last report. The details of the decrease under item 1 above, *viz.*, sale of impressed paper, are found under the following heads subordinate to the one above stated, *viz.*:—

	Rupees.	£.	s.	d.
1. Bills of Exchange	33,460	= 3,346	0	0
2. Judicial Stamps	96,167	= 9,616	14	0
3. Foreign bill stamps	1,000	= 100	0	0
	1,30,627	= 13,062	14	0
Less increase under:—				
4. General Stamps	10,717	= 1,071	14	0
	1,19,910	= 11,991	0	0

The real loss may therefore be considered as mainly under Judicial Stamps, and this will in part be compensated for under Court Fee Stamps, subordinate to Law and Justice.

161. **Law and Justice.**

	Rs.		£.	s.	d.
Actuals	4,23,318	=	42,331	16	0
Estimate	3,13,830	=	31,383	0	0
Increase ...	1,09,488	=	10,948	16	0

The increases are under the following heads :—

	Rs.		£	s.	d.
1. Sale proceeds of unclaimed and exhausted property ...	7,155	=	715	10	0
2. Jail labor and manufactures ...	8,267	=	826	14	0
3. Court Fee Stamps	78,047	=	7,804	14	0
4. Court fees realized in cash ...	295	=	29	10	0
5. Registration Fees	10,304	=	1,030	8	0
6. Fines, &c.	7,857	=	785	14	0
7. Other Items	14,081	=	1,408	2	0
8. Savings and refunds	448	=	44	16	0
	1,26,454	=	12,645	8	0

Less decrease.	Rs.				
9. Miscellaneous, under Registration fees ...	6,000				
10. Fees of subordinate Law Courts ...	9,435				
11. Recoveries in pauper suits	487				
12. Miscellaneous, other items	1,044				
	16,966	=	1,696	12	0
	1,09,488	=	10,948	16	0

The actuals of the past three years are given below for comparison with 1873-74 :—

	Rs.		£	s.	d.
In 1870-71	1,90,129	=	19,012	18	0
„ 1871-72	2,79,460	=	27,946	0	0
„ 1872-73	4,23,810	=	42,381	0	0

The chief increase is under Court Fee Stamps: they do not, however, quite equal the receipts under this particular head in

1872-73, when the amount reached Rupees 2,93,566 (£29,356, 12*s.*). On the whole, the revenue is well maintained, and keeps tolerably steady.

162. Police.

	Rs.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Actuals	36,101	= 3,610	2	0
Estimate	30,720	= 3,072	0	0
Decrease ...	5,381	= 538	2	0

There is an increase, as compared with estimate, of Rupees 4,321 (£432, 2*s.*) under Contributions from Municipalities, and under Miscellaneous, of Rupees 1,207 (£120, 14*s.*), and a decrease under Fees and Fines, of Rupees 147 (£14, 14*s.*), which calls for no remark.

163. Education.

	Rs.	£	*s.*	*d.*
Actuals	18,394	= 1,839	8	0
Estimate	15,000	= 1,500	0	0
Increase ...	3,394	= 339	8	0

The increase is under school fees—Rupees 1,751 (£175, 2*s.*)—sale proceeds of books—Rupees 1,186 (£118, 12*s.*), and fines and miscellaneous—Rupees 457 (£45, 14*s.*).

164. Interest.

	Rupees.	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Actuals	2,888	= 288	16	0
Estimate	2,000	= 200	0	0
Increase ...	888	= 88	16	0

The chief increase is caused by interest on arrears of Revenue—Rupees 1,038—(£103, 16*s.*); Interest on advances for cultivation—Rupees 150 (£15), less a decrease under Miscellaneous of Rupees 300 (£30). The other items call for no remark.

165. Miscellaneous.

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Actuals	1,61,721	=	16,172	2	0
Estimate	99,100	=	9,910	0	0
Increase ...	62,621	=	6,262	2	0

The receipts under the above head comprise a large number of items, and the revenue appears to be annually increasing, as shown in the following figures :—

		Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Actuals...	1871-72	95,462	=	9,546	4	0
	1872-73	1,56,660	=	15,666	0	0

The main items are premium on bills, which shows an excess over estimate of Rupees 64,560 (£6,456), unclaimed deposits Rupees 28,447 (£2,844, 14*s.*), premium and second commission on money-orders Rupees 6,173 (£617, 6*s.*); and a falling-off under "gain by exchange," as compared with estimate, of Rupees 38,098 (£3,809, 16*s.*) : the other items are fluctuating in character, and call for no remark.

MILITARY.

Receipts.

166. The estimate has not quite been reached, as the following figures will show :—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Estimate	24,650	=	2,465	0	0
Actuals	21,891	=	2,189	2	0
Decrease ...	2,759	=	275	18	0

The decrease is mainly due to the value of stores returned to the Arsenals of the Madras Presidency, and proceeds of sale of Ordnance stores and camp equipage having fallen below estimate ; but the final account to be rendered by the Military Department, Madras, will probably show some further large items for adjustment to the credit of Military Receipts, and the above decrease will thus disappear when the accounts for the year are finally closed.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Receipts.

167. Public Works Department—Revenue proper.

Revenue Miscellaneous:—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Collections	7,007	=	700	14	0
Estimate	3,000	=	300	0	0
Increase, ...	4,007	=	400	14	0

STATE RAILWAYS.

Receipts.

168. The receipts on capital and revenue account amounted

	Rs.		£	s.	d.
to	43,282	=	4,328	4	0
against estimate of...	46,000	=	4,600	0	0
Decrease ...	2,718	=	271	16	0

The decrease is due to less traffic receipts being collected than were estimated in the Public Works Department.

DISBURSEMENTS—CIVIL.

169. The charges for the year, excluding Local Funds, are as follows:—

Charges.	Rs		£	s.	d.
1. Civil ...	24,16,130	=	241,613	0	0
2. Military ...	27,93,107	=	279,310	14	0
3. Public Works Ordinary	7,87,047	=	78,704	14	0
4. State Railways	43,514	=	4,351	8	0
	60,39,798	=	603,979	16	0

The charges in the aggregate are below the estimate by Rupees 9,03,062 (£ 90,306, 4s.), as shown below:—

	Rs.		£.	s.	d.
Budget estimate	69,42,860	=	694,286	0	0
Actuals as above ...	60,39,798	=	603,979	16	0
Decrease ...	9,03,062	=	90,306	4	0

Interest.

170. Nothing appears in the accounts to date, but no doubt the Comptroller General will communicate hereafter the adjustment to be made on account of interest on savings bank deposits: probably the charge on this account will not exceed Rupees 400.

171. **Refunds and drawbacks.**

	Rs.		£.	s.	d.
Actuals ...	65,091	=	6,509	2	0
Estimate ...	40,000	=	4,000	0	0
Increase ...	25,091	=	2,509	2	0

The increase is made up of—

	Rs.		£.	s.	d.
1. Revenue refunds ...	24,432	=	2,443	4	0
2. Miscellaneous refunds ...	659	=	65	18	0
	25,091	=	2,509	2	0

Notwithstanding a large provision for land revenue refunds—*viz.*, Rupees 24,400 (£2,440)—the estimate under this item alone was exceeded by Rupees 31,651 (£3,165, 2*s.*), and under miscellaneous refunds by Rupees 4,995 (£499, 10*s.*), and under Excise and Salt of by Rupees 1,044 (£104, 8*s.*), against which there were savings under other heads, Stamps, Forest, Education, Fines, and Miscellaneous, aggregating Rupees 12,599 (£1,259, 18*s.*). The charges of the two previous years are given for comparison:—

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
1871-72	21,166	=	2,116	12	0
1872-73	71,021	=	7,102	2	0

The charges on this account being of so fluctuating a character, it seems difficult to obtain reliable estimates.

172. **Land Revenue.**

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Estimate ...	7,67,800	=	76,780	0	0
Actuals ...	5,89,290	=	58,929	0	0
Decrease ...	1,78,510	=	17,851	0	0

Actuals in—

	Rupees.	£.	s.	d.
1871-72	7,05,225	= 70,522	10	0
1872-73	7,81,474	= 78,147	8	0

Of the decrease in 1873-74 of Rupees 1,78,510 (£17,851), Rupees 89,461 (£8,946, 2s.) are caused by saving under establishments and contingencies, and under demarcation survey establishments Rupees 89,259 (£8,925, 18s.), while there is a small increase of Rupees 210 (£21) for temporary establishments under Inam Commissioner.

173. Forest.

	Rupees.	£.	s.	d.
Estimate	96,920	= 9,692	0	0
Actuals	85,641	= 8,564	2	0
Decrease ...	11,279	= 1,127	18	0

Accounted for under the following heads :—

	Rs.	£	s.	d.
1. Timber expenses, felling, cutting, &c.	4,430	= 443	0	0
2. Feed and keep of cattle	153	= 15	6	0
3. Rent of leased forests, &c. ...	800	= 80	0	0
4. Charges in connection with collecting revenue, &c.	1,359	= 135	18	0
5. Plantations	5,502	= 550	4	0
6. Forest work	1,080	= 108	0	0
7. Experiments to test value of timber, &c.	500	= 50	0	0
8. Communications and buildings ...	1,035	= 103	10	0
9. Travelling allowances	786	= 78	12	0
	15,645	= 1,564	10	0
Less increases under—				
10. Purchase of elephant, &c ... 1,455				
11. Salaries 2,896				
12. Contingencies 15				
	4,366	= 436	12	0
	11,279	= 1,127	18	0

As compared with the previous year, the result shows an increase in expenditure of Rupees 2,010 (£201).

174. Salt.

	Rs.	£.	s.	d.
Actuals	1,40,597 =	14,059	14	0
Estimate	84,600 =	8,460	0	0
Increase ...	55,997 =	5,599	14	0

The increase is more than accounted for by the payment to certain contractors who formerly worked salt wells, and who by a judicial award received a sum of Rupees 58,436 (£5,843, 12*s.*), and which award was duly sanctioned by the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 180-R. of the 23rd September 1873. The other items call for no remark.

175. Stamps.

	Rs.	£.	s.	d.
Estimate	26,900 =	2,690	0	0
Actuals	10,213 =	1,021	6	0
Decrease ...	16,687 =	1,668	14	0

The savings are under postage for the conveyance of stamped paper, Rupees 6,706 (£670, 12*s.*), miscellaneous, Rupees 484 (£48, 8*s.*), commission to Vendors, Rupees 909 (£90, 18*s.*), discount on sale of stamps, Rupees 8,681 (£868, 2*s.*): the other items call for no remark.

176. Administration and Public Departments.

	Rupees.	£.	s.	d.
Estimate	2,32,200 =	23,220	0	0
Actuals	2,16,527 =	21,652	14	0
Decrease ...	15,673 =	1,567	6	0

The small decrease calls for no remark: the details show that all departments of the sub-divisions under the major head have kept within the sanctioned grant.

Minor Department.

177. This department includes the following heads:—

1. Charges for working the Lonar Lake.
2. Experimental cultivation of the Mulberry tree.
3. Meteorological department.
4. Cotton department.

	Rupees.		£.	s.	d.
Estimate	93,310	=	9,331	0	0
Actuals	61,182	=	6,118	4	0
Decrease ...	32,128	=	3,212	16	0

This head formerly included also charges for the exploration of coal and minerals, but this charge has been transferred to the Public Works Department, and the charges in connection with the working of the Pisgaon Coal-Shaft are consequently treated as Public Works Charges. Out of the sum of Rupees 61,182 (£6,118, 4s.), the Cotton Department spent Rupees 57,175 (£5,717, 10s.), or nearly the whole amount.

178. **Law and Justice.**

	Rs.		£	s.	d.
Estimate	2,26,960	=	22,696	0	0
Actuals	2,05,568	=	20,556	16	0
Decrease ...	21,392	=	2,139	4	0

District Jail manufactures and Registration Department are both slightly in excess of Budget grant: the other departments call for no remark.

179. **Police.**

	Rs.		£	s.	d.
Estimate	5,08,880	=	50,888	0	0
Actuals	4,65,208	=	46,520	16	0
Decrease	43,672	=	4,367	4	0

Under Provincial Superintending Officers, the Budget has been exceeded by Rupees 5,544 (£554, 8s.) and the salary of Inspector General, included under the above head, by

Rupees 6,152 (£615, 4*s.*), but under Executive Force there are savings to the extent of Rupees 49,923 (£4,992, 6*s.*): this latter saving is chiefly under the heads Constables, Clothing, and Official Postage. Owing to the late despatch of the clothing from England, the full value is not yet known, and the cost will have to be adjusted in 1874-75.

180. **Education.**

	Rs.		£	*s.*	*d.*
Estimate ...	2,42,020	=	24,202	0	0
Actuals ...	2,24,834	=	22,483	8	0
Decrease ...	17,186	=	1,718	12	0

Charges in

1872-73 ...	2,16,894	=	21,689	8	0
1871-72 ...	1,97,989	=	19,798	18	0

It will be observed that the charges are increasing yearly, but the expenditure has been kept within Budget Grant under all the minor sub-divisions of the major heads: the largest expenditure is under Government Schools of the Lower Class, *viz.*, Rupees 1,37,499 (£13,749, 8*s.*); but all the grants have been well worked up to, and the savings under each, separately, are small.

181. **Ecclesiastical.**

	Rs.		£.	*s.*	*d.*
Estimate ...	8,630	=	863	0	0
Actuals ...	1,443	=	144	6	0
Decrease ...	7,187	=	718	14	0

In consequence of there being no Chaplain attached to the Province during the year under review, the provision made for charges as under has been saved:—

	Rs.		£.	*s.*	*d.*
Salary ...	6,000	=	600	0	0
Travelling allowance ...	1,200	=	120	0	0
	7,200	=	720	0	0

The other items call for no remark.

182. **Medical.**

	Rupees.	£.	s.	d.
Estimate	1,06,350	= 10,635	0	0
Actuals	85,062	= 8,506	4	0
Decrease ...	21,288	= 2,128	16	0

For comparison, the actuals of the two previous years are given :—

	Rupees.	£.	s.	d.
1871-72	86,494	= 8,649	8	0
1872-73	85,020	= 8,502	0	0

The expenditure is much the same as in previous years, and needs no special comment.

Stationery and Printing.

183. The estimate and expenditure are as under :—

	Estimate.		Expenditure.			
	Rs.	£.	Rs.	£.	s.	d.
1. Stationery ...	16,140	= 1,614	452	= 45	4	0
2. Printing ...	39,100	= 3,910	33,502	= 3,350	4	0
Total ...	55,240	= 5,524	33,954	= 3,395	8	0

From the above Item 1, it will be seen that there is a large saving, but this is merely nominal, as the cost of stationery supplied by the Superintendent at Bombay to the offices of the Hyderabad Administration has not yet been communicated for adjustment : taking, however, the expenditure for stationery for the years 1871-72 and 1872-73 as a basis for cost of stationery, there will probably be no saving when the charges for 1873-74 are adjusted.

184. **Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and engagements.**

	Rs.		£.	s.	d.
Estimate	1,93,020	=	19,302	0	0
Actuals	1,67,032	=	16,703	4	0
Decrease ...	25,988	=	2,598	16	0

The decrease is accounted for under the following heads :—

	Rs.		£.	s.	d.
1. Territorial and Political Pensions ...	10,852	=	1,085	4	0
2. Enamdars	10,391	=	1,039	2	0
3. Pensions in lieu of resumed lands	1,000	=	100	0	0
4. Compensations	549	=	54	18	0
5. Charitable allowances	3,196	=	319	12	0
	25,988	=	2,598	16	0

The charges on this account for the two previous years were as under :—

	Rs.		£.	s.	d.
1871-72	1,61,693	=	16,169	6	0
1872-73	1,72,324	=	17,232	8	0

Miscellaneous Services.

185. Comprise district post establishment, travelling allowance for attending examinations, rewards for proficiency in languages, charges for remittance of treasure, loss by difference in exchange and discount on supply bills, rewards for destruction of wild animals, furlough pay of Military and Civil Officers, &c. :—

	Rs.		£	s.	d.
Estimate	1,48,860	=	14,886	0	0
Actuals	49,688	=	4,968	16	0
Decrease ...	99,172	=	9,917	4	0

This large saving is more apparent than real, and arises mainly under the item of furlough pay of officers, which has to be adjusted on receipt of communications from the Comptroller General; and before the accounts for the year are finally

closed, there will no doubt be received some large Quarterly Statements of Home charges on this account for adjustment in the accounts of 1873-74. In 1872-73 the charges on this one item

	Rs.	£	s.	d.
stood at	75,000	= 7,500	0	0
against	17,047	= 1,704	14	0

in 1873-74, thus showing a difference of Rupees 57,953 (£5,795, 6*s.*): a further charge on this account may be looked for to the extent of at least Rupees 50,000 (£5,000). Under loss by difference of exchange and discount on supply bills, there is a large saving of Rupees 53,846 (£5,384, 12*s.*), besides minor savings under other heads, which need not be specially noticed.

186. **Superannuations and Retired Allowances.**

	Rs.	£	s.	d.
Estimate	15,970	= 1,597	0	0
Actuals	14,800	= 1,480	0	0
Decrease	1,170	= 117	0	0

The small decrease calls for no remark. The charges on this account in 1872-73 amounted to Rupees 14,815 (£1,481, 10*s.*), or almost identical in amount with the year under review.

MILITARY.

Disbursements.

	Rs.	£	s.	d.
Estimate	2,03,840	= 320,384	0	0
Actuals	27,93,107	= 279,310	14	0
Decrease ...	4,10,733	= 41,073	6	0

The large decrease clearly points to charges not adjusted under clothing, ordnance stores, furlough pay of Military Officers in England, pensions payable in England, &c.; and the results above given cannot be considered as the final results of the year; a sum of probably 2 lacs may yet require to be adjusted: the actuals of the year 1872-73 show the total

military charges at Rupees 30,38,761 (£303,876, 2*s*.), and this was not a year of unusually high charges. In 1871-72 the charges were Rupees 31,61,381 (£316,138, 2*s*.). With the figures of previous years as a guide, it may safely be conceded that the recorded charges to date cannot be reckoned on as final.

Details of Military charges.

187. The following statement gives the details:—

Military charges.	Actuals, 1872-73.	Actuals, 1873-74.	Estimate, 1873-74.	Increase over Estimate.	Decrease over Estimate.
1.—Army and Garrison Staff	38,748	39,954	43,400	...	3,446
2.—Administrative Staff	1,200	1,595	1,660	...	155
3.—Regimental pay, allowances and charges	21,41,117	21,96,540	21,90,660	5,880	...
4.—Commissariat Establishment, supplies and services	4,14,938	1,69,206	3,58,720	...	1,89,514
5.—Stud and remount establishment.	13,542	14,935	17,750	...	2,815
6.—Clothing establishment, &c. ...	2,605	4,605	42,000	...	37,395
7.—Barrack do.	216	266	950	...	684
8.—Administration of Martial Law ...	4,013	4,227	4,330	...	103
9.—Medical Establishment, supplies and services	25,846	30,584	28,800	1,784	...
10.—Ordnance Establishment, Store and Camp equipage	70,093	71,808	1,61,000	...	89,192
11.—Miscellaneous Services	100,216	37,305	72,970	...	35,535
12.—Rewards for Military Services ...	11,762	10,521	12,100	...	1,579
13.—Military Pensions	2,02,854	2,06,249	2,61,800	...	55,551
14.—Widows' Pensions	7,911	5,302	7,700	...	2,398
	30,38,761	27,93,107	32,03,849	7,664	4,18,397
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
	303,876 2	279,310 14	320,384 0	766 8	41,839 14

Total decreases Rupees 4,18,397 = £ 41,839-14-0
Do. increases „ 7,664 = „ 766- 8-0

Net decrease ... 4,10,733 = „ 41,073- 6-0

PUBLIC WORKS.

188. Public Works Ordinary.

	Rs.	£.	*s*.	*d*.
Estimate	8,60,000 =	86,000	0	0
Actuals	7,87,047 =	78,704	14	0
Decrease ...	72,953 =	7,295	6	0

The above estimate includes a grant of Rupees 60,000 (£ 6,000), for coal-boring charges, and the expenditure on this account has been Rupees 56,888 (£5,688, 16*s*.), thus leaving a small saving of Rupees 3,112 (£311, 4*s*.). The grant for the

Public Works proper was	Rupees 8,00,000	=	£80,000
and the expenditure	,, 7,30,159	=	73,015, 18*s.*
Decrease	69,841	=	6,984, 2*s.*

The details of the expenditure of Rs. 7,30,159 (£73,015, 18*s.*) above given are as follows:—

	Rupees.		£.	*s.*	*d.*
1. Original Works	4,83,080	=	48,308	0	0
2. Repairs	77,786	=	7,778	12	0
3. Establishment	1,59,694	=	15,969	8	0
4. Tools and Plant	9,599	=	959	18	0
	7,30,159	=	73,015	18	0

So far as recorded up to date.

STATE RAILWAYS.

189. **Expenditure.**

	Rupees.		£.	*s.*	*d.*
Actuals	43,514	=	4,351	8	0
Estimate	31,000	=	3,100	0	0
Increase ...	12,514	=	1,251	8	0

The details of the expenditure are as under:—

	Rupees.		£.	*s.*	*d.*
1. Maintenance	7,401	=	740	2	0
2. Working Expenses	36,083	=	3,608	6	0
3. Traffic Receipts refunded ...	30	=	3	0	0
	43,514	=	4,351	8	0

So far as recorded up to date.

(*b*) REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN PROVINCIAL.

Local Funds.

190. The following is an abstract summary of the total income and expendi-

ture of the several funds, contrasted with the previous year's figures :—

Class of Funds.	Income. 1872-73. Rs.	A.	P.	Income. 1873-74. Rs.	A.	P.	Expenditure. 1872-73. Rs.	A.	P.	Expenditure. 1873-74. Rs.	A.	P.
1. Public Works Funds ...	3,93,516	4	8	4,18,391	8	3	3,46,091	2	3	3,94,194	10	5
2. Police do.	3,87,344	14	7	3,42,121	6	7	2,47,997	0	3	2,65,200	4	9
3. Educational do.	77,690	4	0	86,959	12	0	66,820	2	2	68,603	2	6
4. Hyderabad Contingent Bazar Funds	85,935	0	8	90,223	8	4	88,240	4	7	93,635	9	0
5. Village Expense Fund ...	8,24,772	6	2	7,72,703	9	2	7,59,588	14	6	7,49,136	6	1
6. Miscellaneous do.	32,430	5	3	43,561	11	3	9,692	10	2	39,057	10	9
7. Municipal do.	62,267	11	6	58,699	9	2	75,732	13	8	61,807	13	7
Total ...	18,63,956	14	10	18,12,661	0	9	15,94,162	15	7	16,71,635	9	1
Opening balance	11,45,026	0	10	14,14,820	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Closing balance	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,14,820	0	1	15,55,845	7	9
Grand Total ...	30,08,982	15	8	32,27,481	0	10	30,08,982	15	8	32,27,481	0	10
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
£...	300,898	5	11½	322,748	2	1½	300,898	5	11½	322,748	2	1½

(c) MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Progress.

191. The following summary shows the progress of the department since its establishment in 1867-68 :—

	Orders issued. Number.	Value.	Orders paid. Number.	Value.	Proceeds. Commission.	Lapsed orders.	Total of columns 5 and 6.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1867-68 ...	2,446	1,85,798	449	27,077	2,009	...	2,009
1868-69 ...	3,228	1,97,700	891	52,991	2,192	230	2,422
1869-70 ...	4,819	2,81,137	1,432	92,458	3,137	153	3,290
1870-71 ...	6,180	3,38,784	1,530	93,473	3,795	1,146	4,941
1871-72 ...	10,359	6,24,439	2,662	1,98,326	6,819	690	7,509
1872-73 ...	19,683	14,93,688	3,252	2,40,026	15,851	1,059	16,910
1873-74 ...	17,805	12,34,987	2,310	1 12,323	13,162	...	...
Decrease over 1872-73	1,878	2,58,701	942	1,27,703	2,689	...	...

Cause of decrease.

192. The above statement refers to issues and payments of inland Money Orders only. The decrease is general, both in issues and payments, and arises from the following causes, *viz.*, the closing of three Money Order Offices in July 1873 at the out-stations of the Hyderabad Contingent at Aurungabad, Jaulnah, and Lingsoogoor, also to reduction of business in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and also by the system established on 28th January 1874 of issuing Money Orders at Hyderabad and Bolarum at the market rate of exchange for supply bills instead of at the assay rate of exchange, *viz.*, Halli Sicca Rupees 116-14-6 per 100 Government Rupees when the market rate is above the assay rate ; and since the above date, the market rate has always been above the assay rate : should the market rate, however, fall below Rupees 116-14-6, then Money Orders

would be issued at Rupees 116-14-6 only, until such time as the market rate advanced above the assay rate, when the price of Money Orders would also advance in the same ratio. The public, however, have the option of purchasing Money Orders by paying Government or British Rupees, instead of the local Halli Sicca coin: when payment is tendered in Government Rupees, the commission also must be paid in the same coin: the transactions in Government coin are, however, few, as the British Rupee has for some time past commanded a premium in the market. The effect of the change of system, which only applies to Hyderabad and Bolarum, will more particularly appear in the accounts for the year 1874-75, and not in the year under review: a considerable reduction in business will no doubt be the ultimate result, judging from past experience.

OVERLAND MONEY ORDERS.

193. The demand for Overland Orders has been steadily increasing, as evinced by the following statements of Issues and Payments, the issues being in excess of previous year by 263 in number and Rupees 23,470 (£2,347) in amount. The increase in payments being as respects number 6 and amount Rupees 95 (£9, 10s.). The transactions, however, in this branch of the department are not large.

Offices.	Issues.							Payments.			
	No. of orders.	Amount issued in £ Sterling.			Amount received including commission.			No. of orders.	Amount paid in Rupees.		
		£	s.	d.	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
1. Hyderabad...	299	2,932	11	5	32,004	14	3	9	166	1	4
2. Bolarum ...	178	1,123	2	4	12,353	4	6	6	233	4	8
3. Oomraottee...	22	149	6	1	1,636	13	0	0	...	...	...
4. Aurungabad..	12	93	18	7	1,030	0	3	0	...	...	...
5. Basim	14	91	19	10	1,002	14	3	0	...	...	...
6. Jaulnah ...	6	60	0	0	645	0	0	0	...	...	...
7. Lingsoogoor..	13	44	17	0	485	12	6	0	...	...	...
8. Ellichpur ...	9	31	1	2	342	2	3	0	...	...	...
9. Akola ...	8	22	19	0	252	1	0	0	...	...	...
	561	4,549	15	5	49,752	14	0	15	399	6	0
Issued and paid 1872-73	298	2,440	2	10	26,282	7	5	9	303	13	4
Increase 1873-74	263	2,109	12	7	23,470	6	7	6	95	8	8

Supply bill operations.

194. The bill drawings on the Berar Treasuries have, in the year under review, been as under:—

	Rupees.	
1. Drawn by Hyderabad Civil Treasury in September 1873 on account of season 1873 ...	17,00,000	
2. Do. in October 1873 on account do. ...	40,000	
		17,40,000
3. Drawn by Hyderabad Civil Treasury in January 1874 on account of season 1874 ...	9,22,500	
4. Do. in February 1874 on account of do...	16,37,500	
5. Do. in March 1874 do. of do...	14,40,000	
		40,00,000
Grand Total...		57,40,000
		£ 574,000

The first two items refer to the surplus cash balance of the season 1873 and the remaining three items refer to the season 1874. The above drawings, aggregating Rupees 57,40,000 (£574,000) form the largest amount yet ever drawn away in any one year since the Treaty. Subsequent to the close of the year 1873-74, *viz.*, after 31st March 1874, the further surplus cash balances have been withdrawn by specie to Patna and Bankipore under arrangements between the Local Administration and the Accountant General, Bombay, aggregating Rupees 11,00,000 (£110,000) as under:—

	Rupees.
To Patna from the Akola Treasury in April 1874	4,25,000
To do. from the Oomraottee Treasury in May ,, ...	5,00,000
To Bankipore from the Oomraottee Treasury in May 1874 ...	1,75,000
Total...	11,00,000
	£ 110,000

The equivalent of the above sum was in adjustment recovered by the Hyderabad Civil from the Hyderabad Political Treasury in April 1874. Though this last mentioned sum, *viz.*, Rupees 11,00,000 (£110,000) was withdrawn since the 1st April 1874, it is here referred to as it formed part of the surplus of the season 1874: thus practically the surplus of the season 1874 may be set down at Rupees 51,00,000 (£510,000).

Exchange rates.

195. The above drawings during 1873-74, *viz.* to 31st March 1874, aggregating Ru-

pees 57,40,000 (£574,000) were made at the following rates, which are more favorable than the assay rate of Rs. 16-14-6:—

Rupees.		£.		Rs.	A.	P.	
8,50,000	=	85,000	at	19	13	0	per cent.
8,50,000	=	85,000	„	20	1	0	„
40,000	=	4,000	„	16	14	6	„
20,00,000	=	200,000	„	18	12	6	„
25,000	=	2,500	„	18	1	0	„
1,50,000	=	15,000	„	18	0	0	„
15,000	=	1,500	„	17	13	0	„
60,000	=	6,000	„	17	12	0	„
55,000	=	5,500	„	17	9	0	„
2,42,500	=	24,250	„	17	8	0	„
15,000	=	1,500	„	17	5	0	„
14,37,500	=	143,750	„	17	4	6	„
57,40,000	=	574,000					

REMITTANCE ACCOUNT WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rupees.		£	s.
196. The balance due to the Berar Administration by the Government of India on 1st April 1873 was	33,177	=	3,317	14
And the payments into the Political Treasury, including adjustments effected to the debit of the Government of India during the year 1873-74, amounted to	32,15,090	=	321,509	0
	32,48,267	=	324,826	14
And the amount received from the Political Treasury, including adjustments effected to the credit of the Government of India for the same period, was.	27,19,255	=	271,925	10
Balance in favor of the Berar Administration on the 31st March 1874	5,29,012	=	52,901	4

This balance is, however, subject to modification by the adjustment of any transactions that may be communicated by the

Comptroller General to the Deputy Accountant General, Hyderabad, prior to the final closing of the Hyderabad Books for 1873-74. It is probable that the further adjustments to be communicated will amount to Rupees 2,25,000 (£22,500) and may be much less. If this assumption prove correct, the surplus of the year—Rupees 17,85,300 (£178,530)—*vide* para. 153 of this chapter—will be liable to reduction to Rupees 15,60,300 (£156,030), or by the amount that may be adjusted either in excess of, or under Rupees 2,25,000 (£22,500); and the surplus now declared is even higher than the result of the previous year, when the actual surplus amounted to Rupees 14,60,810 (£146,081) from booked accounts.

Berar or Nizam's Surplus.

197. The accrued Berar Surplus in favor of H. H. the Nizam at the close of the past

	Rupees.	£.	s.	d.
official year, *viz.*, 1872-73 amounted to	32,70,976 =	327,097	12	0
And that accrued in the year under review, *i. e.*, the difference between the Receipts and Charges, as shown in the Abstract at the end of this chapter, is, so far as known, at present... ...	17,85,300 =	178,530	0	0
Balance in favor of H. H. the Nizam on 31st March 1874 ...	50,56,276 =	505,627	12	0

This balance is also liable to modification, for the reasons explained in the preceding para. No surplus was paid to H. H. the Nizam during the year under review, but a payment of Rupees 16,54,409 (£ 165,440,18s.) was authorized in Financial Department Order No. 3,020 of the 16th May 1874, and made during that month to H. H. the Nizam's Government, and will form a charge in the accounts of the year 1874-75.

Abstract Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the

RECEIPTS.	Estimate, 1873-74.	Actuals, 1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I. Land Revenue	50,61,900 0 0	53,56,311 3 10	2,94,411 3 10	.....
III. Forest	2,00,000 0 0	2,63,255 12 7	63,255 12 7	.....
IV. Excise on Spirits and Drugs ...	11,55,850 0 0	10,12,727 6 6	.....	1,43,122 10 6
VII. Salt	3,05,000 0 0	3,06,329 13 10	1,329 13 10	.....
IX. Stamps	2,90,300 0 0	1,71,872 2 3	.....	1,18,427 13 9
XIII. Law and Justice	3,13,880 0 0	4,23,317 10 7	1,09,487 10 7	.....
XIV. Police	30,720 0 0	36,100 9 5	5,380 9 5	.....
XVI. Education	15,000 0 0	18,394 1 8	3,394 1 8	.....
XVII. Interest	2,000 0 0	2,888 5 4	888 5 4	.....
XVIII. Miscellaneous	99,100 0 0	1,61,721 4 10	62,621 4 10	.....
Total Civil Department...	74,73,700 0 0	77,52,918 6 4	5,40,768 14 1	2,61,550 7 9
MILITARY DEPARTMENT, HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.				
3. Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges	500 0 0	1,026 0 10	526 0 10	.....
4. Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services	3,500 0 0	8,042 5 0	4,542 5 0	.....
5. Stud and Remount Establishments, Supplies and Services...	1,500 0 0	1,477 7 10	.....	22 8 2
6. Clothing Establishments, Supplies and Services	120 0 0	168 3 8	48 3 8	.....
7. Barrack do. do. ...	350 0 0	.....	.....	150 0 0
9. Medical do. do. ...	200 0 0	124 4 0	.....	75 12 0
10. Ordnance do. do. ...	18,509 0 0	9,857 0 0	.....	8,643 0 0
14. Miscellaneous Services... ...	180 0 0	1,195 7 10	1,015 7 10	.....
Total Military Department...	24,650 0 0	21,890 13 2	6,132 1 4	8,891 4 2
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, (Revenue Proper.)				
Public Works Revenue... ...	3,000 0 0	7,006 14 11	4,006 14 11	.....
Total P. W. Department.—(Proper)...	3,000 0 0	7,006 14 11	4,006 14 11	.....
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, (State Railways.)				
Receipts, Revenue and Capital Account	46,000 0 0	43,281 14 6	.....	2,718 1 6
Total P. W. Dept.—(State Railways)...	46,000 0 0	43,281 14 6	.....	2,718 1 6
Grand Total, Receipts...	75,47,350 0 0 £. s. d.	78,25,098 0 11 £. s. d.	5,50,907 14 4 £. s. d.	2,73,159 13 5 £. s. d.
	754,735 0 0	782,509 16 1½	55,090 15 9½	27,315 19 3½

Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1873-74.

DISBURSEMENTS.	Grant, 1873-74.			Actuals, 1873-74.			Increase.			Decrease.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
2. Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	350	0	0	.....	...	...	...	...	...	350	0	0
3. Refunds and Drawbacks	40,000	0	0	65,091	1	7	25,091	1	7	.....	...	...
4. Land Revenue	7,67,800	0	0	5,89,290	1	4	...	...	...	1,78,509	14	8
5. Forest	96,920	0	0	85,640	8	11	...	...	...	11,279	7	1
9. Salt	84,610	0	0	1,40,596	14	10	55,986	14	10	.....	...	...
11. Stamps	26,900	0	0	10,212	8	7	...	...	...	16,687	7	5
15. Administration and Public Departments	2,32,200	0	0	2,16,527	6	8	...	...	...	15,672	9	4
16. Minor Departments	93,310	0	0	61,182	0	0	...	...	...	32,128	0	0
17. Law and Justice	2,26,960	0	0	2,05,567	11	4	...	...	...	21,392	4	8
18. Police	5,08,880	0	0	4,65,208	3	2	...	...	...	43,671	12	10
20. Education, Science and Art	2,42,020	0	0	2,24,834	1	3	...	...	...	17,185	14	9
21. Ecclesiastical	8,630	0	0	1,443	0	6	...	...	...	7,186	15	6
22. Medical Services	1,06,350	0	0	85,062	6	3	...	...	...	24,287	9	9
23. Stationery and Printing	55,240	0	0	33,954	2	11	...	...	...	21,285	13	1
25. Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements	1,93,020	0	0	1,67,031	15	8	...	...	...	25,988	0	4
26. Miscellaneous Services	1,48,860	0	0	49,688	7	11	...	...	...	99,171	8	1
27. Superannuations, &c.	15,970	0	0	14,799	12	10	...	...	...	1,170	3	2
Total Civil Department	28,48,020	0	0	24,16,130	7	9	81,078	0	5	5,12,967	8	8
MILITARY DEPARTMENT, HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.												
1. Army and Garrison Staff	43,400	0	0	39,953	15	9	...	...	...	3,446	0	3
2. Administrative Staff	1,660	0	0	1,505	0	0	...	...	...	155	0	0
3. Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges	21,90,660	0	0	21,96,539	14	2	5,879	14	2	.....	...	...
4. Commissariat Establishments, Supplies and Services	3,58,720	0	0	1,69,206	3	10	...	...	...	1,89,513	12	2
5. Stud and Remount Establishments, Supplies and Services	17,750	0	0	14,935	0	0	...	...	...	2,815	0	0
6. Clothing Establishments, &c.	42,000	0	0	4,604	13	1	...	...	...	37,395	2	11
7. Barrack do.	950	0	0	265	8	3	...	...	...	684	7	9
8. Administration of Martial Law	4,330	0	0	4,226	13	0	...	...	...	103	3	0
9. Medical Establishments, &c.	28,800	0	0	30,584	1	1	1,784	1	1	.....	...	...
10. Ordnance Establishments, Stores and Camp Equipage	1,61,000	0	0	71,807	7	2	...	...	...	89,192	8	10
14. Miscellaneous Services	72,970	0	0	37,405	5	0	...	...	...	35,564	11	0
16. Rewards for Military Services	12,100	0	0	10,521	2	1	...	...	...	1,578	13	11
18. Military Pensions	2,61,800	0	0	2,06,249	3	10	...	...	...	55,550	10	2
19. Widows Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	7,700	0	0	5,302	2	2	...	...	...	2,397	13	10
20. Superannuation Pensions and Gratnities	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Total Military Department	32,03,840	0	0	27,93,106	11	5	7,663	15	3	4,18,397	3	10
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, (Charges.)												
Public Works Department.—(Ordinary)	8,00,000	0	0	7,30,158	13	8	...	...	...	69,841	2	4
Do. Coal Mining Operations	60,000	0	0	56,887	12	5	...	...	...	3,112	3	7
Total P. W. Dept.—(Charges)	8,60,000	0	0	7,87,046	10	1	...	...	...	72,953	5	11
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, (State Railways.)												
Public Works Department—(State Railways)	31,000	0	0	43,514	6	5	12,514	6	5	.....	...	...
Total P. W. Dept.—(State Railways)	31,000	0	0	43,514	6	5	12,514	6	5	.....	...	...
Grand Total, Expenditure	69,42,860	0	0	60,39,798	3	8	1,01,256	6	1	10,04,318	2	5
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
	694,286	0	0	603,979	16	5½	10,125	12	9½	100,431	16	3½

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

SECTION I.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

Preliminary remarks.

198. The manner in which Vital Statistics are collected through the Police assisted by the Patels of villages, was described in the last report. It was thought worth while during the year to make an attempt to test the accuracy of the police returns by posting village watchmen in a few towns of the province to keep up registers of the actual number of bodies burned and buried in the cemeteries; but as the experiment was only introduced at the close of the year, no correct opinion can as yet be formed of its value.

Registration Circles.

199. The Nandoora circle, in the Buldana district, having been sub-divided into a town and rural circle, there were altogether 33 town and 99 rural circles for the purpose of registration.

Births.

200. The number of births registered during the year was 61,516, or an increase of 3,692, or 6 per cent. over 1872. Of this total, 53 per cent. were male, and 47 per cent. female infants. The ratio of births per *mille* of the population was 28·1, against 26·4 in the previous year. This ratio, judging from the statistics of the last four years, is subject to no very startling variation. It ranged from 50·1 in the Akola district to 20·2 per *mille* in the Basim district.

Deaths.

201. On the other hand, the number of deaths registered was 49,896, against 81,108 in 1872, showing a decrease of 38 per cent. Of the 49,896 deaths, 55·7 per cent. occurred among the male, and

44·3 among the female population. The provincial death-rate was 22·8 per *mille* of the population in 1873 and 37·1 in 1872. In 1871 it was returned at 17·7 and in 1870 at 24·6.

Last year it was remarked that the mortality in towns was generally greater than in the country, but this would not appear to have been in the case in 1873; the death-rate for that year in town circles being 21·3 per *mille* and in rural circles 23. On the whole, the births exceed the deaths by 11,620, or 18·8 per cent.—a result which may perhaps be attributed to healthy seasons, though it is still too early to rely with implicit confidence on statistics, the registration of which is believed to be improving, but for which it would be hazardous to claim anything like strict accuracy. The Sanitary Commissioner repeats a former remark of his "that it is difficult to account for the differences in the death-rates shown opposite to some of the circles, except by saying that registration is imperfect in some places, or that the population of one circle has increased while that of another has decreased." "It is therefore better," he adds, "to exert ourselves to improve registration and merely record the death-rates with their apparent or real anomalies, without attempting any explanation, lest by doing so we should fall into error."

Main features of year.

202. The main features of the year, in a sanitary point of view, as compared with its predecessors, were:—

(1.)—A complete absence of cholera, which has always visited Berar more or less in all previous years of which we have statistics.

(2.)—Small-pox carried off 8,326 persons—about the same number as in 1872, when there were 8,369 deaths from this disease. The Akolah district shows by far the largest mortality: Ellichpur and Wun the least. Altogether 16·6 per cent. of the mortality reported was due to small-pox.

(3.)—A similar calculation gives the percentage of deaths from fever as 38·5. The mortality under this head has decreased from 31,853 in 1872 to 19,242 in the year under report.

(4.)—The fall is still more marked in deaths from bowel-complaints—from 21,971 to 11,112.

(5.)—Deaths by suicide have remained almost the same in number, the figures for the two years being 132 and 133 respectively.

(6.)—Deaths from wounding have decreased by 9, and have increased from "accidents" and "snake-bites" by 56 and 51 respectively.

(7.)—While deaths from "all other causes," than those already referred to, have considerably decreased—from 16,489 in 1872 to 10,269 in the year under report.

Classification of deaths.

203. Further particulars are given in the subjoined tables, which classify the mortality of 1873 under the ages of the persons who died and the reported causes of death.

Classification of deaths according to age:—

		No.
Born dead		1,497
Infants—children unable to walk		10,256
Boys from 1 to 20 years of age		10,903
Girls from 1 to 12 years of age		7,797
Adults	male 20 to 50 years of age	5,038
	females 12 to 40 years of age	3,605
Old people	male above 50	5,466
	female above 40 years of age	5,334
	Total	49,896

Mortality from the several reported causes of death:—

	1872.	1873.
Cholera	1,578	...
Small-pox	8,369	8,326
Fever	31,853	19,242
Bowel-complaints	21,971	11,112
Suicides	132	133
Woundings	75	66
Accidents	396	452
Snake-bites	245	296
Other causes	16,489	10,269
	81,108	49,896

It will be seen that almost under every head there has been a decrease and that there was, as already stated, a total absence of cholera.

Deaths according to months. 204. The number of deaths which occurred in each month is given below for 1873 and 1872:—

	1872.	1873.
January	5,315	3,613
February	4,090	3,398
March	5,292	4,108
April	4,580	5,146
May	3,740	6,040
June	2,749	7,257
July	3,055	7,857
August	4,088	12,838
September	4,623	12,548
October	4,341	8,252
November	3,902	5,434
December	4,121	4,617
	49,896	81,108

Deaths according to castes. 205. The percentage of deaths in 1873 amongst Mahomedans was 7, among Hindoos 83, and among "other castes" 10. There were only 10 deaths among Christians.

Marriages. 206. The number of marriages registered was 2,578: less than in the previous year by 8,188. 897 are returned from the Akola district, 564 from Oomraottee, 481 from Buldana, 303 from Ellichpur, 212 from Wun and 121 from the Basim district.

SECTION II.

EMIGRATION.

207. Under this head, the following remarks are made by the Commissioner:—

"While there is no emigration, there is a steady stream of immigration, as mentioned in my remarks on the wages of labor; and yet, towards our southern boundary, strong temptation is held out by the offi-

cials of His Highness the Nizam, who are offering waste land revenue free for three years, and for the remaining seven years at a mere nominal rate, and yet there is no emigration either from Wun, Basim, or Buldana. This fact alone should satisfy the Government of India as to the facility with which our new settlement rent-rates are paid by the people."

"I have heard it alleged that the main cause of the immigration from the Central Provinces into Wun is that our rent-rates are so much lower than across the Warda. In the first place, I doubt whether they are lower, and, in the second place, I do not think that the rent-rate affects the question at all. It is that the position of nine-tenths of agriculturists in the Central Provinces is that of a tenant at will, who, of course, is at the mercy of the Malguzar, while the moment a man steps into Berar and engages for a field, he becomes proprietor of that field in every sense of the term. So long as he pays the demand, he can let, mortgage, or sell his land: there is no one between him and Government—the landlord. Unless he default, his possession can never be disturbed, and yet, whenever it pleases him, he can, at the close of any year, relinquish his holding. There can be no comparison between the status of a tenant at will in the Central Provinces and that of a man who engages for a Berar field. This, I believe, to be the main cause, though it is possible that our low rates for land in Wun may and do tempt people to occupy it."

SECTION III.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Number of Dispensaries.

208. One new Dispensary having been opened during the year at Sheagaon, there were altogether in the Province 3 Civil Hospitals and 21 Dispensaries.

Number of Patients.

209. In these the total number of patients treated was 52,005, or 9,403 more than in the previous year. An improved average daily attendance is thus shown:—

	Patients.			
	In-door.		Out-door.	
Years.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1872... ...	20·6 ...	2·5 ...	333·2 ...	106·5
1873... ...	29·7 ...	1·9 ...	459·9 ...	131·1

On an average, each charitable institution treated 2,167 persons. The deaths among in-door patients of the several Dispensaries numbered 47, and among out-door 75. This return

compares very favorably with that for the preceding year, mainly because there was no cholera in Berar during the past year—a very unusual immunity. Under the heads of diseases treated there is nothing new to remark. The number of surgical operations undertaken was 1,692, or 129 more than in 1872: of this number 24 were major operations, all of which were successful; while 1,668 were minor, and 67 of these were unsuccessful. Judicial *post mortem* examinations were held in 64 cases, against 55 in 1872.

Income and expenditure.

210. The income was less than in the previous year, due to there being fewer requirements on local funds for buildings and to a small decrease in the subscriptions raised, but then the expenditure was also less, and within income, whereas in 1872 it was in excess of the income. The figures under the two heads are as follows:—Income Rupees 32,340 (£3,234): Expenditure Rupees 32,121 (£3,212, 2*s*.).

Work done.

211. The subjoined table furnishes particulars as to the work done in each district. In the Akola district, there are 6 Dispensaries, in Buldana 5, in Ellichpur 4, and 3 in each of the remaining three districts: —

Districts.	In-door patients.		Out-door patients.		Number discharged.		Number ceased to attend.		Number incurable.		Number remaining.			
											In-door.		Out-door.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Akola	143	17	14,018	5,122	13,132	4,777	842	300	8	...	9	2	147	52
Basim	58	2	2,006	504	1,974	484	46	9	1	...	...	...	34	10
Buldana	44	2	8,118	2,079	7,700	1,963	387	100	...	...	4	...	67	17
Oomraottee	196	20	5,595	1,521	5,161	1,307	548	213	...	...	7	2	50	14
Ellichpur	137	4	5,508	2,317	5,235	2,106	272	161	8	1	9	1	97	39
Wun	200	...	3,505	889	3,663	881	...	...	1	...	2	...	33	7
Total {1873...	778	45	38,750	12,432	36,865	11,518	2,095	783	18	1	31	5	428	139
{1872...	573	46	31,112	10,873	29,755	10,197	1,240	498	2	1	31	...	414	102

Dispensaries best attended.

212. The Dispensaries best attended were those at:—

	No. of patients.
Akola	5,465
Jalgaon	4,484
Ellichpur	3,915
Oomraottee	3,437

SECTION IV.

SANITATION.

213. It has been shown that the year 1873 was altogether a healthy one, and that its most noteworthy feature was a total absence of cholera: the appearance in some districts of Dengue, hitherto quite unknown to the province, has also to be noted. Conservancy of the larger towns continues to receive attention, both from the Municipalities, where such institutions exist, and from the district officers. A good deal has also been done in the way of sanitary reform in villages by Patels, at the instance of Tehsildars and Talook Officers.

SECTION V.

VACCINATION.

Strength.

214. During the year the establishment was brought up to the full sanctioned strength consisting of 1 European Superintendent, 6 Native Superintendents and 52 Vaccinators. And an amended code of rules for the regulation and extension of vaccine operations was introduced.

Work performed.

215. The total number of persons vaccinated and the results of the operations, so far as they are known, are shown as follows in comparison with the previous year:—

		Successful.	Unsuccessful, including doubtful.	Result unknown.	Total.	Percentage of successful cases.
Vaccinations performed by the Berar Vaccine Establishment.	1872-73...	33,734	7,102	3,317	44,153	76·4
	1873-74...	29,932	9,173	2,545	41,650	71·8
Do. by Civil Surgeons attached to Dispensaries.	1872-73...	2,002	364	9	2,375	84·3
	1873-74...	2,180	422	37	2,639	82·6
Total...	1872-73...	35,736	7,466	3,326	46,528	76·8
	1873-74...	32,112	9,595	2,582	44,289	72·5

Cause of decrease.

216. Thus, it appears that the total number of vaccinations has decreased from 46,528 in 1872 to 44,289 in 1873, and the unsuccessful cases have increased from 7,466 to 9,595. Whilst vaccine operations at Dispensaries show an increase of 264: those performed by the regular establishment of vaccinators decreased from 44,153 to 41,650. In explanation of these figures the Superintendent writes :—

"There were fewer people vaccinated in the season under report than in its predecessor as: (1) the fearful epidemic of small-pox which has been for some years prevalent in the province only reached its height in the previous June, causing death to 8,326 people in 1873, and leaving it is impossible to say how many are marked by the disease who have not been operated upon. Thus, the number of individuals to be vaccinated is fewer than in the year 1872-73; and this explanation is, I think, supported by the fact that 31 per cent. of those vaccinated in the year under report were under 1 year of age, as against 17 per cent. of that age in the previous year, as the people do not like to have their very young children operated on; (2) there is more supervision exercised over the Vaccinators by the Superintendents, and they (the vaccinators) have not so many opportunities of fudging as previously, and (3) my order directing vaccinators not to carry on operations in towns where there are Dispensaries has also to a minor extent tended to reduce the number of vaccinations performed by the members of the department; but this should be made up for by a corresponding increase of "dispensary vaccinations."

Re-vaccinations.

217. Of the 32,112 successful vaccinations, 2,845 are set down under the head of re-vaccinations, against 1,205 under the same head in 1872-73. The percentage of males and females vaccinated was same as last year, namely 50.

Castes of those vaccinated.

218. The number of persons operated on includes 11 Christians, 30,228 Hindus, 1,516 Mahomedans, and 7,131 of other castes. Mahomedans and Rajputs are more difficult to convince of the benefits of vaccination than people of other castes in Berar. Dr. Abbott, the Superintendent of Vaccination, writes: "my presence in a village has its influence with most castes of people to induce them to get their children vaccinated, but with Mahomedans and Rajputs, I have no influence. Their words are sweet: so far as promises go, they cannot be excelled; but I fail to get what I most desire—children to be vaccinated from among them."

Months in which operations were performed.

219. Below is recorded the number of operations performed in each of the seven months during which work was carried on :—

September	...	...	...	...	64
October	...	...	...	...	1,609
November	...	...	...	...	7,589
December	...	...	...	...	8,830
January	...	...	...	...	8,346
February	...	...	...	...	7,702
March	...	...	...	...	7,510

Deaths from small-pox.

220. And it may be interesting to add a return of the mortality from small-pox in each month of the year under report :—

				Deaths.
January	...	...	...	1,201
February	...	...	...	1,389
March	...	...	...	2,059
April	...	...	...	1,516
May	...	...	...	944
June	...	...	...	475
July	...	...	...	244
August	...	...	...	174
September	...	...	...	74
October	...	...	...	77
November	...	...	...	73
December	...	...	...	101
		Total	...	8,326

Opposition to Vaccination giving way.

221. The Superintendent's Report speaks of opposition to the vaccinators gradually giving way, and contains an illustration of this experience which is especially interesting :—

"At Donapore, in the Akola district, the Putwaree had refused to allow his child to be vaccinated; but sixty other children were successfully operated on. In the hot weather of 1873, epidemic small-pox broke out with considerable malignance : the Putwaree's child died, but the whole of the sixty children who were protected escaped. Consequently this season when the vaccinator appeared in the village all the mothers crowded round him with their infants, and two mothers, who happened to be absent, followed him with their infants for ten miles to another village where he was vaccinating."

Cost

222. The cost of working the Vaccination Establishment increased from Rupees 14,881-14-0 (£1,488, 3*s.* 9*d.*) in 1872-73 to Rupees 18,289-2-8 (£1,828, 18*s.* 4*d.*) in the present year, or by Rupees 3,407-4-8 (£340, 14*s.* 7*d.*). The increase is attributed to promotions and additions to the establishment. Of the total expenditure, Rupees 11,350-4-6 (£1,135, 0*s.* 6¾*d.*) were from Provincial revenue, and 6,938-14-2 (£693, 17*s.* 9¼*d.*) from local funds. The average cost of each successful vaccine operation has also increased from 7 annas to 9 annas 9 pies—a consequence of the increased expenditure and diminished number of operations already recorded. The average number of vaccinations performed by each vaccinator was 801. On the whole, a fair amount of progress has been made, which would have been greater had there not been some unfortunate delay in the supply of lymph from England, which is said to have impaired its efficacy. Attention has been called to this all important point, and it is hoped that a similar complaint may not have to be put forward again.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

SECTION I.

EDUCATION.

223. There has been no alteration in the general system of Public Instruction described in the last report, nor are there any changes or modifications of educational plans to be noticed in the present one. During the greater part of the year, Mr. R. E. Candy of the Bombay Civil Service officiated as Director of Public Instruction until the return from furlough in December last of Dr. Sinclair, the permanent Director, obliged him to return to the Bombay Presidency.

Staff.

224. The educational staff consisted of:—

1 Director.
1 Educational Inspector.
7 Deputy Educational Inspectors.
634 School Masters.

Financial Statistics.

225. The financial statistics of the department are given in the following tables :—

	1872-73.		1873-74.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
From Provincial Revenues...	2,47,550	0 0	2,42,920	0 0
FROM LOCAL SOURCES.				
1. Education Cess	72,183	0 0	71,665	0 0
2. Subscriptions and Donations...	1,428	0 0	388	0 0
3. Pupils fees...	2,981	0 0	4,628	0 0
4. Miscellaneous, including Savings and Refunds	1,097	0 0	10,279	0 0
	77,689	0 0	86,960	0 0
Total... ...	3,25,239	0 0	3,28,980	0 0
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
	32,523	18 0	32,898	0 0
The expenditure under the several heads is distributed in the following manner for the same period :—				
1. Direction and its subsidiary charges	19,875	0 0	21,333	0 0
2. Inspection and do.	23,098	0 0	28,527	0 0
3. Government Higher Class and other schools	a. 1,99,878	0 0	c. 2,08,038	0 0
4. Buildings	40,749	0 0	38,515	0 0
5. Government contribution to Grant-in-aid Institutions ...	7,898	0 0	9,227	0 0
6. Central Book Depot at Akola	5,076	0 0	6,119	0 0
7. Miscellaneous	1,281	0 0	3,644	0 0
Total... ...	2,97,855	0 0	3,15,403	0 0
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
	29,785	10 0	31,540	6 0
Of which { From General Revenues	2,16,891	0 0	2,24,831	0 0
{ From Local sources	b. 80,961	0 0	d. 90,569	0 0

a. Includes Rupees 6,064 (£606, 8s.), Scholarship prizes, &c.
b. „ 66,820 (£6,682) expended from Education fund and Rupees 14,142 (£1,414, 4s.)
c. Includes „ 6,013 (£601, 6s.) Scholarship prizes, &c.
d. Expended from Town fund Rupees 21,966 = £2,196 12s.
Do. from Education cess „ 68,603 = £6,860 6s.
Making a total „ 90,569 = £9,056 18s.

Of the total income, 73·6 per cent. were from general revenues, 21·8 per cent. from the educational cess, and the remaining 4·6 per cent. from other sources. Of the expenditure, which was more than in 1872-73 by Rupees 17,548 (£ 1,754, 16s.), 15·7 per cent. were spent on direction and inspection, 66 per cent. on instruction, 12 per cent. on buildings, and the remaining 6·3 in grants in aid to private schools, Central Book Depôt, &c.

Schools.

226. The number of schools controlled by Government rose from 404 in 1872-73 to 433 in 1873-74. Of the 3 schools receiving a grant in aid from Government at the end of the former year, one was closed during the year under review.

The Indigenous schools, which have no connection whatever with Government, and which are often schools only in name, are returned at 166, against 133 in the preceding year. The teachers of these so called schools are rarely able to impart the very first rudiments of instruction to their pupils; but it is one of the aims of our Educational Department to improve and stimulate them by rewards and presents of books. Occasionally, but not frequently, the indigenous schoolmaster is absorbed with his following in a Government school.

Classification of Schools.

227. The classification of schools managed by the Educational Department and the design and function of each kind of institution require no fresh exposition: they have been explained before and are sufficiently well known.

Number of schools and attendance.

228. The following table compares for the last two years the number of schools of each kind with their average daily attendance:—

	Number of schools.		Average daily attendance.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
High schools	2	2	... 122	90
Middle Class schools ...	50	47	... 3,268	3,440
Lower Class do. ...	326	358	... 7,233	9,631
Girls' schools	25	23	... 457	334
Normal school	1	1	... 29	29
Night classes	...	2	... ...	33

The decrease in the average daily attendance in the High schools is attributed to the school at Akola, where the attendance was very poor at one time of the year, owing to an unusual amount of sickness in the town. In the girls' schools, also, a decrease will be observed, which may be attributed to the closing of two schools. The attendance in Middle and Lower Class schools, on the other hand, has risen from 3,268 and 7,233 in 1872-73 to 3,440 and 9,631 in 1873-74 respectively.

Cost.

229. Particulars as to the cost of education in each description of school,

school fees being deducted, are given below:—

	Total cost.			Cost per pupil.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
High schools	20,459	15	2	223	5	11
Middle Class schools	72,526	2	6	18	7	2
Lower Class schools	1,02,973	13	4	9	9	9
Female schools	8,080	15	3	24	3	1
Normal school	3,149	4	4	108	9	6

There has been an increase in the total cost under Lower Class and Normal schools, owing in the former instance to the increase in the number of schools and in the latter to the appointment of a Principal on Rupees 120 (£12,) *per mensem*. No comparison has been instituted in respect to the cost per pupil with the previous year, as the calculation now given has been made in accordance with the orders of Government of India, based on the *average* attendance, instead of, as in the previous years, on the "number on the roll."

Castes of pupils.

230. Subjoined is a classification according to caste of the pupils in Government schools:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Brahmins	2,973	3,205
Koonbees and other Hindus ...	10,445	13,115
Mahomedans	2,405	2,781
Others	55	77
	15,878	19,178

On an average, there were 44 boys to each school and one school to every 40 square miles. The percentage of pupils to the total juvenile male population, as returned at the Census of 1867, is 4·4. It will be understood that this calculation refers only to the boys attending Government schools. Last year it was remarked that only 3 boys in every 100 could be said to be enrolled in the Government schools.

High schools.

231. These two schools, which are located in each of the principal towns of the two administrative divisions which have lately been amal-

gamated into one, contained 167 pupils on the rolls at the close of the year, against 110 in the previous year; but the average daily attendance decreased from 122 in 1872-73 to 90 in the past year, as already mentioned, owing to unusual sickness caused by an outbreak of *dengue* fever at Akola. It is gratifying to mention that four pupils of these two schools have during the year passed the Bombay University Matriculation Examination. One of them from the Oomraottee, and three from the Akola High school. The cost *per mensem* of educating each pupil has increased from Rupees 143-3-6 (£14, 6*s*. 5¼*d*.) in 1872-73 to Rupees 223-5-11 (£22, 6*s*. 9*d*.) in 1873-74 in consequence of the attendance in the Oomraottee High school, which fluctuated very much during the past year, but has since maintained a more satisfactory level.

Middle Class schools.

232. In the last report some slight allusion was made to a reduction in the number of the Middle Class schools, then contemplated because it was patent that some of them were no better than Lower Class schools, and were unworthy of the name and establishment assigned to them. During the past year, 3 schools have been remanded to the grade of Lower Class, the total number being thus diminished from 50 to 47. It was originally intended to effect a still larger reduction, but the Resident was induced to defer acting on this intention by the strong representations of the Educational Officers, who thought that some of the schools on the condemned list deserved a longer probation and might be worked up to the required standard. The 47 Middle Class schools now in existence are thus distributed:—

District.	No. of schools.	No. of pupils.
Akola	13 ...	1,415
Buldana	12 ...	1,053
Basim	7 ...	630
Oomraottee...	6 ...	739
Wun	4 ...	365
Ellichpur	5 ...	572
	47 ...	4,774

Of these 47 schools, 5 are Hindustani and the remainder Mahratta schools. The former have 322, and the latter 4,452 pupils. The average attendance was 3,440, against 3,268 in

1872-73. The Educational Inspector is in immediate charge of these schools, and pays much attention to them. The Director writes: "from what I observe myself and from the many inspection returns I have read from the Inspecting Officers, these schools are nearly all in a very healthy condition. This also is shown by the fact that so large a number as 95 appeared at the Akola High school entrance examination held in October and 76 boys at the similar examination in the Oomraottee High school."

Lower Class schools.

233. The Lower Class schools have increased from 326 in 1872-73 to 358 in 1873-74 and the pupils from 10,650 to 13,431. Of the 32 additional schools, 29 are newly established, the remaining 3 having been formerly Middle Class schools. 161 of these are paid from the general revenues and 197 from the educational cess fund. Of the 358 schools, 313 are Mahratta and 45 Hindustani. The following table shows the distribution of the 358 schools over the 6 districts, as well as the number of pupils learning both languages during 1872-73 and 1873-74:—

DISTRICTS.	No. of Schools.	1872-73. Pupils studying			1873-74. Pupils studying			Increase.		
		Mahratta.	Hindustani.	Total.	Mahratta.	Hindustani.	Total.	Mahratta.	Hindustani.	Total.
Akola	81	2,396	263	2,659	2,836	345	3,181	440	82	522
Buldana	65	1,523	332	1,855	1,765	355	2,120	242	23	265
Basim	50	1,070	121	1,191	1,272	136	1,408	202	15	217
Oomraottee	78	2,144	322	2,466	2,777	394	3,171	633	72	705
Wun	43	925	109	1,034	1,336	118	1,454	411	9	420
Ellichpur...	41	1,331	114	1,445	1,925	172	2,097	594	58	652
	358	9,389	1,261	10,650	11,911	1,520	13,431	2,422	259	2,781

Speaking of the progress made in these schools, the Deputy Educational Inspector, Akola, writes: "all the Marathi Lower Class schools have made a good advance in their studies. The introduction of reading Modi manuscripts has done much towards their improvement. They have all acquired enlarged popularity and show good results as regards the spread of education amongst the masses." The Hindustani schools are also reported to be in a good condition. The other Deputy

Educational Inspectors also speak favourably of the progress made in the Lower Class schools.

Girls' schools.

234. Girls' schools have decreased by 2: at the beginning there were 25, but at the close of the year 2 were closed, so that there are now 23, distributed over the 6 districts as under:—

Akola	...	...	...	7
Oomraottee	...	...	...	5
Ellichpur	...	...	...	5
Buldana	...	...	...	4
Basim	...	...	...	1
Wun	...	...	...	1

The attendance in 1872-73 was 723 and in 1873-74 712, showing a decrease of 11 pupils.

The Director writes:—

"The condition of some of these schools has given special satisfaction to the late Officiating Director and to some of the Officers of the Commission. The following extract from a letter from Mr. Candy to the Deputy Commissioner of the Buldana district, dated the 4th December, gives a pleasing account of the Female school at Dewalgaon Raja:"—"I recently visited the Marathi Female school at Dewalgaon Raja, and was much pleased with the progress made by the girls of the 1st and 2nd classes. They are able to repeat poetry, read, write and do easy sums. They also know a little of Geography. In fact, this Female school appears to me as good as any I have seen in Berar."

Captain Mackenzie, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Ellichpur district, writes on the 7th January as follows:—

"On my recent visit to the Dariapur talook, I was extremely pleased, and indeed astonished, at the very excellent condition of the Bablee Girls' school, due, in addition to the patience of the schoolmaster (Gopal Purshotum), to the efforts and care of the local community whose intelligent interest in this subject is considerably, if not entirely, kept up by the exertions of one man."

"All the Female schools that I visited are well conducted, and the one at Oomraottee was very far advanced in the subjects taught to the senior girls."

Normal school or Training college.

235. Formerly the establishment of this school consisted of a head master on Rupees 100 (£10,) and a second master on Rupees 60 (£6) a month, but during the year it was re-modelled by appointing

a Principal on Rupees 120 (£12), a Marathi master on Rupees 80 (£8), and a Hindustani master on Rupees 80 (£8).

The admission of boys into the College is regulated by an entrance examination held in November in all the head-quarter stations of districts, but in certain cases the Director admits at his discretion as free students or as scholars, if scholarships are vacant, masters of the Lower Class schools who are recommended for admission by the Inspecting Officers in order that they may improve themselves, both in knowledge and in the art of keeping a school and imparting instruction.

The examination held in November last resulted in the declaration as qualified for admission of 44 pupils out of a total of 140 who came up. Of the 44, 29 were qualified in Marathi and 15 in Hindustani. The stipends allowed to persons studying in the Normal school are Rupees 8 and Rupees 6 each.

During the year 18 were sent out as masters, 14 for Marathi, and 4 for Hindustani schools.

Aided schools.

236. There are 3 schools, which receive grants-in-aid from Government, located at Akola, Oomraottee and Ellichpur. The first two are under the care of the American Mission Society, and have, respectively, 60 and 27 pupils. They receive a monthly grant of Rupees 30 (£3) each. That at Ellichpur is a humble school with only 10 pupils. It was started for the exclusive benefit of children of European and Eurasian employées under Government, and is managed by a local committee.

Indigenous schools.

237. These are said to have increased from 133 to 166 and the pupils from 2,799 to 3,044. Of the 166 schools, 151 are Marathi and 15 Hindustani, and of the 3,344, 3,127 are learning Marathi and 217 Hindustani. In Oomraottee there are 47 schools, in Ellichpur 39, in Buldana 38, in Akola 26, in Wun 5, and in Basim 11. Grants-in-aid to these schools to the extent of Rupees 912-8 (£91, 5*s.*) were given to 151 Marathi, and 15 Hindustani schools. The Director writes: "the best of the indigenous schools in Berar are certainly inferior in their studies to the lowest of the Government schools. However, the Educational Officers and I myself are very careful not to do anything which might be prejudicial to the interests of the indigenous schools.

But certainly the Government schools are becoming daily greater favourites with the people."

Low caste boys.

238. One of the most important points noticed in the Director's Report is the increase in the number of low caste boys in the Government schools. From a total of 249 boys in 1872-73, the number has risen to 602—an increase of nearly 142 per cent., contributed as below :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.
Buldana	... 22	... 156	... 102
Akola	... 43	... 137	... 94
Ellichpur	... 32	... 124	... 84
Oomraottee	... 1	... 116	... 42
Wun	... 4	... 43	... 22
Basim	... 147	... 26	... 9
	249	602	353

"There are two causes," writes the Director, Dr. Sinclair, "of this happy state of things, *first*, the good sense and liberal feelings of the chief native officers of the department who do not grudge to others the blessings they enjoy themselves, and, *second*, the fact that the Resident has been pleased to exempt, as a special case, the low caste boys from the payment of fees up to July 1875 on account of their great poverty. I remember that in 1869 the admission of a low caste boy into school, even in the commercial town of Khamgaon, excited a great deal of disturbance, which required the most judicious treatment to allay; while now *several* schools in *every* district in Berar have low caste boys attending them without objection being raised."

Scholarships.

239. These are of four kinds: there are 3 scholarships of the value of Rupees 20 (£2) each tenable for 3 years in a University and competed for by pupils of one or other of the High schools in the province.

The object of these scholarships is to encourage students of Berar who pass the matriculation examination of the Bombay University to pursue their studies and obtain a University degree within the space of 3 years.

The exhibitions and scholarships which connect the 47 Middle Class schools with the High schools are 52 in number.

The Training College scholarships are awarded to those pupils who pass the entrance examination for admission into the College. These are of the nature of stipends, as every candidate admitted into the College is paid while under instruction, being bound in return to qualify for and serve in a teachership in a Government school.

SECTION II.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

Vernacular literature.

240. The year under report admits of very brief notice under this head:—

Only two books were received by the committee appointed to examine and award prizes for vernacular literature. One was a novel in Marathi named "*Chandra Shekhar*" and the other a treatise on Arithmetic entitled "*Anka Manorama.*"

The Committee has not yet reported on them.

Book Depot.

241. 25,183 books of the value of Rupees 4,188 (£418, 16*s.*) were purchased during the year and 35,452 books, aggregating in value Rupees 6,469-9-10 (£646, 19*s.* 2¾*d.*) were sold, leaving 70,465 books valued at Rupees 16,329-8-9 (£1,632 19*s.* 1⅛*d.*) in stock. During the year 10,000 copies of Berar Modi First Book and 5,000 of 3rd Book were printed by the Educational Department, 5,000 copies of Outlines of geography of Berar in Modi character, prepared by one of the Berar Deputy Educational Inspectors with the copyright, were purchased, as the want of such a book was much felt in the Lower Class schools. Books worth Rupees 800 (£80) were presented by the Inspectors on their tours to deserving school boys. The Director bestowed prizes of the value of Rupees 145 (£14, 10*s.*) on the boys of the High schools. Rupees 155 (£15, 10*s.*) were spent in the purchase of apparatus to the Gymnasiums attached to the two High schools. On the whole, the Depôt is reported to have been well managed, and is said

to be in a very satisfactory condition. It obtained Rupees 689-12-2 (£68, 19*s.* 6¼*d.*) as profit on the outlay incurred in the purchase and printing of the books, against a loss of Rupees 488-5-5 (£48, 16*s.* 8⅛*d.*) on account of carriage, commission, &c. The nett gain to Government therefore on the year's transactions was Rupees 201-6-9 (£20, 2*s.* 10⅛*d.*).

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

242. The Commissioner writes :—

"Mr. Lyall in his *Gazetteer* has exhausted this subject: but I may add that the building on the bank of the river Munkonoor in the Akola district, one of the most striking remnants of the Delhi Empire, known as a "Chuttree", and said to have been built by Rajah Jye Sing during the reign of the Emperor Alumgeer, became gradually undermined by the action of the floods during last monsoon. The fine flight of steps which led from the Chuttree to the river was swept away years ago, but during the year measures were taken to arrest any further injury, and the building is now secure. For this purpose His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore contributed Rupees 2,500."

"In the Wun district, Captain Szczepanski has done his best to preserve the Hemurpuntee temples (of which there are 44 said to have been built in the 12th or 13th century) by petty repairs and by the removal of trees growing in and through the walls: he suggests that the Archæological Department should depute an officer to examine these temples, with a view to determine which are best worth repairing, for many of them contain interesting and elaborate carving, though there are no inscriptions."

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION I.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

243. *Vide* Report for 1872-73, page 178.

SECTION II.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

244. There was no Chaplain in Berar during the year, the former Chaplain having gone away sick, and the Bishop having been unable to depute another in his place. The Bishop of Madras visited the Assigned Districts and consecrated the three Churches at Oomraottee, Akola and Ellichpur, as also the cemetery at Buldana.

SECTION III.

STATIONERY.

245. Beside what was noted under this head in the last Report, all that calls for remark is that the quality of the paper supplied from Bombay—especially foolscap—has been complained of by the Commissioner. The cost of stationery supplied during the year from Bombay has not been intimated, and therefore remains to be adjusted hereafter.

PART III.

CHAPTER I.

HYDERABAD SUBSIDIARY FORCE.

Strength.

246. The average strength of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force cantoned at Secunderabad throughout the year, including Commissioned Officers, stood as follows:—

Artillery.				Cavalry.				Infantry.				Sappers and Miners.				Total strength.		
No. of Batteries.		Strength.		No. of Regiments.		Strength.		No. of Regiments.		Strength.		No. of Companies.		Strength.				
European.	Native.	Europeans.	Natives.	European.	Native.	Europeans.	Natives.	European.	Native.	Europeans.	Natives.	European.	Native.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Grand Total.
* 4	...	569	...	1	1	A 427	236	2	4	B 1,546	2,869	...	3	5	369	C 2,547	3,465	6,012

* Including Head-Quarters, 20th Brigade, Royal Artillery.
A. Including Officers and Sergeant Major 1st Light Cavalry.
B. Including Officers and Staff Sergeant of Native Infantry.
C. Including Officers and others attached to Staff and Departments.

Health.

247. The health of the Troops was better than in the previous year: the number of deaths amongst Europeans decreased from 77 in 1872 to 46 in 1873. Of the 46 deaths, 42 occurred in, and 4 out of Hospital, the causes being reported as follows:—12 men died from dysentery, 22 from abscess of liver, 2 from aneurism of aorta, 2 from pneumonia, 2 from drowning, 6 from other causes than those already mentioned. The percentage of deaths of Europeans to average strength was 1·9.

Of the total European strength, 311 men were invalided, of whom 159 were sent to England and 152 to plains and hills.

Below is a comparison of the number of European soldiers admitted into Hospital during each month of the last two years:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
April	130·90 ...	116·77
May	144·66 ...	102·76
June	155·14 ...	94·64
July	160·61 ...	109·67
August	204·28 ...	119·82
September ...	237·19 ...	132·65
October	209·84 ...	140·28
November... ...	172·52 ...	132·69
December... ...	132·55 ...	136·29
January	152·74 ...	140·86
February	104·76 ...	113·97
March, ...	121·98 ...	91·79

The deaths amongst the soldiers of the native army numbered 26, against 44 in the preceding year, giving a percentage of ·6 to the average strength.

Contagious diseases.

248. The rules for the prevention of contagious diseases amongst the European soldiery are said to have worked well. The number admitted into Hospital for venereal disease was 213—168 less than in the previous year.

Civil Justice.

249. Following the example of the last Administration Report, the figures which tell of the work done in the Courts of the Cantonment Magistrate and his Native Assistant are now to be recorded.

In his extended jurisdiction, under Act XI. of 1865, 217 suits came before the Judge. Of these, 138 were disposed of, leaving 79 pending at the close of the year. The reported total value of property involved in the suits filed was Rupees 2,08,427-8-10 (£ 20,842, 15*s.* 1¼*d.*), the average per suit being Rupees 951-8-2 (£ 95, 3*s.* ¼*d.*), against Rupees 544-15-10 (£ 54, 9*s.* 11¾*d.*) in the previous year. Of the 138 cases in which decisions were passed, 82 were in favour of plaintiff, 16 *ex parte*, 1 was referred to arbitration, 22 were given in favour of defendant, 3 were dismissed for default, 13 were settled out of Court, and 1 was returned as the Court had no jurisdiction.

In the Small Cause Court there were 295 suits instituted, aggregating Rupees 49,252-15-11 (£4,925, 5*s.* 11⅞*d.*) in value, and 243 were disposed of during the year. Compared with 1872 there was a decrease of 130 suits in the Small Cause Court of the ordinary, and an increase of 96 suits in the extended jurisdiction suits. In the Court of the Assistant Judge, there was an increase of 91 suits, namely, from 936 in 1872 to 1,027 in 1873, and 986 were disposed of.

Nine ordinary certificates and one special were granted under Act XXVII. of 1860, as also one Probate of a Will under Act X. of 1865.

Besides the above, 434 petitions and applications were also disposed of by the Judge.

Criminal Justice.

250. The following table gives the particulars of criminal cases that came before the Magistrate and his Assistant during 1872 and 1873 respectively:—

	Cases filed.		Convicted.		Acquitted and discharged.	
	1872	1873	1872	1873	1872	1873
Magistrate in his extended jurisdiction under Act X. of 1872	2	4	2	4	...	9
Do. with full powers..	60	77	57	68	3	2
Justice of the Peace ...	2	11	2	9	...	...
Assistant Magistrate ...	600	855	422	618	178	237
	664	947	483	699	181	248

At the close of 1873, there was only one case pending in the Assistant Magistrate's Court.

In the 947 criminal cases which occurred in the year under report, there were concerned 1,820 persons, of whom 1,354, or 74 per cent., were convicted. The amount of fines imposed was Rupees 5,845 (£584, 10*s.*), of which Rupees 3,034 (£303, 8*s.*) were awarded as compensation to injured parties. The average amount of fine in the Magistrate's Court was Rupees 49-15-6 (£4, 19*s.* 11¼*d.*), and in the Assistant Magistrate's Rupees 3-1-5 (£0, 6*s.* 2⅛*d.*)

In addition to the above, the Magistrate disposed of 1,451 petitions of a miscellaneous character.

Stamp Revenue.

251. The stamp revenue of the year was less than in its predecessor by Rupees 2,733 (£273, 6*s.*). In 1872 it amounted to Rupees 25,326-13-8 (£2,532, 13*s.* 8½*d.*) and in 1873 to Rupees 22,593-13-8 (£2,259, 7*s.* 8½*d.*).

Police.

252. The Police Force underwent no change, with the exception of an addition of 2 constables. Its strength was as follows:—

1	Head Inspector.
3	Deputy do.
10	Chief Constables.
20	Head do.
50	1st Class do.
152	2nd „ do
236	

The number of thefts reported during the year was 232, against 196 in 1872. The reported value of property stolen was Rupees 11,405 (£1,140, 10*s.*), and the value recovered was 31 per cent. of that said to have been stolen.

The cost of the Force, including compensation for dearness of grain, was Rupees 29,707-1-0 (£2,970, 14*s.* 1½*d.*), against Rupees 31,943 (£3,194, 6*s.*) in 1872.

Jail.

253. To the 95 prisoners remaining at the close of 1872, there were added during the year 266, making in all 301 prisoners, of whom one died and 257 were released, leaving 103 in jail at the close of 1873. The health of the prisoners was good as usual.

Education.

254. The schools in the Cantonment number in all 45, of which 7 are English, 27 Teloogu, 4 Tamil, and 7 Persian and Oordoo; and they are attended by 1,408 pupils, of whom 135 are females.

In the Cantonment Protestant Orphanage, of which mention has been made in the Administration Reports of the last two years, there were 18 boys and 12 girls remaining at the

close of 1872 : in the past year 5 boys and 7 girls were admitted, making in all 23 boys and 19 girls. During the year, also, 6 boys and 3 girls left the Institution. The average number of both sexes was 35 during the year.

Alms House.

255. In the Alms House Rupees 917-12 (£911, 15*s.* 6*d.*) were expended in the maintenance of in-paupers, and Rs. 1,012-5 (£ 101, 4*s.* 7½*d.*) were given to out-paupers. The in-paupers admitted during the year numbered 75, of whom 25 died.

Civil Dispensary.

256. This Institution, which is sufficient to accommodate 42 persons, had an average daily attendance of 65·8 out-patients, against 45 in 1872. The sum realized by sale of medicines and subscriptions from local funds and private individuals was Rupees 2,461-5-10 (£246, 2*s.* 8¾*d.*), and the expenditure amounted to Rupees 1,363-3-8 (£ 136, 6*s.* 5*d.*). The average cost of in-patients was Rupees 5-8 (£0, 11*s.*) *per mensem.*

Lock Hospital.

257. Mention has already been made of the benefit resulting from the enforcement of rules for the prevention of venereal diseases among the European soldiery. The number of patients admitted into the Lock-Hospital was the same as in last year, namely, 117.

Receipts and Disbursements.

258. The income of the Secunderabad Municipality, as explained in the last report, is derived from ordinary local taxation, assisted by grants made by the Nizam's Government through the Resident at Hyderabad. It amounted altogether, including the balance remaining from the previous year, to Rupees 1,23,213 (£12,321, 6*s.*), of which Rupees 1,17,482 (£ 11,748, 4*s.*) were spent : 27·1 per cent. on establishment, 14·4 per cent. on roads and repairs to roads, 16·7 per cent. towards construction of a Court House, 7·2 towards Dhoby Ghat, 1·8 per cent. on education, 3·1 per cent. on charitable institutions, 3·2 per cent. towards the construction of a contagious disease ward, 3·7 per cent. on compensation paid to house and land owners for taking up land for roads, &c., and the remaining 22·8 per cent. were spent in the erection of New Latrines, digging of ordure pits, formation of a Public Garden with Nursery at the Band stand, Clock Tower, and other useful improvements to the Cantonment.

Births and Deaths.

259. The number of births registered was 1,347, or 127 more than the previous year. Of this number, 672 were males and 675 females. The deaths numbered 979, of which 511 were among the male and 468 among the females. The deaths in the year before were 1,513.

CHAPTER II.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

Strength.

260. As in the previous year, the Force underwent no change: it consisted of 8,274 men, of whom 5,442 belonged to the 6 Regiments of Infantry, 2,312 to the 4 Regiments of Cavalry, and 520 to the 4 Batteries of Artillery.

Sickness and Mortality.

261. Although the amount of sickness in the Force was somewhat greater than that in the previous year, yet the mortality was less. In an average annual strength of 8,345 men, there were 6,948 sick, 47 deaths, 183 average daily sick; while in the year 1872, in an average annual strength of 8,583, there were 6,738 sick, 73 deaths, and 174 average daily sick.

Fever.

262. The most prevalent disease during the year under review was fever, chiefly of a malarious type, and to this the increase of sickness is almost entirely due. The proportion of fever cases to total treated from all causes in 1873 being 1 to 1·72, whereas in 1872 it was 1 to 2·34.

The corps which suffered most from fever were the 1st Infantry at Jaulna, the 5th Infantry at Lingsugúr, the 6th Infantry and No. 2 Battery at Ellichpur, the 1st Battery at Aurungabad, and the 2nd Cavalry at Mominabad. The 2nd Infantry at Bolarum and the 4th Infantry at Hingoli suffered much less from fever in 1873 than in the preceding year.

Dysentery and Diarrhœa.

263. There was a marked decrease in admissions into Hospital from dysentery and diarrhœa, the numbers for the last two years being respectively 447 and 240. This decrease was general throughout the Force, and may be attributed to the comparatively light monsoons of 1873.

Scurvy.

264. There was also a marked decrease in cases of scurvy. In 1872 there were 66 cases of this complaint with 4 deaths, whereas in 1873 there were only 28 cases with 1 death. The decrease was chiefly confined to the 3rd Infantry at Lingsugúr, in which regiment alone there were 18 cases and one death, and those attacked were mostly recruits and young men of weak constitutions. The progress of the disease was, however, arrested by increasing the consumption of fresh vegetables. In the 5th Infantry there were only 6 cases of scurvy during 1873, while in the previous year there were 53 cases and 3 deaths.

Cholera.

265. There was no appearance of Cholera in the Hyderabad Contingent during the year 1873, nor were there any cases among the troops at Secunderabad.

Small-pox.

266. The aggregate number of cases of small-pox in the Contingent during the year was 22 with no deaths.

Vaccination.

267. The number of vaccine operations performed by medical subordinates of the Contingent increased from 1,407 in 1872 to 1,908 in 1873, and the number of those which proved successful from 1,102 to 1,618.

Hydrophobia.

268. There were 18 deaths from hydrophobia at Aurungabad and a few cases at Hingoli during the year, which were caused by bites from mad dogs. Measures for the destruction of stray dogs in the several Stations of the Contingent have been duly carried out, which will, it is hoped, have the desired effect.

Criminal Cases.

269. There were 575 criminal cases enquired into by Superintendents of Police. 233 at Aurungabad, 121 at Jalna, 94 at Bolarum, 72 at Hingoli, 39 at Mominabad and 16 at Lingsugúr.

Civil suits.

270. The number of civil suits adjudicated by the same officers decreased from 714 in 1872-73 to 624 in 1873-74; but the value increased by Rupees 45,811. The work performed at each station is given below:—

Stations.	No. of suits disposed of.	Value of suits, Rupees.
Jaulna	491 ...	1,08,786
Bolarum	47 ...	10,719
Hingoli	34 ...	15,407
Aurungabad	22 ...	2,078
Lingsugúr	18 ...	4,682
Mominabad	12 ...	2,560
	624 ...	1,44,232

Education.

271. The following statement gives the statistics of schools in the several Cantonments of the Hyderabad Contingent:—

Stations.	Cantonment Schools. Number	Cantonment Schools. Pupils.	Regimental Schools. Number	Regimental Schools. Pupils.
Hingoli	3 ...	44	3 ...	240
Bolarum	3 ...	51	9 ...	153
Aurungabad	1 ...	66	2 ...	150
Jalna	1 ...	80	3 ...	118
Mominabad	1 ...	27	1 ...	64
Lingsugúr	2 ...	64	not reported.	
	11	332	18	725

Cost.

272. The total expenditure in the maintenance of the Hyderabad Contingent was Rupees 27,93,106 (£279,310, 12s.), against Rupees

29,53,472 (£295,342, 4s.) in 1872-73. The decrease is explained in the Finance Section. The details are as follows:—

	1873-74.		1872-73.
Army and Garrison Staff	39,954	...	38,748
Administrative do.	1,505	...	1,200
Regimental Pay, Allowances and Charges	21,96,540	...	21,42,706
Commissariat Supplies and Services...	1,69,206	...	4,14,938
Stud and Remount Establishment ...	14,935	...	13,542
Clothing Establishment	4,605	...	2,236
Barrack do.	266	...	216
Administration of Martial Law ...	4,227	...	4,013
Medical Establishment	30,584	...	22,082
Ordnance Establishment, Stores and Camp Equipage	71,807	...	26,555
Miscellaneous Services	37,405	...	78,294
Rewards for Military Services ...	10,521	...	11,502
Military Pensions	206,249	...	190,461
Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	5,302	....	6,979
	27,93,106		29,53,472

CHAPTER III.

PUBLIC WORKS.

IMPERIAL.

Budget grant.

273. The Budget grants for the year were as follows :—

	Rupees.
Military	5,49,300
Civil Buildings	26,000
Establishment	94,200
Tools and Plant	7,500
	6,77,000
Deduct Expenditure in England ...	35,000
	6,42,000
	£64,200

Detail of expenditure.

274. And the expenditure under the various heads is shown in detail in the subjoined table :—

DETAIL.	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MILITARY.						
Buildings for the accommodation of European Troops ... ... Secunderabad ...	...	13,272	13,272			
Trimulgherry.	4,37,014	20,366	4,57,374	4,37,014	33,632	4,70,646
Do. do. for Native Troops, Secunderabad...	11,877	1,349	13,226	11,877	1,349	13,226
Ordnance and Commissariat Buildings ... Secunderabad.	100	...	100			
Trimulgherry.	24,896	248	25,144	24,996	248	25,244
Works of Fortification, Trimulgherry...	18,093	...	18,093	18,093	...	18,093
General Cantonment Works and Roads ... Secunderabad.	7,008	9,197	16,205			
Trimulgherry.	...	6,200	6,200	7,008	15,397	22,405
Total Military...	...	...	...	4,88,988	50,626	5,49,614
CIVIL BUILDINGS.						
Buildings for the Administration of Law and Justice	...	...	...			
Other Buildings ... Chudderghaut.	9,610	6,677	16,287			
Waddi ...	12,000	...	12,000			
Secunderabad .	980	2,689	3,669	25,719	9,366	35,085
Trimulgherry .	829	...	829			
West Berar ...	2,300	...	2,300			
Total Civil Buildings...	...	...	...	25,719	9,366	35,085
Total Works...	...	...	...	5,24,707	59,992	5,84,699
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	90,294
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	6,629
Total Ordinary Expenditure...	...	...	...	5,24,707	59,992	6,81,619
Add—						
Increase of London Stores Rs. 48-0-0	...	...	...	...	...	48
Deduct—						
Decrease of Stock balance Rs. 841-9-9	...	...	...	...	...	6,81,667
Expenditure in England Rs. 39,393-9-4	...	...	...	...	...	...
London Invoice ... ... Rs. 6-6-0	...	...	...	...	...	40,152
Grand Total, Rupees...	...	...	...	5,24,707	59,992	6,41,515

It will be seen that the funds at the disposal of this Administration during the year have been almost entirely utilized.

A.—*Military.*

275. Under which the bulk of the expenditure is included, comprises the following works of importance.

Cavalry Barracks, Trimulgherry.

276. Buildings completed during the year :—

No. 3 Barrack.
No. 4 do.
Nos. 1 and 2 Ranges Family Quarters.
Double Cook-room.
2 Wash-houses, Nos. 1 and 2 Ranges.
Subalterns' Quarters. Nos. 1 and 2 Ranges.
Out-houses to Subalterns' Quarters.
Black-smith's forge.
Besides sundry Minor Works.

Buildings commenced :—

Quarters for 6 Captains.
Out-houses for do.
No. 3 Range, Family Quarters.
Mess-house.
Canteen.
No. 3 Range Subalterns' Quarters.
No 1 Field Officers' Quarters.
Out-houses for do.
Besides Minor Works.

The completed buildings have been given over to the Military Authorities, and are occupied by 3 Troops of the 16th (Queen's) Lancers.

Miscellaneous Works.

277. The following were completed during the year :—

Water-supply, 2nd European Regiment.
Additions to Steam Bakery.
Extra Stables for Officers, Royal Artillery.
Barrack Sergeant's Quarters.
Quarters for a Sub-Conductor.
Quarters for a Conductor.
Slaughter-house.
Armourer's Shop, 2nd European Regiment.
Quarters for Miller and Bakery Serjeants.
Asphalting upper floor of Military Prison.

These were commenced :—

Quarters for Apothecaries, Royal Artillery.
Quarter-guard, Cells, &c., for Royal Artillery.
Quarters for two Conductors and two Sub-Conductors of Ordnance Department.

Of Works commenced in 1872-73, and still unfinished :—

Quarters for Married men of Royal Artillery had made fair progress.

Sundry Minor Works, connected with the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, were also carried out during the year.

B.—*Civil Buildings.*

278. *Telegraph Office, Shahabad*, was completed during the year, under the supervision of the Engineer-in-Chief, Nizam's State Railway.

Additions to Hyderabad Residency, consisting of additional bath-rooms, were also carried out.

The purchase of Mulkapur Dispensary for a Post Office was completed during the year from funds under this head.

CHAPTER IV.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

Budget Allotment and Expenditure.

279. The original Budget Allotment for the year was :—

		H. S. Rs.	
Works.	In India	42,18,019	
	„ England	13,85,381	
			56,83,400
	Establishment...		4,07,000
	Total H. S. Rupees...		60,10,400

which was subsequently slightly modified.

Detail of expenditure.

280. The total expenditure is shown in detail in the subjoined table :—

Classification.	Expenditure during 1873-74.			
	H. S. Rupees.	Govt. Rupees.	£.	s.
I. Preliminary Expenses ...	...	...	...	...
II. Land	...	...	...	...
III. Construction of Line... ...	19,49,781	16,67,816	166,781	12
IV. Ballast and Permanent-way ...	35,47,580	30,34,551	303,455	2
V. Stations and Buildings ...	1,63,746	1,40,066	14,006	12
VI. Electric Telegraph ...	168	144	14	8
VII. Plant	794	679	67	18
VIII. Rolling Stock	1,06,545	91,137	9,113	14
X. Establishment	3,36,705	2,88,013	28,801	6
XI. Contingencies	12,710	10,872	1,087	4
Total ...	61,16,105	52,31,032	523,163	4

From this it would appear that the expenditure was slightly in excess of the allotment, but this is accounted for by the large reduction in the balance at the debit of 'Suspense Ac-

count' at the close of 1872-73; by the charging off to various works of stores accounted for therein.

State of works at commencement of the year.

281. At the end of March 1873, the state of progress in the construction of the Nizam's Railway was briefly as follows:—

12 miles' rails laid.
44 do. ready for rails.
7 large bridges on this length in an advanced state.
57 miles (to Hoosain Saugor Junction), most of the banks finished; a good deal of heavy rock-cutting still to be done.
3 miles, main line, to Hyderabad, some heavy banks unfinished.
6 miles, Trimulgherry branch, earthwork nearly completed: bridges on margin of Hoosain Saugor Tank not commenced.

Summary of Progress.

282. By the 31st March 1874, an Engine could run to the 112th mile, or close to the Junction. The Cogna and Kundanelly bridges, in this length, were still unfinished, and these rivers were crossed by diversions. From the Junction the main line to Hyderabad and the branch to Trimulgherry, were ready for the rails throughout, except the last cutting near Hyderabad, which is a heavy piece of work, almost entirely of rock.

The stations along the line were nearly three-quarters finished, but those at Hyderabad, Secunderabad, and Trimulgherry, had not been commenced.

Details of Progress.

283. At the beginning of the year, the exertions of the Engineers of the Junction and Cogna Divisions of the line were principally directed to the pushing on of the plate-laying, so as to get the rails laid up to the Cogna river and pass an Engine and some waggons across by means of the diversion before the commencement of the rains: this was successfully accomplished on the 6th June.

The object was to enable plate-laying to be continued during the rains, which was done to a small extent, 14 miles having been laid.

By the end of the rains, the heavy rock cutting at the lower end of the Ghat Division was completed, and the Cogna and other diversions were reformed: a continuous line of rails to the lead of the plate-laying was then established, and the work proceeded rapidly.

Bridges finished during the year.

284. The following large bridges were sufficiently advanced towards completion by the end of the year to allow the passage of a train, *viz.*:—

Moglan	12	spans of	6 metres.
Seram	12	„	12 „
Iyalla (No. 6)	4	„	60 feet.
„ (No. 8)	13	„	60 „
Koatpully	6	„	60 „
Moosey (71st mile)	5	„	12 metres.
„ (76th „)	8	„	12 „

Fencing.

285. About 90 miles of the line were fenced in, with the exception of a few breaks, where, for the sake of economy, walling was adopted.

Terminal Stations.

286. As above stated, these had not been commenced: the site for the Hyderabad Terminus had been given over by His Highness the Nizam's Government: that for Trimulgherry Station, owing to an objection raised to the proposed site by the Inspector General of Military Works, had not been finally determined on: for Secunderabad the site had been taken up, and the designs and estimates for the various buildings were nearly complete.

State of Roadway.

287. The result of the year's operations, as regards the road-way generally, was as follows:—

40 miles, over which a steady traffic had been running for 10 months, in very good order.

50 miles in fair running order.

The remainder, which had been recently laid, rather rough.

Opening of the Line.

288. For several reasons, among others, that, owing to the monsoon of 1873 having been light, many of the high banks are as yet

only partially consolidated, the opening of the line has been postponed till the close of the rains of 1874. This delay will enable some progress to be made with the Terminal Stations and allow of the line being handed over in good working order.

CHAPTER V.

THE SUPERINTENDENT RESIDENCY BAZARS.

Preliminary remarks.

289. After what has been written in the reports of late years, little need be said on the general features of the Residency Bazaars, which are administered by the 2nd Assistant Resident as Superintendent, with the assistance in municipal affairs of a Committee, the Secretary to which is the Commandant of the Resident's Escort.

The Bazaars include nearly the whole of the town of Chudderghât, within the limits of which almost all the European and Eurasian employées of the Nizam's Government dwell. Among the residents, also, are native gentlemen of influence, and some wealthy sahookars with a number of well-to-do traders and shop-keepers. The community is roughly estimated to number not far off 20,000 souls; it is, on the whole, prosperous, peaceable, and easily governed: and its prosperity is reflected in, for the most part, pleasant streets and comfortable houses. There was no visitation of cholera or other epidemic disease in the year under report. The public health was good, and only 188 deaths were registered, against 322 in the year before. An increase of crime and litigation is to be noted, but not such as to call for special remark.

Criminal Justice.

290. 101 cases—60 bailable and 41 not bailable—were disposed of on the Criminal side of the Superintendent's Court. The more important of these were: thefts 33, house-breaking and thefts 5, cheating 1, forgery 1, criminal intimidation or insult 3, causing hurt 1, defamation 2, Public servant taking a gratification 1, fabricating false statement 2, escape from lawful custody 2, enticing or taking away a married woman 1, affray 1, disobedience of lawful order 1. The remaining 47 cases were of a minor character, such as assaults, riot, &c.

In the 101 criminal cases, there were concerned 141 persons, of whom 103 were convicted and the remainder acquitted or discharged after magisterial enquiry.

The 103 persons who were convicted were punished as under:—

47 fined.
33 imprisoned.
10 flogged.
1 imprisoned and fined.
12 do. and flogged.

Of those imprisoned, 31 were sentenced to rigorous, and 15 to simple imprisonment, 33 to terms below, and 13 to terms above, six months.

The fines inflicted amounted to Rupees 783-14-8 (£78, 7*s.* 10*d.*), averaging Rupees 16-5-3 (£1, 12*s.* 8*d.*) per head. The highest fine was Rupees 50 (£5,) and the lowest annas 4 (6*d.*).

The average duration of each criminal case was 1·6 days from date of arrest to date of judgment, against 1·3 days in 1872.

Civil Justice.

291. On the Civil side, there has been an increase of 27 suits, the figures being 165 in 1872 and 192 in 1873. The value of property litigated has also increased from Rupees 69,164-7-0 (£6,916, 8*s.* 10½*d.*) to Rupees 1,92,201-5-10 (£19,220, 2*s.* 8¾*d.*), owing mainly to one suit of the value of Rupees 1,28,027-1-5 (£12,802, 14*s.* 2⅛.). The average value of each suit was thus Rupees 1,001-0-9 (£100, 2*s.* 1⅛*d.*), but if the suit just mentioned be excluded, the average value would be Rupees 335-15-10 (£33, 11*s.* 11¼*d.*).

Of the 192 suits, 140 were below Rupees 100 (£10,) in value, 41 above 100 and below 1,000 Rupees, and 10 above Rupees 1,000.

The following is a classification of suits instituted:—

Suits for money due on Contract	34
Do. for rent	14
Do. for personal property or value	12
Do. relating to immoveable property	10
Do. to render account	1
Other suits not included in above	121
	192

Of the above total, 11 suits were withdrawn by permission of Court, 8 were struck off in default of attendance of plaintiff, *ex parte* decrees were given in 14 cases, 49 were settled by confession, 15 by promise and consent, and 5 by arbitration. The remaining cases were decided as follows:—

In favor of plaintiff in whole	28
Do. do. in part	33
Do. of defendant	4
Dismissed	13
	78

At the close of the year there were 12 cases pending.

The average duration of each suit was 10·2. The average costs of each suit was Rupees 28-6-8 (£2, 16*s.* 10*d.*): the number of suits decided at one hearing was 134: at more than one hearing 46. The average number of times that each suit came up for hearing was 1·4.

In all, 148 decrees were issued, aggregating in value Rupees 22,756-9-5 (£2,275, 13*s.* 2⅛*d.*), or Rupees 153-12-2 (£15, 7*s.* 6¼*d.*) each: in 29 execution was taken out; in 11 by attachment or notice of attachment, and in 10 by sale of property, leaving 8 pending at the close of the year.

Registration.

292. Under this head, 124 documents were brought to be registered and attested, 32 of which were deeds of sale and 30 of mortgage. One Will, one certificate, one bond, and 59 Powers of Attorney, were also attested. The fees realized amounted to Rupees 259 (£25, 18*s.*).

Police.

293. The strength of the Police remained as in the previous year, but the cost has slightly increased owing to the pay of the men having been improved. The Police have worked well.

Jail.

294. In the Lock-up, there were at the beginning of the year 15 prisoners, and during the year 46 were admitted, making in all 61, of whom 37 were released on expiry of sentence, 6 were transferred to Secunderabad Jail, leaving 18 remaining at the end of the year to undergo their terms of imprisonment.

Besides the usual Civil and Criminal cases, the Superintendent disposed of 1,089 petitions of a miscellaneous character.

Residency Hospital and Dispensary.

295. At the Residency Hospital and Dispensary 134 in and 41,934 out-patients obtained medical relief, and 738 persons were vaccinated. In 164 cases the vaccinations proved unsuccessful.

Education.

296. In the Chudderghat Protestant school—an institution supported by private subscriptions and school fees and wholly independent of Residency control—there were during the year 77 pupils, of whom 54 were girls.

In the Residency Anglo-Vernacular School, which is under the charge of a Committee presided over by the Superintendent of the Bazaars, there were at the beginning of the year 84 pupils and at the close 90. Of the 90 pupils, 26 learn English, 6 English and Persian, and 57 only Persian, and one only Telugu.

Local Funds.

297. The receipts from the usual sources of revenue amounted to Rupees 34,812-12-2 (£3,481, 5*s.* 6¼*d.*) and the expenditure to Rupees 33,419-1-4 £3,341, 18*s.* 2*d.*). No new public works were undertaken, nor did anything occur to break the ordinary routine of municipal business.

CHAPTER VI.

JUDICIAL SUPERINTENDENT OF RAILWAYS.

Criminal work.

298. The crime register of the Judicial Superintendent of Railways shows an increase of 42 cases over 1872; the number being 71, against 21 in the year before. The following are the description of offences tried by him:—

Murder	1
Attempt to murder	1
Unnatural offence	1
Theft	29
Cheating	4
Assault	17
Causing grievous hurt	1
Accepting a gratification	2
Enticing away a married woman	1
Passing counterfeit coin	1
Criminal breach of trust	1
Obstructing public servant in the execution of his duty	1
Offences against the Railway Act	7
Do. Postal Act	1
Do. under Act XIII of 1859	1
Fabricating false evidence	1
Selling liquor without a license	1
Total	71

In the above 71 cases there were 79 persons concerned, of whom 22 were acquitted, 54 convicted, and 3 committed to Court of Sessions. Of the 54 persons convicted, 23 were imprisoned, 27 fined, 2 imprisoned and fined, and 2 flogged. Of those sentenced to imprisonment, 2 were sentenced to 1 year and the remainder to periods ranging from 6 months to 7 days. The highest amount of fine imposed was Rupees 100 (£10,) and the lowest Annas 8 (1*s.*).

Civil work.

299. The Civil work, compared with 1872, shows an increase of 53 per cent. The number of suits filed was 136, against 64 in the previous year. Of the 136 suits, all but 14 were disposed of during the year in the following manner:—

Confession of judgment	58
Decided *ex-parte*	26
Contested cases decided in favor of Plaintiff ...	14
Do. do. Defendant ...	7
Struck off for default	5
Amicably settled out of Court	12
Total ...	122

300. Of the 136 suits filed, 30 were claims on written obligation, *i. e.*, bond debts, 83 simple debts, 21 goods sold, and 2 for wages due. The value of property involved in the above suits amounted to Rupees 15,609-2-0 (£1,560, 18*s.* ¼*d.*), or Rupees 114-12-4 (£11, 9*s.* 6½*d.*,) per suit, against Rupees 14,713-11-0 (£1,471, 7*s.* 4½*d.*,) and Rupees 230 (£23), respectively, in 1872.

Police.

301. The strength of the Police remained as in the previous year, costing annually Rupees 1,997 (£199, 14*s.*).

Railway works.

302. The year under report is noted for the completion of direct communication between Madras and Calcutta, *via* Bombay, by the opening of the Kistna Bridge on the 9th October 1873. This completed the whole of the construction work of the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras Railways in His Highness the Nizam's Dominions.

Head-Quarters of Judicial Superintendent.

303. The Head-Quarters of the Judicial Superintendent having been fixed at Shahabad, a bungalow and Court-house for that officer, as well as a bazaar at that place have been built from funds supplied by H. H. Nizam's Government. The construction of a Jail for civil and criminal prisoners is under contemplation.

REPORT

ON THE

Administration

OF THE

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS,

FOR

THE YEAR 1876-77.

BY

COLONEL SIR R. J. MEADE, K.C.S.I.,

RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD.

HYDERABAD:

PRINTED AT THE RESIDENCY GOVT. PRESS.

1877.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PART I.

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

	Pages.
General Summary	I to XXVII.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

	Para.	Page.
Sections I to VI.—Reference to Report 1872-73...	1	1
Do. VII.—Changes in the Administration ...	2	
Do. VIII.—Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs...	3	3

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

		Para.	Page.
SECTION I.—SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT—			
	Work done	4	4
	Work tested	5	
	Cost	6	5
	Summary of work done ...	7	
	Work still remaining	8	
SECTION II.—WASTE LANDS		9	6

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

		Para.	Page.
SECTION I.—POLICE—			
	Strength	10	
	Cost of Police	11	
	Composition of the Police ...	12	7
	Conduct and discipline ...	13	
	Resignations, enlistments, &c. ...	14	
	Equipment	15	8
	Roll of crime	16	
	Arrest and trial of criminals ...	17	
	Convictions	18	9
	Stolen property	19	
	Heinous crime	20	
	Non-cognizable cases	21	
	Escapes	22	
	Arrangement at fairs	23	10
	The Railway Police	24	
	Village Police	25	
	Bunjaras	26	11
	General remarks	27	
SECTION II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE—			
	Number of Courts	28	*Ibid.*
	Amount of crime	29	
	Classification of crime... ...	30	12
	Analysis of crime	31	
	Cognizable and non-cognizable cases	32	
	Disposal of persons concerned in above cases.	33	13
	Castes of accused persons ...	34	

	Para.	Page.
Work done by Magistrates ...	... 35	
Witnesses	... 36	
Duration of trials	... 37	14
Sentences	... 38	
Imprisonment	... 39	
Whipping	... 40	
Fines	... 41	15
Sessions Court	... 42	
Appeals	... 43	
SECTION III.—PRISONS—		
Number and condition ...	... 44	
Jail population	... 45	16
Castes of prisoners	.. 46	
Ages of prisoners	... 47	
Previous occupation	... 48	17
Nature of sentences	... 49	
Re-convictions	... 50	
Escapes and re-captures ...	... 51	
Conduct and discipline ...	... 52	18
Education	... 53	
Prison officials	... 54	
Dietary	... 55	19
Employment of convicts ...	... 56	
Health of jail population ...	... 57	
Civil debtors	... 58	
Under-trial prisoners	... 59	20
Lunatics	... 60	
Expenditure	... 61	21
Total cost of jail administration	... 62	22
SECTION IV.—CIVIL JUSTICE—		
Number of suits instituted ...	... 63	*Ibid.*
Nature of suits	... 64	
Value of suits ...	... 65	
Value of property litigated ...	... 66	23
Cost of litigation	... 67	
Number of suits disposed of ...	... 68	
How disposed of	... 69	
Work done by each description of court	... 70	24
Duration of suits	... 71	
Witnesses	... 72	
Execution of decrees	... 73	25
Attachment and sale of land ...	... 74	
Civil debtors	... 75	
Processes	... 76	
Castes of litigants	... 77	26

	Para.	Page.
Pleaders	... 78	27
Appellate business	... 79	
Appeals to the Resident ...	... 80	
General remarks	... 81	
SECTION V.—REGISTRATION—		
Registration offices	... 82	28
Summary of work done ...	... 83	
Progress of registration ...	... 84	30
Inspection	... 85	
Receipts and expenditure ...	... 86	
SECTION VI.—MUNICIPALITIES—		
Preliminary	... 87	*Ibid.*
Population	... 88	31
Income	... 89	
Incidence of taxation	... 90	32
Expenditure	... 91	33
Concluding remarks	... 92	
SECTION VII.—MILITARY	... 93	34

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SECTION I.—AGRICULTURE—		
Area	... 94	35
Cultivated land	... 95	36
Classification of cultivated land...	... 96	39
SECTION II.—WEATHER AND CROPS—		
Temperature	... 97	*Ibid.*
Rain-fall	... 98	
Crops	... 99	40
Cotton	...100	41
Area, out-turn, and value of principal crops.	101	42
Average rent and average produce per acre.	102	
Prices of produce	...103	
Labour	...104	43
Stock	...105	
Cattle mortality	...106	

	Para.	Page.
SECTION III.—HORTICULTURE	...107	44
SECTION IV.—ARBORICULTURE	...108	
SECTION V.—FORESTS	...109	45
Demarcation	.. 110	47
Rights of the inhabitants of the reserves	...111	
Prosecutions	...112	48
Fire Conservancy	...113	49
Plantations	...114	
Communications	...115	
Unreserved forests	...116	50
Receipts and expenditure ...	...117	
SECTION VI.—MINES AND QUARRIES—		
Coal explorations in Wun district	...118	51
Lonar Lake	...119	
SECTION VII.—MANUFACTURES	.. 120	52
SECTION VIII.—TRADE	...121	53
Fairs	...122	54
SECTION IX.—PUBLIC WORKS—		
Staff	...123	*Ibid.*
Budget allotment and expenditure	...124	55
Military buildings	...125	
Civil buildings	...126	56
Communications	...127	58
Local Fund Works	...128	59
Chief works completed and in progress	...129	
Works constructed by means of grants-in-aid	...130	62
Railways	...131	
Telegraph	...132	64
SECTION X.—IRRIGATION	...133	*Ibid.*

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Statement of receipts and expenditure ...	...134	65
Land revenue	...135	68

	Para.	Page.
Gross and net land revenue	...136	69
Balances of land revenue	...137	70
Forest	...138	72
Excise on spirits and drugs	...139	
Opium	.. 140	74
Salt	...141	
Stamps	...142	
Law and Justice	...143	
Police	...144	75
Education	...145	
Miscellaneous receipts...	...146	
Military Department	...147	76
Public Works	...148	77
State Railways	...149	
Disbursements—Civil	...150	
Local funds	...151	78
Working of the Money Order Department	...152	80
Cause of increase	...153	81
Profits of the Department	...154	82
Overland Money Orders	...155	83
Supply bill operations	...156	84
Remittance account with the Government of India	...157	85
Berar Surplus	...158	

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

SECTION I.—BIRTHS AND DEATHS—

Rules for registration of vital statistics	...159	87
Registration circles	...160	
Births	...161	
Deaths	...162	88
Causes of deaths	...163	
Cholera	...164	
Small-pox	...165	89
Fevers	...166	
Bowel-complaints	...167	
Excess of births over deaths ...	...168	
SECTION II.—EMIGRATION	...169	90

	Para.	Page.
SECTION III.—MEDICAL RELIEF—		
Number of dispensaries ...	...170	90
Number of patients treated ...	...171	
Average daily attendance ...	...172	
Attendance in each district ...	...173	91
Chief diseases	...174	
Surgical operations	...175	
Sex and castes of those treated ...	...176	
Finance	...177	92
Civil hospitals	...178	
SECTION IV.—SANITATION	...179	*Ibid.*
SECTION V.—VACCINATION—		
Establishment	...180	93
Work done	...181	94
Sex, caste, and age of those vaccinated	...182	
Cost	...183	95
Vaccination in charitable dispensaries and civil hospitals ...	...184	

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

SECTION I.—EDUCATION—		
General system of education ...	...185	96
Number of schools and colleges ...	...186	
Cause of increase and decrease in number of schools	...187	97
Attendance	...188	
University education	...189	
High schools...	...190	98
Vernacular scholarship examination	.. 191	99
Matriculation examination ...	...192	
Entrance examination at High schools	...193	
Middle Class schools	...194	100
Middle Class school exhibitions ...	...195	102
Lower Class schools	...196	
Female schools	...197	103
Night Classes	.. 198	
Private schools receiving fixed monthly grants	...199	104
Indigenous schools	...200	
Training college	...201	105

	Para.	Page.
Pupils	...202	107
Inspection of schools	...203	
Financial statistics	...204	109
Sources of expenditure... ...	...205	110
Average cost of education ...	...206	
School buildings	...207	
School fees, &c.	...208	

SECTION II.—LITERATURE AND THE PRESS—

Vernacular literature	...209	111
Newspapers in Berar	...210	
Book Depôt	...211	

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY	...212	113

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION I.—ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION ...	...213	114
SECTION II.—ECCLESIASTICAL		
SECTION III.—STATIONERY	...214	*Ibid.*

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

WHILE the Presidencies of Bombay and Madras have been passing through an ordeal of one of the severest famines on record, the comparatively small province of Berar, although geographically so closely connected with the famine-stricken area in the adjoining district of Khandesh, has happily itself been spared from such a visitation. The year reported on in the following pages, if not altogether one of plenty, has at least been productive of fair average crops, yielding sufficient, and more than sufficient, for the actual requirements of the people. Not since the cotton scarcity in the days of the American war has the trade of the province been so active. With large stores of grain, the accumulation of many preceding years, the Assigned Districts have been able in no small degree to supply the demand for food in the famine districts. Returns furnished by the Railway Company up to the close of the year show that, notwithstanding a serious block in the traffic of the line, the value of the exports by rail during the 12 months ending on that date amounted to Rs. 4,49,34,564, as against Rs. 2,25,58,796 in the preceding year, and the enormous increase under this head of Rs. 2,23,75,768 (£2,237,576 sterling) due almost entirely, it may be said, to the trade with the famine districts, does not include vast stores of grain which, purchased during the year, lay at every station on the line awaiting

despatch on waggons being made available. It has certainly to be conceded that this active trade in grain, while converting into specie stores which would otherwise in a great measure have but rotted in the ground, and some of which had already nearly arrived at that state, was not an entirely unmixed blessing. Prices of ordinary food grains, by rising to nearly triple their normal value, became a heavy tax upon the resources of the labouring and poorer classes of the population, and indeed as the year progressed there were in some districts cases of actual suffering from this cause. But the number of this class was limited, and their inconvenience temporary, compared to those, who reaped a direct, and what, if they had the wisdom, they would now make a lasting advantage from the enormous accession of wealth which has flowed into the province during the year. Looking upon the enrichment of the landholders as one of the most important objects to be desired in our administration, the year which has now closed is certainly entitled to be considered one of more than usual prosperity to the chief classes in the province.

Public health.

Notwithstanding the high prices of grain which led many of the poorer class to eat food that had deteriorated by long keeping, the public health of the province was on the whole fairly good, and decidedly better than in the preceding year, when cholera caused so much distress and mortality among the people. Under the head of Fevers only is there an increase in the mortuary return. Deaths from this cause amounted to 39,875, as against 26,076 in 1875, The Sanitary Commissioner attributes the increase to atmospheric causes and not to epidemic influences, and a comparison he makes of returns since 1871, showing at the same time the average rain-fall in each year, seems to support this view of the matter.

Cholera again made its appearance in the province, but in a milder, or at least less widespread form, than in the previous year. This further invasion of the disease is said to have been but a re-vitalization of the epidemic of 1875. It lasted for eight months of the year and caused the death of 2,683 persons. Deaths

from bowel-complaints were less frequent, as also were deaths from other causes, and the total mortality of the year amounted to 69,832, as against 88,068 in 1875 and 60,797 in 1874.

Survey.

Referring briefly, in the order in which they come, to the subjects treated at greater length in the succeeding chapters of this report, the operations of the Survey Department form the first subject for notice. Having completed during the year the settlement of 712, and the classification of 29 villages, the duties of this Department have now nearly drawn to a close. It only remains to assess fields in integral waste villages, which in the first instance were surveyed in large blocks, and it is anticipated that the last of this work will be completed by October 1878, until which date the Government of India has sanctioned the retention of the Superintendent's services.

The whole province—with the exception of the Melghat, to which the survey has not been extended—has now been measured, classified and assessed under the Bombay Settlement Rules, the net result being an annual enhancement of revenue amounting to Rs. 15,12,000. This result, as has frequently been shown in previous reports, has been obtained not by any general increase of assessment rates, but chiefly by more accurate measurements, which have put an end to surreptitious cultivation so common in former years, and by new land being broken up for cultivation. A falling-off in cultivation in a part of the Basim district, where the land is hilly and poor, has raised a doubt as to whether the assessment rates, which have hitherto been applied to the extent of a moiety only, are altogether suited to the quality of this land, and the Deputy Commissioner of the district is instituting enquiries on the point, the result of which will be carefully considered by the Resident before sanction is accorded to the imposition of full rates in the part of this district referred to, the time for which, as originally contemplated, has now arrived.

Speaking generally, however, there cannot be the

smallest doubt that the assessment rates of the Survey Department have fallen easily upon the people. In confirmation of this view the Commissioner has collected some interesting information regarding sales of land in the Ellichpur and Amraoti districts, the details of which are given at pages 36, 37, and 38 of the report. He has shown that during the year under report, sales were effected at rates from 6 to 19 years' purchase of assessment, and in a third statement he has given the particulars of four cases in which land in the Ellichpur district was temporarily alienated for one year by order of the Civil Courts. In the first of these four cases a sum of Rs. 386-13-0 was paid for land; the assessment of which was Rs. 98-13-0. In the second case Rs. 124-2-0 were paid, as against an assessment of Rs. 44-2-0. In the third case Rs. 315-11-0 were paid while the assessment was Rs. 126-10-0, and in the fourth case land with an assessment of Rs. 28-8-0 was sold for Rs. 74-8-0. Nothing could show more clearly than these figures the value in which *good* land is held in Berar. It will of course be understood, however, that although the cases quoted by the Commissioner were selected by him at random from among a number of similar ones, they all refer to land in two of the richest districts, and cannot be accepted as representing the general average value of all land in the province.

Waste lands. Eighteen villages in the Melghat, comprising an area of 17,926 acres, were leased out during the year at an annual rental of Rs. 428. No new leases were taken out in other parts of the province, notwithstanding that the rules recently sanctioned by the Government of India permit of this on terms very favorable to the lessees. 23 leased villages held under the old rules in the Wun district, and three in the Basim district, were resigned, leaving in these two districts an aggregate of 437 villages of this class, with an area, according to recent measurements, of 518,271 acres.

Police. The lower grades of the police force were strengthened during the year by the addition of 9 head constables and 18 constables, one chief con-

stable being reduced to compensate in part for the increased expenditure incurred by this arrangement. With these changes the total strength of the force, including Gazetted officers, amounted to 2,675, of whom 302 were employed in towns, 60 on the railway, and the remainder on general service in the province. The total cost of the force, including all contingent and office charges, amounted to Rs. 5,12,097, as against Rs. 5,07,033 in the preceding year and Rs. 4,65,208 in 1874-75. The increase of Rs. 46,889, as compared with 1874-75, is due in a great measure to the pay of constables having been raised in December 1874. The Resident has received from time to time ample testimony of the beneficial results of this arrangement. To it is ascribed a reduction in dismissals, resignations, and departmental punishments in the force, and the fact that there are now 763 men of 10 years' service, as against 570 in 1875 and 407 in 1874, indicates that the service has now been placed on such a footing that men are adopting it as their life's profession, and not, as was too frequently the case in previous times, with a view to obtaining merely a few years' temporary employment. The importance of this point can scarcely be over-rated, involving as it does the question of a force comprised of old and experienced men, as compared with one of raw and ignorant recruits.

The police had more crime to deal with in the year under report than in the preceding one. The increase occurred chiefly in offences against property, and is attributed, and no doubt correctly so, partly to the difficulties into which the poorer classes of Berar were thrown by the high price of grain, and also to some extent to the immigration of a large number of needy persons from the adjoining famine-stricken districts. With two exceptions the return of heinous crime does not vary much from the preceding year. Dacoities without murder increased from 10 to 17, while robberies decreased from 49 to 42. 26 murders were committed, as against 28. 9,382 crimes were reported to the police during the year, but deducting those struck off the

register by order of the Magistrates, and including the cases pending at the close of the preceding year, 9,126 cases were investigated, with the result of 5,321, or 58·3 per cent., being proved, as against 60·5 per cent. in the preceding year. 7,406 persons arrested in cognizable cases were placed on their trial before Magistrates, of whom 6,706, or 72·5 were convicted. Excluding those arraigned in cases of public and local nuisances, the actual number of persons concerned in all other cognizable cases was 6,432, of whom 3,598, or 57 per cent., were convicted.

The action of the police in regard to the recovery of stolen property cannot be considered as altogether satisfactory. The total value of property said to have been stolen during the year was Rs. 1,71,132, and of this only Rs. 48,175, or 28·2 per cent., was recovered up to the close of the year. While, however, in this respect the returns compare somewhat unfavorably with the corresponding ones of the adjacent provinces, the Berar Police on the whole, considering the various disturbing elements of the past season, contended successfully with the lawless members of the population.

Criminal Justice.

Discrepancies exist between the judicial and police returns which it is often difficult, and always tedious, to reconcile. They arise, however, from different methods of registration, and not from inaccuracies in the statistics recorded. The number of offences of all kinds reported to the courts was 16,116, as against 14,822 in the preceding year. Of the former number 1,473 were refused by the police under Section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and struck off the register without arrests being made: 344 cases were disposed of under Section 125 of that Code, and the actual number of offences ascertained to have been committed was 14,119, being 888 in excess of the number recorded in the previous year. A classification of these offences under the four major heads prescribed for the registration of crime in the Judicial Department, as compared with the corresponding returns for 1875, shows a decrease of 717 offences against the State, an increase of 220

offences against persons, an increase of 889 offences against property, and an increase of 408 under the head of Miscellaneous offences. The largest increase is thus in offences against property, and these are chiefly accounted for by 16 dacoities having been committed, as against 9 in 1875 : 1,199 house-breakings, as against 1,026 : 307 thefts of cattle, as against 273 : and 3,318 ordinary thefts, as against 2,768.

Of the offences committed during the year 9,400 were cognizable by the police, of which 6,397, or 67·9 per cent., were sent up for trial while the remainder were undetected. 17,635 persons were in all brought to trial in the year, as against 16,900 in 1875. Of these 6,607, or nearly 37·4 per cent., were either acquitted or discharged, and 61·4 per cent. convicted. As in the previous year the police prosecuted to conviction nearly 77 per cent. of those arrested by them in cognizable cases. The rate of convictions in non-cognizable cases is still somewhat unsatisfactory, being only 47 per cent., and the Resident has again enjoined on the magistracy the necessity of careful inquiries at the time of presentation of complaints with a view to rejecting such of them as may *primâ facie* appear frivolous and vexatious.

To dispose of the above work, there were, in all, 77 courts of original jurisdiction, or including the Resident's court (High court) 78 courts open at the end of the year, 19 of which were presided over by European officers, 59 by native paid officials, and 8 by native special, or Honorary Magistrates. Looking at the proportion in which cases fell to the various grades of court, 2nd and 3rd Class paid Magistrates disposed of 75·6 per cent., 1st Class Magistrates of 11 per cent., Magistrates of districts 2·8 per cent., while Special Magistrates disposed of 10·6 per cent. of the total number of cases. The punishments inflicted by these courts indicate the petty nature of the greatest portion of the offences for which accused persons were arrested. Out of a total number of 10,755 on whom sentences were passed, 7,852, or 73 per cent., were fined only, 1,580 imprisoned, 806 imprisoned and fined,

78 imprisoned and whipped, and 439 whipped only. This point is further brought out by an examination of the extent of the various descriptions of punishment. Thus 7,539 persons were fined Rs. 10 and under, 1,003 from 10 to 50 Rs. and only 118 persons were fined sums varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,000. Of those imprisoned 38·2 per cent. were incarcerated for periods not exceeding 15 days, 54·4 per cent. for periods under six months, and but 7·4 per cent. were sentenced to imprisonment for periods exceeding 6 months. The extreme leniency of the majority of these sentences leads to the doubt whether all Magistrates sufficiently realize that the first and chief object of punishment is to produce a deterrent effect on the persons punished. There has certainly been some improvement in this respect. The number of persons who escaped in the preceding year with a mere fine was greater than the number now reported: and sentences of whipping have increased from 429 to 517. But the Resident is not altogether satisfied that the object aimed at in this direction has as yet been wholly attained. The large increase in re-convicted cases referred to in the succeeding para. makes it *primâ facie* appear that the punishments meted out to the criminal class are still either inadequately severe, or that the jail discipline in carrying them out is at fault, and the point is one which requires the careful attention of all courts.

The appellate business of the superior courts speaks favorably for the disposal of work by Subordinate Magistrates. 222 persons, or 2·29 per cent. of those convicted by Subordinate Magistrates appealed to the Magistrates of districts with the result that in 24·7 per cent. of such cases the sentences of the lower courts were modified, and in 20·8 per cent., reversed. 40 appeals were lodged in the Judicial Commissioner's court, of which the sentences in 4 were modified, and in 11 reversed. In the Resident's court 26 applications for admission of appeals were received, of which 21 were rejected and 5 admitted. In three of the latter the sentences were modified and in 2 they were reversed. 39 persons were

committed to the Sessions Court during the year, of whom 27 were convicted, 10 acquitted, and 2 remained under trial at the end of the year. Sentences of death were passed on 3 persons, 18 were transported for life, and 6 sentenced to imprisonment.

Jails.

The number of convicts imprisoned during the year was 2,940, as against 2,634 in 1875. Of these 2,039 were admitted during the year, and 901 were convicts of the preceding and other years. The increase in admissions was proportionately highest amongst females, the number of them having risen from 139 in 1875 to 167 in 1876—an increase of nearly 17 per cent.

1,430 of the total jail population were Hindus, 540 Mahomedans, 10 Budhists and Jains, 7 Christians and 953 of other classes.

92·3 per cent. of the convicts were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, of whom 29·9 per cent. were sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding one month: 33·4 per cent. to imprisonment not exceeding six months: 12·1 per cent. to periods above six months and not exceeding one year; 14·2 per cent. from one to five years, and 8·4 per cent. for periods of more than five years. 31 convicts were sentenced to transportation for life, and four to death. An unsatisfactory feature in the returns of the year under report, and one which is probably to a great extent the fruit of undue leniency on the part of Magistrates, is the increase in cases of re-admissions into the jails. The proportion of re-convicted persons increased from 11·1 per cent.—the proportion in 1875—to 16·5 per cent. in 1876. 173 of the convicts under this head had been once previously convicted, while 149 of them had been convicted on two, and 163 on more than two, occasions. It must be admitted however in defence of the Magistrates that it appears doubtful whether in all cases these officers are furnished with complete information regarding the previous convictions of prisoners brought up before them for trial, and this point is now receiving attention. The discipline of the jails was well maintained

throughout the year, while punishments decreased from 680 to 387. Out of a daily average of 898 convicts, 40 were engaged as prison officials, 154 as prison servants, 19 in building and repairing jails, 27 on jail gardens, 380 on manufactures, and 55 on extra-mural labor. Compared with the previous year there were more prisoners employed on jail gardens and on manufactures. Those on extra-mural labor were engaged in horticultural operations, and in building huts for the subordinate members of the Jail Establishment. The general health of the prisoners was very much the same as in the preceding year. 807 were admitted into hospital, and the daily average number of sick under treatment was 29·01. It was found advisable to introduce some slight changes in the dietary of the convicts. A larger supply of vegetables than the authorized allowance was distributed as a preventive of scurvy, and while cholera lingered in the vicinity of Akola the prisoners in that jail were fed on wheaten bread in place of jowari.

79 male and 2 female civil debtors were admitted into the jails during the year, which, added to 7 in custody at the close of 1875, made in all 88. Of these 80 males and 2 females were discharged before the end of the year, leaving only 6 male debtors in confinement.

Lunatic Asylum.

The Lunatics have lately been removed into an Asylum in Amraoti specially built for their accommodation. During the year under report they were as formerly confined in a separate compartment of the Amraoti jail. There were in all 27 of these unfortunates, of whom 9 were discharged, leaving 18 at the end of the year.

The total expenditure in the Jail Department was Rs. 96,760, as against Rs. 71,539 in 1875. The increase occurs chiefly under the head of Buildings, the cost of the construction of the Ellichpur lock-up, amounting to Rs. 26,443, being charged in the accounts. Under the head of Maintenance and Guarding prisoners there is an increase of Rs. 4,502 due to

a great extent to the dearness of food grains which raised the cost of rations per head from Rs. 16-8-10 to Rs. 18-12-3. Hospital charges also, partly for the same reason, show a considerable increase, *viz.*, from Rs. 1,485 to Rs. 2,095. Rs. 22,000, representing sale proceeds of jail manufactures, were paid into the Treasury, and deducting this sum from the total outlay, the net cost per head of average strength was Rs. 115 per annum while the average profit per head was Rs. 10. The expenditure on buildings was, however, greater than it is likely to be hereafter.

Civil Justice.

The civil returns of the year call for little comment. Litigation increased in every district except in that of Akola, where it decreased by 7·5 per cent. The total number of suits instituted in the province was 21,337 of a value of Rs. 21,07,300, as against 19,519 valued at Rs. 19,66,881. The increase which is chiefly in suits for money due, numbering 18,489, as against 17,093, is ascribed to causes of a general character which have not been specially mentioned by the Judicial Commissioner, but the chief cause was probably the astute Marwarie and other money lenders coming down upon their Kunbi customers at a time when the latter were reaping large profits on their produce, and were more able to meet liabilities than in a normal season. The average proportion of suits to population in the province was 1 to 113. In the Akola and Amraoti districts, it was 1 to 77 and 1 to 84 respectively. The average value of each suit was Rs. 97-8-0, or Rs. 1-11-0 less than the average value in the preceding year. The percentage of costs on value of suits was Rs. 12-11-2, as against 12-10-6 in 1875, and the average cost per suit was Rs. 12-6-8, as against Rs. 12-9-3 in the previous year.

Including suits pending from the preceding year and suits re-instituted and rejected during the year, the courts had altogether 22,844 suits to deal with, of which they disposed of 21,890, and 954 remained on the files at the end of the year. 20·1 per cent. of these suits were disposed of without a decree being

passed, the greatest number under this head, *viz.*, 3,137 suits, having been compromised: 41·02 per cent. were decreed on confession: 9 per cent. on *ex parte* decisions: and only 29·8 per cent. were contested. There were in all 50 courts of original jurisdiction for the disposal of this work. The three Small Cause courts situated respectively at Amraoti, Akola and Khamgaon disposed of 4,710 cases. 6,436 suits fell to 22 sub-divisional or Tahsildars' courts, and 10,683 suits were taken up by 19 district courts of Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners. The six chief courts of districts, which take cognizance of only such suits as are above Rs. 5,000 in value, disposed of 61 cases. The average of civil work falling upon the Tahsildars was higher than in the preceding year, and more than it is convenient for these officials, whose most important duties lay in the Revenue Department, to undertake. A scheme has recently been submitted by the Resident with the view of relieving Tahsildars entirely of civil duties by the appointment of separate Moonsiffs' courts, and if sanctioned, this arrangement will no doubt be found beneficial both for the disposal of revenue and civil duties.

The average duration of contested suits was 55 days, as against 66 days in 1875, and in uncontested suits 17 days, against 24 days, showing considerable improvement in this respect. In execution of decrees, for which there were 19,880 applications, land paying revenue to Government was attached in 1,075 cases, as against 754 in 1875. Temporary alienations of land in satisfaction of claims were effected in 203 cases for periods ranging from one to ten years. In the Ellichpur district there were 15 leases for periods of more than ten years, but alienations for such lengthened periods have now been put a stop to. The Resident has positively forbidden alienations for more than ten years, and has laid down five years as the maximum period for which the courts shall in ordinary cases sanction such arrangements. Land was actually sold in 179 cases. 78 applications for sale of ancestral land were made to the Resident, 56 of which were sanctioned and 22 rejected.

The appellate work of the superior courts, *viz.*, the courts of the six Deputy Commissioners and the court of the Judicial Commissioner shows a considerable increase over that of the previous year. The results of appeals were more favorable in the former class of courts, but less so in that of the Judicial Commissioner than in the previous year. There were in all 580 appeals in which the decisions of the lower courts were modified in 53 cases, reversed in 106, and remanded for further enquiry in 97 cases. The Judicial Commissioner, whose time in the cold season is chiefly occupied in the inspection of courts has, however, borne testimony to the general good work of the Department in the following words:—

"In concluding my Report for the past year, I would wish to record my opinion that the working of all the courts, both civil and criminal, is satisfactory: great attention is paid to procedure, and an inspection of many cases in both departments shows an exercise generally of much care and good judgment on the part of the presiding officers. In the course of the year, I have examined a great number of civil and criminal courts, and the result has been satisfactory: the inspection remarks generally referring to trivial inaccuracies in some of the many registers which are required to be kept up—these having only lately been introduced—were in some instances misunderstood. It reflects great credit, in my opinion, that all these registers are kept up so correctly, with what must be admitted to be inadequate establishments; and but for unremitting attention on the part of presiding officers and their establishments, the satisfactory state of affairs could not have been attained: especially has this to be noticed in the case of some of the Tahsildars' courts, where the civil work presses heavily, in addition to the ordinary duties of the Tahsildars."

Registration.

A system of rural registration, as in force in Bengal, was introduced experimentally into the province in the year under report, and the Department was otherwise strengthened by the opening of five new offices, and the appointment of four addi-

tional Sub-Registrars. There were thus at the end of the year six offices of District Registrars, 30 sub-registry, and 9 rural offices. It is yet too early to judge of the result of this arrangement, which is however being carefully noted. The total number of documents registered during the year was 10,802, being an increase of 15·6 per cent. on the work of the preceding year. It is satisfactory to find that a declining tendency, observed in optional registration during the two preceding years, has now been checked, and to a great extent recovered, the increase in registration of documents of this class in the year under review being more than 19 per cent. on the registrations during 1875-76. The total value of property secured by registered documents was Rs. 22,63,010, as against Rs. 21,90,020 in the preceding year. The receipts of the Department increased by Rs. 1,868-8-10, *viz.*, to Rs. 20,234-5-10, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 19,920-6-0, leaving a surplus of Rs. 314-0-10 on the operations of the year. An increase of Rs. 3,064-1-8 in expenditure is accounted for by the creation of new offices which had to be provided with furniture, and to an adjustment of the Inspector General's salary for 1875-76.

The progress of the Department has on the whole been satisfactory. It may be doubted if the inspection of sub-registry offices was carried out with sufficient frequency. Experience shows that the success of these offices depends in a great measure on the activity and attention of the officials in charge of them, and this can best be assured by repeated and searching inspections. The Inspector General has promised to submit proposals on this head. In the meantime the Resident has, since the close of the year, sanctioned rules under the new Registration Act providing for the careful examination of registration offices by Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants other than District Registrars, whose reports on the same shall be forwarded to the Inspector General of Registration for his information.

Municipalities.

The action of the five Municipalities at Am-

raoti, Akola, Khamgaon, Ellichpur and Basim is said to have been satisfactory, although somewhat hampered by a falling-off of revenue from Rs. 79,522 in 1875-76 to Rs. 66,368 in the year under report. The various sources of income remained the same as before, but the reduction, with the sanction of the Government of India, of the tax on trades and professions from 2 to 1 per cent., and the exemption of those whose incomes do not exceed Rs. 200 per annum, has seriously affected the receipts under this head.

The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 73,230, or Rs. 6,862 in excess of the receipts, which sum was met from the accrued surplus balances of preceding years. Of the principal heads of expenditure as shown in detail at page 33 it may here be noticed that Rs. 16,350 were expended on conservancy and cleaning; Rs. 8,664 on construction and maintenance of roads; Rs. 1,073 on drainage works; Rs. 14,280 on buildings; Rs. 6,741 on sanitary and charitable establishments, and Rs. 1,285 on other public improvements, showing that the Committees have not been backward in carrying out, so far as the means at their disposal would permit, works having for their object the improvement of the municipal towns.

Military.

Troops were maintained, as formerly, at Ellichpur, with small Infantry detachments at the Central Jails in Akola and Amraoti. As the report now submitted deals purely with the civil administration of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, information in respect to the Hyderabad Contingent finds no place in it, and further remarks under this head are unnecessary.

Agriculture, Weather and Crops.

According to the latest returns the area of the province consists of 11,248,675 acres, of which 7,109,991 acres, or 63·2 per cent., were cultivated, 1,447,294, or 12·9 per cent., were arable uncultivated, and 2,691,390, or 23·9 per cent., inclusive of land occupied by rivers, hills, &c., were unculturable. There was a net increase in cultivation during the year of

204,947 acres, arising chiefly in the Wun and Buldana districts where new land is being rapidly brought under the plough. A decrease on the other hand is observable in the cultivated areas of the Amraoti, Ellichpur and Basim districts, the causes of which have been referred to at length in paras. 36, 37, 38, and 39 of the Report. The Officiating Commissioner was probably correct in contemplating that the recent high rates of grain caused by the demand for export were likely to give so strong an impetus to cultivation in the current year that the loss now noticed will be more than recovered. There certainly seems no reason to fear any permanent, or material, falling-off in the cultivated area of these districts.

Notwithstanding damage done at various times by unseasonable rain and hail-storms, the agricultural classes as a rule succeeded in securing fair average crops, and any little deficiency experienced by them in this respect was much more than made up for by the high prices obtained for all kinds of edible grain. Jowari as usual heads the list of crop statistics, having occupied 35·11 per cent. of the total cultivated area of the province. Next to it comes cotton occupying 31·57 per cent. of the area, as against 32·82 per cent. in the preceding year. The decrease under this head amounting to 78,618 acres is due partly to a late sowing season, and partly to other natural causes. Notwithstanding, however, the diminished area under cultivation, the out-turn of the staple was larger than in any preceding year. Third on the list comes wheat which now occupies 8·39 per cent. of the area. The trade in this cereal is rapidly increasing in Berar as in other parts of the Empire. Linseed also is coming into large request for European markets, in response to which the area under it was increased during the year by 125,131 acres, or from 2·79 to 4·74 per cent. of the total area. Unfortunately the difficulty of obtaining railway carriage seriously impeded the export trade in all varieties of raw produce.

Forests. A revision of the surveys and the addition of the Gugamal reserve in the Melghat has increased

the area of reserved forests, inclusive of district forests, to 1,400 square miles, as against 1,213 square miles the reported area in the preceding year, while a corresponding adjustment of the unreserved forests, and the exclusion of some land in the Wun district has resulted in a decrease in their area of from 3,266 to 2,758 square miles. Satisfactory progress was made during the year in the demarcation of the State reserves; in developing the system of fire conservancy referred to in the last report, and in the formation of new plantations, the area of which has now been extended to 1,441 acres. The total receipts of the Department amounted to Rs. 2,53,135, and the expenditure to Rs. 94,573, leaving a surplus revenue of Rs. 1,58,562, as against receipts of Rs. 2,32,816, expenditure of Rs. 90,872, and a surplus revenue of Rs. 1,41,944 in the preceding year. The improvement in receipts is attributed to an arrangement by which the Melghat unreserved forests were opened to the public for the unrestricted cutting of every description of tree and forest produce, subject only to the payment of duty on export to the plains, and which resulted in an increase in the collection of duty on teakwood of Rs. 34,551, and a decrease of Rs. 10,157 on other forest produce. The increase in expenditure arises from an addition to establishments sanctioned during the year.

Lonar Lake.

The supply of soda from this lake is in excess of the demand, and experience shows that, situated as the lake is far from the line of Railway, it is not possible to realize any large revenue from it. The chief demand has hitherto been from the villages in the territories of His Highness the Nizam, but prohibitory duties lately enforced by His Highness' Government, have, to a great extent, checked the trade in this direction. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 5,468, as against Rs. 3,935 collected during 9½ months of the preceding year. Large stocks of unsold produce being on hand no fresh supplies were taken from the lake during the year, and the working expenses were consequently reduced from Rs. 1,565-6-8 to Rs. 810-3-8.

Public Works.

Of a sanctioned allotment of 9 lacs of Rupees, the expenditure during the year on Public Works amounted to Rs. 7,34,304, as follows:—

		Rs.
Military Works		66,890
Agricultural		5,918
Civil Buildings		1,87,202
Communications		2,62,891
Miscellaneous Public Improvements		10,066
Establishments		1,96,808
Tools and Plant		5,547
		7,38,357
Add—		
Increase in balance at debit of Miscellaneous Advances ...		3,035
		7,35,322
Deduct—		
Decrease in stock balance..	4,046	
Do. in do. purchases and sales	7	
		4,053
Grand total ...		7,34,304

In addition to the above a sum of Rs. 2,04,752 assigned from Local Funds was expended under the supervision of district officers on works chiefly of the nature of school buildings, serais, roads, &c., the particulars of which are given in detail at pages 59 to 62 of the Report.

State Railways.

The Khamgaon Railway, which was as usual closed during a portion of the year when there is no trade to speak of, earned 2·10 per cent. on its capital outlay of Rs. 4,85,054, as against 2·61 per cent. in

the preceding year, and 2·86 per cent. in 1874. One immediate cause of the decreased earnings in the year under report was the short cotton crop of 1875-76. But another cause affecting the traffic on this line is the diversion of a considerable portion of the Khamgaon cotton trade to the town of Shegaon, eleven miles distant. Shegaon has the advantage of being on the main line of railway, and is also more conveniently situated for attracting cotton brought from the northern parts of the district. It now promises to rival Khamgaon in the extent of its cotton business, and the prospects of the State Railway, which is chiefly dependent on the cotton trade, are not altogether favorable.

Amraoti Railway.

The Amraoti Railway, which, in addition to cotton, carries a large general traffic, earned during the year 4·62 per cent. on its capital outlay of Rs. 4,37,278, as against 2·96 per cent. in the preceding year, a result which cannot but be considered satisfactory.

The Telegraph.

The large trade carried on in grain during the year has enabled the five Telegraph offices established in the province to show a profit of Rs. 2,047-11-5 instead of a deficit, as in the preceding year, of Rs. 3,304-9-4. The profit accrued chiefly in the Amraoti office. At Akola, where there is little trade, the office was worked at a loss of Rs. 172-1-4.

Revenue and Finance.

The gross land revenue demand amounted to Rs. 63,28,535, and the net land revenue demand, after deducting the cost of collection and other charges, amounting to 17·32 per cent. of the gross demand, was Rs. 52,54,343, as against Rs. 52,60,859 in 1875-76,* the decrease being accounted for by the relinquishment of land in three districts of the province as already noticed. The outstanding balance remaining unrealized at the close of the year was Rs. 69,048, which compares favorably with the corresponding balance at the end

*NOTE.—The figures relating to the revenue demand of 1875-76 have been amended in the Commissioner's office since the issue of the last report.

of the preceding year of Rs. 1,07,480. Of the former sum Rs. 32,589 are said to be irrecoverable, and steps are being taken to realize the remaining Rs. 36,459. The land revenue of Berar is generally speaking easily realized. While, for the convenience of cultivators, it has been made payable in two instalments, it is very frequently the case that landholders prefer paying the whole demand on the date the first instalment falls due. And this opinion of the general easy incidence of the assessment is further borne out by the fact that coercive measures were adopted during the year under report in but 187 instances, and in regard to the collection of only Rs. 4,477. The excise revenue shows an increase of Rs. 76,037 in the preceding year. Of this Rs. 57,894 is in the abkarie revenue. The increase under this head is very marked in some districts, while in two, *viz.*, Amraoti and Ellichpur, there is a decrease. The falling-off in the Amraoti district is said to be due to the establishment of shops on the borders of the Wardha district in the Central Provinces, which now compete, and have some advantages as regards hours of selling, over the Berar shops. In the Ellichpur district, the decrease is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to over-speculation in preceding years. An increase of Rs. 18,143 has taken place in the opium revenue. While the receipts under this head are probably as much as can be expected from the province, there is no doubt that the system now in force of farming out the revenue, and allowing unrestricted poppy cultivation, is one which affects injuriously the Imperial system of Government supply adopted in the adjoining districts of the Central Provinces and the Bombay Presidency. The Resident has had the subject under his careful consideration during the year, and proposals were lately submitted to Government with a view to the adoption of a scheme which will, it is believed, effectually check smuggling across the Berar border, now undoubtedly carried on to a very considerable extent. The other branches of revenue do not call for any detailed remarks. The forest revenue has been referred to separately. Revenue from salt is collected

through the Imperial Salt Department from which the Berar Administration receives annually a fixed sum of Rs. 65,000, computed to be its proper share. The stamp revenue increased by Rs. 18,214, *viz.*, from Rs. 4,28,744 in 1875-76 to Rs. 4,46,958.

The income and expenditure of the year as recorded in the Account Department is given in detail at pages 66 and 67 of the Report. From this it will be seen the aggregate provincial income, exclusive of local funds, amounted to Rs. 82,90,209, as against Rs. 88,11,709 in the preceding year, being a decrease of Rs. 5,21,500. Of this, however, a sum of Rs. 5,86,667, representing previous balances of village expense receipts, is a nominal decrease caused by the transference of this charge from local funds to general revenues, and deducting it there is an actual increase in revenue of Rs. 65,167. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 68,52,671 leaving a surplus of Rs. 14,37,538, subject however to modification by the adjustment of any transactions that may hereafter be communicated by the Comptroller General to the Deputy Accountant General, Hyderabad.

Of the above sum His Highness the Nizam was paid Rs. 13,50,000, and there remained at the end of the year a working balance in the Treasuries of Rs. 48,97,976. Since the close of the year, a further sum of Rs. 14,75,000 was paid to His Highness' Government, the working balance being thus reduced to Rs. 34,22,976.

The foregoing figures do not include Local Funds, the receipts of which amounted to Rs. 9,34,592, as against Rs. 10,40,566 in the preceding year, while the expenditure was Rs. 8,80,315, as against Rs. 16,17,169 in 1875-76. The last item includes Rs. 5,86,667 on village expense receipts which were transferred to land revenue as explained above.

Vital Statistics.

There were 85,326 births registered during the year and 69,832 deaths, the excess of births being 7·2 *per mille* over deaths, comparing very favor-

ably with the returns of the preceding year, when, owing to the severity of the cholera epidemic which passed over the country, the death-rate exceeded the birth-rate by 3·4 *per mille*. The ratio of births and deaths *per mille* of population was 39·1 and 31·9 respectively; but these calculations, based as they necessarily are on the census returns of 1867, cannot be considered to represent with much accuracy the actual statistics on this point. New rules for the registration of vital statistics were brought into force in March 1876. It is yet too early to judge of their effect, but there is every reason to anticipate that they will be found conducive to more accurate registration. Civil Surgeons are now Registrars in their respective districts, and responsible for the scrutiny of returns received from rural circles. District officers while on tour also give attention to this point, and their inspections have no doubt a salutary effect on the village officials over whom they have more influence than officers in other departments.

Medical relief.

Medical relief is now dispensed free of charge in three Civil Hospitals and 24 Charitable Dispensaries. The number of persons treated in these institutions during the year was 90,779, representing a further increase, as compared with the preceding year, of 13,461. Six years ago 33,980 persons only received medical relief, and since that time much has been done in providing dispensaries, as well as in demonstrating to the people the value and comfort of medical treatment on European principles, of which, as a rule, they have now become, from practical experience, convinced.

Sanitation.

The efforts of district officers towards carrying out and instituting sanitary improvements have been impeded by the reduced state of local funds, from which formerly the necessary expenditure was provided. Conservancy establishments have necessarily, though with much regret, been abolished in some villages. At the same time, the Sanitary Commissioner bears testimony to the fact that district officers, their assistants and Tahsildars, have been far from inactive in bestirring the people to do what

they can towards keeping their villages clean and improving drainage. Notwithstanding the low state of the funds, a sum of Rs. 49,811 was expended during the year, on works falling under the category of sanitary improvements, while Conservancy Establishments were maintained at a cost of Rs. 53,926.

Vaccination.

The vaccination returns are now prepared for the calendar year instead of, as formerly, for the financial year. The total number of operations performed in the year under report was 76,658, of which 63,429, or 81·7 per cent., were successful. The percentage of unsuccessful cases is certainly high, but it is better that this should be so than that cases of a doubtful character should be accepted, and returned as successful, and Dr. Abbott has wisely insisted on a high standard in the examination of all such operations. At the same time it is to be hoped that the percentage of successful cases will gradually improve. In addition to the above, 5,890 successful operations were performed at the Charitable Dispensaries and Civil Hospitals, making the total number vaccinated during the year 69,319. The total cost of the Department during the year amounted to Rs. 20,898-6-9, or Rs. 2,026-11-4 more than in the preceding year. The average cost of each successful case was however reduced from 0-6-2 to 0-5-3. There is ample room for further reduction in this charge, judging from the returns of the Central Provinces, where the average cost of each successful case is 0-2-3. The difficulty noticed in previous reports of inducing Mahomedan parents to allow their children to be vaccinated still exists, and but 3,764 children of this class were vaccinated in the year under review. Other classes are less backward in seeing the benefits which vaccination confers, and when a vaccinator sets about his work in a judicious manner, he now, as a rule, finds little difficulty in getting children to operate upon.

Education.

The last subject to be noticed is that of education. Progress in this respect is slow, as indeed is only to be expected in an agricultural province in the position of Berar. Still, taken as a

whole, the results of the year under review compare not unfavorably with those of its predecessors, and, what is a point of chief importance, progress has been made in gradually moulding the Department into a form more suited for the requirements of the province than it possessed in the earlier years of its existence, and from which good results may be looked for in the future.

The relegation of four Anglo-Marathi and two Anglo-Hindustani Middle Class schools to the grade of Lower Class schools; the closure of one Hindustani Boys', and six Hindustani Girls' schools and five Night Classes; the substitution of eight new Marathi Boys' schools, and the incorporation of small Hindustani schools into Marathi schools, of which they now form classes, are the changes which have been effected during the year towards weeding out old and useless schools and replacing them by primary schools in villages where these institutions are likely to succeed. With these changes there were at the close of the year 2 High schools, 35 Middle Class schools, 398 Lower Class schools, 16 Female schools, 4 Night Classes, besides 1 Training College, having on their rolls an aggregate number of 21,759 pupils, as against 462 schools with 22,117 pupils in the preceding year. The decrease of 6 in the number of schools is, it must be explained, an entirely temporary one, arising from the closure of certain schools, while sanction for the opening of others, out of the savings thus effected, could not at once be accorded. And the falling-off in attendance is also easily accounted for by the high prices of food grains in the latter half of the year, causing the poorer class of parents to withdraw their children from the schools. During the month of September the attendance was 22,451—the highest point yet reached by the Department, and there is no reason to think that the subsequent falling-off was anything less temporary than the decrease in the number of schools above reverted to. In addition to Government schools there were also seven private schools in receipt of monthly grants-in-aid from Government, and 234 Indigenous

schools, the transitory character of which has been frequently remarked upon. 102 of the latter received grants-in-aid on results of examination, as compared with 61 in the preceding year.

The two High schools are favorably reported upon, although the results, both at their own examinations, and at the Bombay matriculation examination, appear in a less favorable light than in the previous year. Five students from Akola and eight from Amraoti went up for the latter examination, three of the former and two of the latter being successful, as compared with eight who were successful in the preceding year. Of 168 pupils examined in the High schools 48, or 28·5 per cent. passed, as against 54 per cent. in the preceding year. But the last examination was a more searching one, and, as the Director has pointed out, the result attained in it is equal to that in corresponding schools of longer standing in the Bombay Presidency, and can therefore hardly be taken exception to. It is certainly advisable that the standard of examination for these schools should be one which will really put the boys attainments to a sound test. The partial reorganization of the system hitherto in force in regard to Middle Class schools, the necessity for which was previously pointed out, has been proceeded with during the year. There are now 27 Anglo-Marathi Institutions of this class which are likely to be permanently maintained in their present positions, while the remaining 8 other schools—5 Marathi and 3 Hindustani—will be reduced so soon as arrangements can be made for the employment elsewhere of their present staff of teachers. The teaching of English in these schools has already been prohibited.

The number of Marathi Lower Class schools was increased during the year by 12 with the result of an increase in attendance of 376 boys. One Hindustani Lower Class school was reduced. The account of these schools affords little scope for remark in addition to what was said of them in the last report. Out of 12,789 boys who were present at the exami-

nations of Marathi schools, 7,986 were actually examined, the others, it is presumed, being unfit for examination, and 3,707, or 46·4 per cent. passed. In the Hindustani schools of both grades 21·9 per cent. of the boys examined passed. With one or two exceptions the female schools, 6 of which were closed during the year, are doing little or no good, and the same might also be said, though perhaps in a less degree, of Night Classes which are possessed of but little stability. A review of the caste return of pupils shows that the percentage of Brahmins and Kunbis and Malees, slightly increased, while the percentage of Mahomedans and low caste children fell off a little. Brahmins represented 16·2 per cent. of the total attendance, their number being proportionately strongest in the High schools, *viz.*, 75·8 per cent. Kunbis and Malees represented 26 per cent., being strongest in the Lower Class schools, where they were in the proportion of 31·2 per cent. 9,109, or 41·8 per cent., of the pupils, are returned under the head of Other Hindus.

The total expenditure on education in the year under report amounted to Rs. 3,34,743, as against 3,80,855 in the preceding year. Savings appear under most of the heads of expenditure, but the largest item is Rs. 33,152 in the construction of school buildings, on which, owing to the reduced state of local funds, only Rs. 40,754 could be expended, as against Rs. 73,907 in the preceding year. Much still remains to be done in the way of supplying suitable accommodation for schools, and the decreased expenditure now noticed is one which is rather to be regretted than otherwise.

Towards the total expenditure of the department the general revenues contributed Rs. 2,39,656: the educational cess fund supplied Rs. 81,722, and the balance was made up from town and municipal funds, with the exception of Rs. 542 which were received in the form of voluntary subscriptions. The total receipts credited under the head of Fees and Fines amounted to Rs. 19,140. A classification of the expenditure shows that 13·6 per cent. was absorbed by direction and inspection; 6·8 per cent. by High schools; 19·2 per cent.

by Middle Class schools; and 35·1 per cent. by Lower Class schools, and but ·90 per cent. in the shape of grants-in-aid to private schools. The average monthly cost of education per pupil shows in some cases very decided improvement. In the High and Middle Class schools it remained at almost the former rate, *viz.*, Rs. 13-12-4 and Rs. 1-9-3 respectively, but in Lower Class schools it has been reduced from Rs. 0-13-4 to Rs. 0-7-1; in Female schools from Rs. 1-6-8 to Rs. 0-9-9, and in the Training College from Rs. 13-4-10 to Rs. 8-2-11. The system of education in the latter institution was thoroughly revised during the year. New standards of study were introduced. The number of scholarships was increased, and besides other changes a practising school was opened, from which good results are confidently anticipated. The College had on its roll at the end of the year 27 Hindu and 14 Mahomedan stipendiary students, of whom 23 in all passed their examinations successfully. By these changes the College has now been placed on a firm and satisfactory basis, and if students of good ability can be attracted to it, there is every reason to hope that it will in future maintain a supply of teachers well suited for employment in the provincial schools.

PART II.

HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

I.—Physical features, &c.

II.—Political—Historical Summary.

III.—Form of administration.

IV.—Character of land tenures, &c.

V.—Civil Divisions.

VI.—Details of last census.

For information under the above heads see Administration Report for 1872-73.

SECTION VII.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

2. The only changes which occurred during the year under report had reference to the *personnel* of the higher officers of the Berar Administration. The close of the year witnessed the retirement from the service of the Commissioner, Colonel W. Nembhard, and the Judicial Commissioner, Lieutenant-Colonel Allardyce; and a few days later Lieutenant-Colonel Millett, the Inspector General of Police, also retired from

the service. As these three officers have taken a prominent part in the administration of the province for some years past it may be convenient to refer to their services by inserting here the notice taken of them in the farewell orders published on their departure in the *Residency Gazette* :—

No. 163-A.

The 18th March 1877.

Colonel W. Nembhard, Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, being about to retire from the service, Sir R. Meade desires to take this opportunity of expressing his sense of the value of the services rendered by that officer—services which have on previous occasions been highly commended by former Residents and by the Government of India.

Colonel Nembhard was selected by Sir Richard Temple in 1867 from the Commission of the Central Provinces for promotion to a Commissionership in Berar.

As Commissioner of East Berar, and since 1874 as Commissioner of the entire province, his tenure of office has been marked by success, zeal, and ability, such as to lay the Assigned Districts and the head of this Administration under obligations which the Resident has great pleasure in acknowledging.

Sir R. Meade desires to offer Colonel Nembhard, together with congratulations on past labours, the most cordial good wishes for his future happiness.

No. 163-B.

The 18th March 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Allardyce, Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, having left, on retirement from the service, the province where he has laboured since 1854, and in which, both as a district officer and a Commissioner, he has won deserved distinction, it becomes the duty of the head of this Administration to place on record that Lieutenant-Colonel Allardyce's services have been of marked public benefit, and that since his promotion to the office he has just resigned, Sir R. Meade has himself had an opportunity of profiting by them and testifying to their value.

In bidding Lieutenant-Colonel Allardyce farewell with all cordial good wishes for the future, the Resident desires to express his sincere thanks for the aid afforded to him by this officer.

No. 6.

The 14th April 1877.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Millett, Inspector General of Police in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, having retired from the service, the Resident cannot allow him to depart without a public expression of thanks from this Administration for services in Berar now extending over 12 years.

When Lieutenant-Colonel (then Captain) Millett first joined the Berar Police from the Punjab in 1864, the Force, to the command of which he subsequently succeeded in 1867, was just beginning to make a favorable impression on the crime returns of the province. The results which have since been placed on record year by year, and which may now be summed up in the statement that life and property are as safe in Berar as in any British district, have been influenced no doubt by other agencies besides the Police, though that has naturally been the most powerful, and is entitled to great credit.

The Police Force itself will cheerfully recognize how large a share of that credit is due to its head—an officer who has maintained discipline within its ranks, and cordial relations with the magistracy and the public, with a discrimination, temper, and courtesy worthy of all praise.

Sir R. Meade desires to offer Lieutenant-Colonel Millett his sincere thanks and hearty good wishes.

SECTION VIII.

RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

3. As stated in previous reports, Berar has no relations with Tributary States.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

SECTION I

SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT.

Work done.

4. At the close of the preceding year, 29 villages, embracing an area of 34,673 acres, remained to be classed, and 712 villages to be settled. This work has been completed. Of the 712 villages, 473 were Government, and the remainder leased and Jagir villages. The new rates of assessment introduced into the Government villages resulted in an annual increase to the revenue of Rupees 17,542.

The Survey establishment was also engaged in breaking up and classing numbers in the waste villages which had previously been surveyed in large blocks. It measured 235, and classed 236 villages containing an area of 44,211 acres. These villages are scattered over 11 talukas, and much time was lost by the long distances between them which had to be traversed by the establishment. Moreover, the ground which had to be broken up into revenue numbers was in most cases covered with dense jungle, and cut up by ravines. A fair comparison of the cost per acre with that of the previous year is therefore impossible.

Work tested.

5. Of the 235 villages measured and 236 classed, as abovementioned, 110 of the former and 114 of the latter were subjected to test. The average error in original measurement was moderate, being one per cent., while the difference between original and test classification did not exceed one anna in 85 per cent. of the cases. Taking into consideration the difficulties with which the establishment had to contend, this result is satisfactory.

Cost.

6. The total expenditure for the year was Rupees 50,384, or Rupees 1,701 less than the preceding year.

Summary of work done.

7. The whole province of Berar, with the exception of the wild hilly tract of the Melghat, which was always excluded from the sphere of labour marked out for the Survey Department, has now been measured, classified, and assessed under the Bombay Survey Settlement Rules. The immense advantage secured thereby to the revenue without hardship to the people has frequently been pointed out. Since the introduction of the Survey in 1860-61 there has been an annual enhancement of revenue to the extent of Rupees 15,12,000 at a total expenditure of Rupees 21,58,082, representing a return of 70 per cent. on the outlay. And that this return is not the product of exorbitant assessments is shown by the demand for land which continues on all sides. It is of course to the interest of the Government to frame moderate assessments, seeing that it deals directly with the ryot, who is at liberty to throw up his lease at the end of each year, while so long as he pays the rent he can retain it unaltered for a term of 30 years, and has also the privilege of sub-letting or transferring on his own conditions. If bidders abound it may be taken for granted the assessments are not severe. Not that this, though the main, is the sole consideration to be kept in view. Rents which sit lightly on the moneyed trader may press heavily on the indigenous peasant, and if the latter be obliged to see his ancestral fields pass into the possession of the former it is small consolation to be told that the increase of rent per cent. in the land revenue assessments, which has led to his dispossession, is considered a flea bite by twenty hungry bidders. A large field for discussion opens out here; but dealing with the labours of the Survey Department, it is enough to record that its assessments have not been the means of ousting ancient tenants whose claims call for consideration at the hands of the State. The increase of revenue obtained by them has, as frequently mentioned in former reports, been mainly the result of measurement detecting unlawful cultivation, *i. e.*, a man would be found paying rent to the State on a holding entered in the old native records as 50 acres which turned out on measurement to be 150. No objection therefore could be taken to his being assessed on 150, while no more pleasing process could be discovered for enriching the rent roll of a province.

Work still remaining.

8. All that now remains to be done is the assessment of the integral waste villages, which, it is expected, will be completed by the ensuing cold season. But even then the services of the European Superintendent cannot be dispensed with, as much will have to be done in winding up, in arranging and disposing of references relating to later settlements, which

none but the Superintendent can alone do satisfactorily. For this purpose the Government of India have already accorded sanction to the retention of the Superintendent's services till the end of October 1878.

SECTION II.

WASTE LANDS.

9. Of the 397 leased villages in the Wun district which remained at the close of 1875-76, 23 were resigned during the year. The area of the remaining 374 villages has been discovered by the Survey Department to be in excess of what it was before. It now consists of 370,554 acres with an assessment of Rupees 38,186. 351 of the villages are leased out for periods ranging from 20 to 30 years, one for 19 years, 13 for 15 years and the remainder for terms under 10 years. In the Melghat taluka of the Ellichpur district, 18 villages, containing an area of 17,926 acres with a rental of Rupees 428, were given out on simple leases: three of them were for 10, 14 for 5, and one for 30 years. In the Basim district, out of 66 villages held under the waste land rules, three lapsed during the year. The remaining 63 villages contain an area of 147,717 acres and yield an annual revenue of Rupees 8,759.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

SECTION I.

POLICE.

Strength.

10. Nine head constables and 18 constables were added during the year to the strength of the police force in the province, in consequence of the creation of two new talukas, one in the Wun and the other in the Basim district. In the former district one chief constableship was reduced to compensate for the above increase in lower grades. With these changes the total strength of the force, including the Gazetted Officers, amounted to 2,675, of whom 302 were employed in towns; 60 on the Railway; and the remainder were available for general service throughout the province.

There was thus one policeman to every 894·3 persons and to an area of six square miles.

Cost of Police.

11. The total cost of the whole police force, including all contingent and office charges, was Rupees 5,12,097, which was allotted as under:—

	Rs.
To Provincial Revenues	4,83,759
„ Municipal Funds	19,554
„ Railway Company	8,784
Total ...	5,12,097

Composition of the Police.

12. Of the whole force, ·81 per cent. were Christians; 43·9 per cent. were Muhammadans; 19·6 per cent. Brahmins; 10·6 per cent. Rajputs, and 25 per cent. belonged to other castes. Recruiting for the police is confined exclusively to the province.

Of 1,466 Hindus of all castes, 308, or 21 per cent., are officers (*i. e.* of and above the grade of head constable); and of 1,166 Muhammadans, 126, or 10·8 per cent., are officers.

Conduct and discipline.

13. Judicial punishments in the force decreased from 70 in 1875 to 40 in 1876. Departmental punishments also decreased from 375 to 304. These results are satisfactory, and the local reports speak of the set up, appearance and conduct of the police as generally creditable.

Resignations, enlistments, &c.

14. The following figures show the number of men who left the force from different causes:—

Dismissed and discharged without pension or gratuity	108
Resigned	68
Discharged with pension or gratuity	25
Died	25
Deserted	3
Total...	229

255 men were enlisted during the year. Of those in the service 763, or 28·5 per cent., were of more than 10 years standing. In the previous year this proportion was 570, or 25·3 per cent. The Inspector General testifies to the growing popularity of the service since the pay of a constable was raised from Rupees 5-8-0 to Rupees 7-0-0 *per mensem* in 1875.

Equipment.

15. The equipment of fire arms was the same as in the previous year. Only 17 carbines have been sent into store as condemned. The Resident having sanctioned an expenditure of Rupees 37,803 for the purchase of new police carbines with sword-bayonet, at the rate of Rupees 10,000 per annum, until the full number (1,234) required shall have been procured, it is hoped that during the current year about 326 new carbines will be substituted for a similar number of the old weapons now in use.

Roll of crime.

16. The number of offences reported to the police during the year was 9,382, against 8,782 in 1875. Eliminating the cases struck off by order of the Magistrates, and including those pending from 1875, the total number that came under investigation shows an increase, in comparison with 1875, of 594, as detailed below:—

	1875.		1876.
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, public tranquility, safety and justice	156	...	154
„ II.—Serious offences against the person	298	...	372
„ III.— Do. and property, or against property only ...	963	...	1,144
„ IV.—Minor offences against the person	433	...	433
„ V.— Do. against property ...	3,448	...	4,102
„ VI.—Other offences not specified	3,234	...	2,921
Total...	8,532	...	9,126

The increase here shown is mainly ascribed, and doubtless with truth, to the prevalence of high prices of grain caused by the unusual exportations from Berar for the famine districts in Western and Southern India.

Arrest and trial of criminals.

17. Of the 9,126 cases investigated conviction followed in 5,321, or 58·3 per cent. During the year 9,285 persons, or 348 more than in 1875, were arrested, of whom 122 either died, escaped, or were transferred before trial; 1,641 were released by order of the Magistrates without trial, and 7,406 were duly placed on their trial. Of the latter number 679 were acquitted or discharged after trial, and 6,706, or 72·5 per cent., were convicted.

Convictions.

18. Excluding those arraigned in cases of public and local nuisances, the actual number of persons concerned under all other heads of cognizable crime, *i. e.*, crime cognizable by the Police *suo motu*, was 6,432; of whom 3,598, or 57 per cent., were convicted.

Stolen property.

19. The action of the police in regard to the recovery of stolen property was not very successful. Figures under this head are always open to doubt. The estimate of stolen property is supposed in the first instance to be framed by the persons from whom it has been stolen or who profess to have lost it, and they naturally exaggerate, if they do not wilfully enhance, its real value; while the property recovered admits of no such romance.

The percentage of this latter, however, though creditable to the honesty of the police returns, should improve. The total value of property stolen during the year amounted to Rupees 1,71,132, and of this only Rupees 48,175, or 28·2 per cent, were recovered.

Heinous crime.

20. Heinous crime during the past two years is compared in the figures below: first, with reference to the province as a whole, and next with regard to individual districts. How much has been done to repress violent crime in Berar during late years may be seen by a reference to the reports of ten or twelve years ago, when dacoity and robbery were much more prevalent, and murders also more frequent:—

	1875.	1876.
Murder	17	16
Attempt at murder	12	11
Murder and dacoity	2	..
Do. and robbery	9	10
Dacoities without murder ...	10	17
Robberies do.	49	42

The details of the above figures are thus shown for each district :—

	Amraoti.	Ellichpur.	Wun.	Akola.	Buldana.	Basim.
Murder	7	3	1	1	3	1
Attempt at murder ...	1	2	2	1	1	4
Murder in robbery ...	3	3	...	1	3	...
Dacoity without murder ...	2	1	5	3	3	3
Robberies on the highway without murder... ...	4	1	4	3	2	3
Robberies simple without murder	8	...	2	4	8	3

Of 33 murders investigated 15 were detected and prosecuted to conviction. Of 18 dacoities, conviction followed in 5. Of 49 robberies conviction followed in 16.

Non-cognizable cases.

21. Non-cognizable cases, or cases in which the police do not interfere without an order from the Magistrate, increased from 1,891 in 1875 to 2,122 in the year under report. 3,553 persons were concerned in these cases, of whom 1,722, or 48·4 per cent., were acquitted, and 1,823, or 51·3 per cent. were convicted. The total of persons convicted includes those who were called upon to give security ; but these have always been few in Berar, and attention has lately been directed to the point, as no legitimate means of putting restraint on known bad characters should remain in abeyance.

Escapes.

22. There were 13 escapes from police custody in 1876, against 14 in 1875, and 12 re-captures, against 11 in 1875.

Arrangement at Fairs.

23. Four out of the 35 large Fairs which are held every year were stopped on account of the prevalence of cholera. At the 31 fairs held person and property were well protected, and the roads leading to the places where the Fairs were held were carefully watched.

The Railway Police.

24. On the 1st November 1876, the control of the Railway Police was vested in one officer, the Superintendent of Police, at Amraoti. Thefts on the line of rail fell from 29 in 1875 to 12 in 1876. There was no theft from a passenger train. Offences under the Railway Act increased from 8 to 22.

Village Police.

25. The rural police who work under the immediate control of the Patèls or headmen of villages do, as has often been observed, a great deal of valuable service, and are improving every year. It is very satisfactory to see that officers of the regular Police acknowledge this, though the ways of these village watchmen, or *jaglias* as they are called, are of course very different to modern ideas of what is 'regular.'

The strength of this body was 5,072, and their total cost during 1876 amounted to Rupees 2,81,613 exclusive of payments in grain which still linger in a few places.

Bunjaras, &c.

26. The surveillance of Bunjaras in the Wun district by the special pass system is still in force, subject to the restrictions mentioned in last year's report.

General remarks.

27. On the whole, police operations in the Assigned Districts were conducted with a very fair measure of success. The district reports for 1876 show some very praiseworthy instances of predatory gangs being broken up through the exertions of Inspectors and Chief Constables, and the supervision exercised by the European officers has been good. The Inspector General, Lieutenant-Colonel Millett, retired from the service last April after thirteen years of very efficient service in Berar.

SECTION II.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

No. of Courts.

28. There were 78 courts open at the end of the year for the disposal of the criminal work as enumerated below :—

1	Resident's Court (High Court).
1	Judicial Commissioner's Court. (Sessions Court.)
6	Courts of Deputy Commissioners. (Magistrates of Districts.)
2	Small Cause Courts invested with criminal powers.
9	Courts of Assistant Commissioners.
8	Do. of Extra Assistant Commissioners.
2	Do. of Attachés to Resident.
22	Do. of Tahsildars.
19	Do. of Naib-Tahsildars.
8	Do. of Special Magistrates.
78	

Nineteen of these were presided over by European, and 59 by Native officers, 8 of the latter being unpaid.

Amount of crime.

29. The total number of offences reported during the year was 16,116. Of this number, 1,473 were refused by the police under Section 117 of the Criminal Procedure Code and struck off the register without arrests being made: 344 cases were disposed of under Section 125 of that Code: in

these 601 persons were arrested and subsequently released; and 180 charges, in which 309 persons were concerned, were sent up for trial before the Magistrates, with the result that after enquiry the accused were released, and the cases expunged from the register as fictitious or groundless. The number of cases thus pronounced fictitious was 1,997, or 12·3 per cent. of the whole number reported. The actual number of offences ascertained to have been committed was 14,119, being 888 in excess of that recorded for the previous year. This increase in crime is ascribed partly to high prices of food grain, and to an influx of foreigners without means of subsistence from the famine-stricken districts of the Bombay Presidency.

Classification of crime.

30. A classification of the offences admitted to have occurred under the four heads prescribed for the registration of crime in the Judicial Department, as compared with the corresponding returns for 1875, shows the following results:—

	1875.		1876.
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Coin, Stamps, &c. ...	3,702	...	3,085
„ II.—Offences against person...	3,318	...	3,538
„ III.— Do. do. property	4,932	...	5,821
„ IV.—Miscellaneous offences ..	1,279	...	1,687
	13,231	...	*14,131

Analysis of crime.

31. Analysing these returns more closely, we find there were 127 cases relating to coins, stamps, and measures in 1876, against 73 in 1875. Offences against public justice increased in the same period from 226 to 321. Offences by public servants decreased from 67 to 45. There were no offences committed this year by public servants under the heading of Police Officers intentionally omitting to apprehend, or permitting persons to escape from custody: in 1875 there were six cases of this nature. The number of breaches of the Police Act went down from 26 to 22. Cases of giving false evidence increased by two; of false charges of offences by 24, and of forgery by one. Cases of public nuisances decreased from 653 to 313, and offences against the public peace from 172 to 120. Under Class II. we find that 28 murders were committed, as against 30 in the preceding year. Attempts to murder, as in 1874 and 1875, numbered 12. Cases of culpable homicide increased from 5 to 10. An increase of 172 is noticeable under Class III. in cases against property with violence, which is accounted for by 16 dacoities having been committed, as against 9 in 1875; by robberies having

* This includes 12 cases of the previous year.

decreased from 52 to 44, and by house-breakings having increased from 1,026 to 1,199.

In offences against property without violence there was an increase of 639	
Thefts of cattle rose from	273 to 307
Ordinary thefts from	2,768 to 3,318
Dishonestly receiving stolen property. Dishonest misappropriation of do. ... Criminal breach of trust or cheating.	... 283 to 338

Under Class IV. there is an increase of 408 cases, arising chiefly from a greater number of prosecutions under the Municipal and Forest Laws.

Cognizable and non-cognizable cases.

32. Of the offences committed during the year, 9,400 were cognizable by the police, and 4,722 non-cognizable. 6,397, or 67·9 per cent., of the former were sent before the Magistrates for trial, and the remainder were undetected at the close of the year.

Disposal of persons concerned in above cases.

33. 17,635 persons were brought to trial in the year, as against 16,900 in 1875. Of these 6,607, or nearly 37·4 per cent., were either acquitted or discharged, and 61·4 per cent. convicted. The proportion of convictions to persons brought to trial varied in the several districts from 55·5 to 68·7 per cent.

As in 1875, the police prosecuted to conviction nearly 77 per cent. of those arrested by them in cognizable cases. A slight improvement is apparent in the rate of convictions in non-cognizable cases, which rose from 46 per cent. to 47. But there is still, the Resident fears, a tendency in some of the courts to admit without question frivolous and vexatious complaints, when a little inquiry at the time of presentation would show that there is no necessity to make them the subject of a criminal trial.

Castes of accused persons.

34. Of 17,635 persons who were tried by the Magistrates, 5,817 were Kunbis, 2,222 Mahomedans, 1,897 Dhers and 335 Bunjaras. In proportion to the population of each caste, Mahomedans, as formerly, furnish the largest number of criminals, the percentage of them being 1·5, as against ·87 per cent. of Kunbis, who appear second on the list of offenders. The number of the Bunjara offenders has increased from 202 to 335, though the offences committed by them were not generally of a serious nature. This class is yearly improving in reputation, owing, it is believed, to *tandas* or bands which harbour offenders against the law being kept under special police superintendence—a measure which has now been in force for some time.

Work done by magistrates.

35. Including those who awaited trial at the close of the preceding year, the Magistrates disposed of 17,730 persons in the year under report, the work being divided as follows:—

There were tried	Persons.	
By special Magistrates ...	1,533 ...	8·6 per cent.
By ordinary or other than Magistrates of districts ...	15,731 ...	88·7 „
By Magistrates of districts ...	466 ...	2·7 „

As regards the special Magistrates, the same remark holds good which was made of the preceding year (1875,) namely, that they gave material assistance in the disposal of petty criminal cases.

217 persons were tried by Deputy Commissioners under the enhanced powers conferred by Section 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code, of whom 42·8 per cent. were convicted.

Witnesses.

36. 35,645 witnesses appeared before the courts, as against 31,141 in 1875. 30,417 were detained for one day only, 3,728 for two days, and no one was kept for a longer period than eight days.

Duration of trials.

37. On the whole, there was an increase in the average duration of cases, which was 4·2 days in cognizable, and 7·5 days in non-cognizable cases, against 2·6 and 5·3 in the preceding year. The general average duration of each trial was 5·8 days, against 4·6 in 1875—an increase which calls for special attention from the Chief Magistrates of districts whose courts are mainly responsible for it.

Sentences.

38. A comparison of the sentences passed by Magistrates during the past four years shows the following results:—

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Imprisonment ...	1,651	1,304	1,135	1,580
Fine only	3,269	7,011	7,939	7,852
Do. with imprisonment.	6,875	757	861	806
Whipping in addition to other punishments.	165	61	62	78
Do. in lieu of other punishments ...	513	476	367	439
Total ...	12,473	9,639	10,364	10,755

Imprisonment.

39. Out of 1,445 persons who were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment 23 were sentenced to solitary confinement. The number of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment was 135, or 8·5 per cent., of the total number imprisoned.

Whipping.

40. There were more persons whipped this year than in 1875, though the total number under this head—517—is not high.

Fines.

41. The number of persons fined decreased from 8,800 to 8,658. Of the latter 7,852 were simple fines, 90·7 per cent. of the total punishments being in this form. The total amount of fines decreased from Rs. 92,145* to Rs. 68,625: the amount realized was Rs. 51,522, or 75·7 per cent.

The amount of compensation awarded to injured parties was Rupees 3,522, as against Rupees 4,956 in the preceding year. The number of persons ordered to provide maintenance for their wives and children was 21.126 persons were ordered to give security for their good behaviour or to keep the peace.

Sessions Court.

42. The total number of persons committed to the Sessions Court during the year was 39, who were disposed of as follows:—

Convicted	27
Acquitted	10
Remained under trial at the end of the year.	2

Sentences of death were passed on 3 persons. 18 were sentenced to transportation for life and 6 to imprisonment. The average duration of each trial in the Sessions Court was 27 days, against 33 in the year before.

Appeals.

43. Of 9,678 persons who were convicted by Subordinate Magistrates only 222, or 2·29 per cent., appealed to the Magistrates of districts. In 57, or 25 per cent. of these the application for admission of appeal was rejected. In those admitted, sentence was confirmed in 57, or 25·7 per cent.

was modified in	54, or 24·7	,,
Reversed	46, or 20·8	,,

Forty persons preferred appeals in the Judicial Commissioner's Court from sentences passed by First Class Magistrates. Of these 19, or 47·5 per cent., were rejected as inadmissible. The sentences of the lower courts were confirmed in 2, or 9·5 per cent., modified in 4, or 19·1 per cent., and reversed in 11, or 52·4 per cent.

The average duration of appeals in the district courts was 8 days, as against 15 days in 1875, and in the Judicial Commissioner's court, 20·3 days, against 21 in the previous year.

---

* This total, however, as noted in the last Administration Report, included one exceptional fine of Rupees 19,000.

26 applications for admission of criminal appeals were made to the Resident's Court: of these 21 were rejected, and only 5 appeals were admitted to the file. In 3 of these the sentences were modified, and in 2 they were reversed.

SECTION III.

PRISONS.

Number and condition.

44. In respect to jail buildings there is nothing fresh to be noted. The two central jails at Akola and Amraoti and the lock-ups at the head-quarter stations of the other districts are substantial erections of recent years, and are all in good order. Their sanitary condition is also well reported on.

Jail population.

45. The following table shows the total jail population and the average daily number of prisoners during the past two years, and calls for no special comment:—

Description of prisoners.	Total population.		Daily average.	
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
Convicts	2,634	2,940	882·57	898·59
Under-trial	553	506	16·75	13·94
Civil debtors... ...	75	88	9·54	7·74
Lunatics	28	27	13·46	16·98
	3,290	3,561	922·32	937·25

Of the jail population above returned for 1876, 2,730 persons were male and 210 female. They were disposed of as under:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Released on appeal	43	2	45
„ expiry of sentence..	1,718	158	1,876
„ payment of fine ...	46	4	50
„ account of sickness			
„ by order of Govt.	1	...	1
Transported beyond seas ...	5	4	9
Escaped...	2	...	2
Executed	4	...	4
Died	17	1	18
Remaining on 31st December 1876	909	41	950*

* The 15 persons here unaccounted for would appear to have been in transit to other jails.

Castes of prisoners.

46. Classified according to caste, a comparison of the past two years brings out no striking difference, as may be seen from the following figures :—

	1875.	1876.
Christians	7	7
Mahomedans	467	540
Hindus	1,362	1,430
Budists and Jains...	31	10
Other classes	767	953
	2,634	2,940

Ages of prisoners.

47. There were fewer admissions of juvenile and of elderly prisoners than in the previous year. 2,404 males and 173 females were between 16 and 40 years of age. There were 38 boys and 6 girls under 16 years; 291 prisoners between 40 and 60, and 28 above 60 years.

Previous occupation.

48. The majority of prisoners were as usual of the agricultural and labouring classes. These numbered 2,252, against 1,814 in the previous year. The number of persons of independent property fell from 26 to 15, and of those whose previous occupation is shown as domestic servants from 179 to 163; whilst under Government servants there was an increase of 23. Those who are stated to have had no occupation numbered 143 : most of these are said to be professional thieves and habitual criminals. The number of female prisoners increased from 185 to 210.

Nature of sentences.

49. Of the total number of convicted prisoners 7·7 per cent. were sentenced to simple, and 92·3 to rigorous imprisonment. Of these 29·9 per cent. were sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding one month; 33·4 per cent. above one, and not exceeding 6 months; 12·1 per cent. above 6 months, and not exceeding one year; 14·2 per cent. from one to 5 years, and 8·4 per cent. above 5 years. There were 31 prisoners sentenced to transportation and 4 to death. Compared with the previous year, the proportion of short terms increased and long terms decreased—an indication, borne out by the police returns, of decrease in serious crime.

Re-convictions.

50. Judging from the returns, a very unsatisfactory feature appears in an increase of re-convictions. The proportion of persons in jail convicted for other than a first offence in 1876 is shown as 16·5 per cent., against 11·1 in 1875. This result, it is apprehended, is due more to mistakes in figures

than to change in fact, and is thus noticed by the Resident in his review of the Jail Report for 1876:—

"The percentage of re-convictions to convictions evidences anything but improvement. This last is a very important point, and the remarks made on it by the Inspector General of jails and the Judicial Commissioner show that it is duly appreciated. It is hardly possible to believe that the percentage of persons in jail who had served out a previous sentence, and were consequently classed as old offenders, was in 1876 nearly double what it was in 1867."

"The Inspector General writes: "I have many reasons for believing that our information regarding re-convicted prisoners in India is most imperfect; and I should be glad to see further stringent instructions issued to the magistracy and to the police in regard to their using every means in their power to detect such persons before passing sentence in doubtful cases, as I expect—indeed I know—that many convicts get lighter sentences than they would were our machinery for detecting habituals, as I may call them, more perfect than it is." The Judicial Commissioner, while expressing his belief that "the only remedy lies in the infliction of heavy sentences by the Criminal Courts on second and third convictions, and in the employment of hardened offenders, when in jail, on the most severe, rigorous, and deterrent forms of labour," thinks "it would be well if Superintendents of jails were to maintain a register of all cases of previous convictions discovered after the reception of prisoners into their jails. The Resident would be glad if the Judicial Commissioner and the Inspector General would look into this matter further, and favor him with a separate communication on it, as it is very necessary that some special steps should be taken to keep down the percentage of re-convictions, which would seem to be not very complimentary to our courts and jails as engines of justice and punishment."

Escapes and re-captures.

51. During the year 3 convicts escaped: 2 from outside jail walls and one from inside a lock-up. Of the 3 who escaped, one has been re-captured, while 2 are still at large. One convict, who escaped in a previous year, has been re-captured.

Conduct and discipline.

52. The number of prisoners punished for offences committed in jail during the year was 387, compared with 680 in the previous year. Of these, 4 were punished for criminal offences; 66 for smoking or having possession of forbidden articles; 258 for idleness or negligence at work, and 59 for other offences against prison discipline. As regards the nature of the punishment inflicted, 4 were criminally

prosecuted; 41 were subjected to solitary confinement; 44 to solitary confinement combined with reduced diet; 279 to corporal punishment, and 19 to other descriptions of punishment. Judging from the above figures, the conduct of the prisoners, as compared with 1875, was good: the percentage of punishments to average number of prisoners was 43·1, as compared with 77 in 1875. A very marked diversity in respect of the number of punishments inflicted in the several jails is apparent, and to this attention has been directed, though the point is one on which exact uniformity in ideas of treatment can never be expected from Jail Superintendents.

Education.

53. Only in the central jails is any attempt made to instruct prisoners in reading and writing. Out of a daily average number of 898·59 convicts, 459·56 were under instruction.

Of the 2,039 prisoners admitted during the year, 1,962 were quite illiterate; 47 were able to read and write a little, and 30 were able to read and write well.

Juvenile offenders, all of whom are confined in the Akola jail, have to attend school for four hours daily, and are reported to have made marked progress during the year in learning to read and write.

Prison officials.

54. Forty-one male and 2 female convicts were employed as prison officials, against 45 of the former, and 2 of the latter in 1875. Of the 43 officials 27 were in the Akola and 15 in the Amraoti jails, and one was in the Ellichpur lock-up. These have rendered good assistance in maintaining discipline and superintending work.

Dietary.

55. The scale of diet underwent a slight change. As scurvy frequently appears in Berar with the rains the prisoners in the larger jails received a larger quantity of vegetables than that previously authorized, and in the Akola jail, in the vicinity of which cholera was present, the issue of jowari was discontinued, and wheaten bread substituted, with an increase in the quantity of salt.

Employment of convicts.

56. The following table shows how the convicts were occupied during the year:—

	Daily average.
As prison officials	40·51
Prison servants	154·89
Building and repairing jails	19·79
On jail garden	27·84
On manufactures	380·99
On extra-mural labor	55·48

Compared with the previous year, there were more prisoners employed during the year on jail gardens and on manufactures than on other description of work. Those on extra-mural labor were engaged in horticulture and in putting up quarters for the subordinate members of the establishment close to the jail.

Health of jail population.

57. The general health of the prisoners was much the same as in 1875. In all, 807 prisoners were admitted into hospital, against 913 in the previous year, being a decrease of 106; but the daily average number of sick was more than in 1875, the figures having risen from 28·24 in 1875 to 29·01 in the year under report. The number of deaths was the same as in 1875, *viz.* 21—19 among males, and two amongst females. There were no deaths from cholera: 15 deaths occurred in the Akola jail. Of those who died, 3 were over 60 years of age, 5 between 40 and 60, 12 between 16 and 40, and one under 16 years. The duration of imprisonment undergone at time of death in each case is thus shown:—

Under 6 months in jail	4
From 6 to 12 do.	5
„ 1 to 2 years in jail	3
„ 2 to 3 do.	1
„ 3 to 7 do.	4
Above 7 do.	4
Total...	*21

Civil Debtors.

58. At the close of 1875, there were 7 male debtors: to this number 79 males and 2 females were added during the year, making in all 86 of the former and 2 of the latter. Of the latter number 80 males and 2 females were discharged, leaving 6 males in custody at the end of the year. In the year before, there were 75 civil debtors—73 males and 2 females.

Under-trial prisoners.

59. The total number of under-trial prisoners was 506, of whom 501 were discharged, leaving only 5 awaiting trial at the close of the year, against 17 in 1875.

Lunatics.

60. The lunatics of the province have hitherto been confined in a separate compartment of the Amraoti jail, but at length a special Asylum has been constructed for them, into which they have lately been removed. There were 27 of these unfortunate persons, of whom 9 were discharged, leaving 18 at the end of the year.

* The 21 deaths here given include two deaths among "lunatics" and one among "under-trial prisoners," while the 18 alluded to in the first page of this section refer to deaths among "convicts" only.

Expenditure.

61. It only remains to sum up the financial results shown for 1876 in this Department of the Administration. The total expenditure on jails was Rupees 96,760, against Rupees 71,539 in 1875. Of the 96,760 Rupees, Rupees 55,925 were spent on maintaining and guarding prisoners, and Rupees 40,835 on buildings and repairs to buildings. The details of each head of expenditure and the cost per head of average strength, excluding the outlay on buildings, are given below for the last two years:—

	Total cost.		Average cost per prisoner.	
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
Rations ...	15,264	17,591	16 8 10	18 12 3
Fixed Establishment ...	21,688	21,895	23 8 3	23 5 9
Jail guards ...	6,841	8,167	7 6 8	8 11 5
Hospital charges..	1,485	2,095	1 9 9	2 3 9
Clothing ...	3,489	3,078	3 12 6	3 4 6
Contingencies ...	2,656	3,099	2 14 1	3 5 0
Total ...	51,423	55,925	55 12 1	59 10 8

Thus, there was an increase of Rupees 4,502 in the cost of maintaining and guarding prisoners, and of Rupees 3-14-7 in the average cost per prisoner, mainly due to the general rise in the price of food, which raised the cost of rations per head from Rupees 16-8-10 to Rupees 18-12-3. The increase under fixed establishment and jail guards is attributed to the lock-up at Buldana being open throughout the year, while in 1875 before it was open only for a portion of the year. The increase under hospital charges is partly due to high prices of food, and partly to an increase in the quantity of vegetables (potatoes), and in the issue of lime juice to the prisoners in the Akola jail on account of scurvy. The decrease in the cost of clothing calls for no remark. The cause of enhanced expenditure under contingencies is attributed to transportation charges and to purchase of articles for the Buldana lock-up.

Total cost of jail administration.

62. The total cost of jail management is thus shown under its main heads :—

	Rs.
Expenditure on buildings	40,835
Maintenance and guarding	55,925
Raw materials for manufacture... ...	28,065
Inspector General's Office, &c.... ...	3,498
	1,28,323
Deduct—	
Sale proceeds of jail manufacture ...	20,200
Net cost ...	1,08,123

Compared with the previous year there is an increase of Rupees 36,742 contributed under the following heads of expenditure :—

	Rs.
Buildings	20,719
Maintenance and guarding	4,502
Raw materials	5,728
	30,949
Add—	
Amount less paid into Treasury	5,960
	36,909
Deduct—	
Decrease in cost of Inspector General's office establishment, &c...	167
	36,742

Deducting the amount paid into treasury on account of sale proceeds of jail manufactures, but including the outlay on jail buildings, the net cost per head of average strength was Rupees 115 per annum, while the average profit per head was Rupees 10.

SECTION IV.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Number of suits instituted.

63. The number of civil suits instituted during the year was 21,337, against 19,519 in 1875, being an increase of 1,818 suits. Litigation increased in every district, with the exception of Akola, where there was a decrease, as compared

with the previous year, of 7·5 per cent. The causes assigned for increase are of a general character, and do not require particular mention.

The average proportion of suits to population in the province was 1 to 113·7 souls. In the more thickly populated districts of Akola and Amraoti it was 1 to 77 and 84 respectively.

Nature of suits.

64. 18,489, or 86·6 per cent., of the suits filed were for money due. Of these, 11,411 were instituted on written obligations; 2,368 on unwritten obligations; 3,819 on accounts stated; 148 for money had and received, and 743 for goods sold. Claims for immoveable property decreased from 536 in 1875 to 513 in the year under report, while suits for the enforcement of conjugal rights increased from 9 to 17. There were 3 suits relating to religion and caste against *nil* under this head in 1875.

Value of suits.

65. Judicial Statement B.—VII. in the Appendices shows that out of 21,546 suits disposed of in the year, 26·5 per cent. were each of a value not exceeding Rupees 20, 51·6 per cent. were for values varying from Rupees 20 to Rupees 100, 18·7 per cent., ranged from Rupees 100 to 500, 2·4 per cent. from Rupees 500 to Rupees 5,000, and 10 from Rupees 5,000 to Rupees 1,00,000 in value. There were 112 suits in which the amount of claim could not be stated.

Value of property litigated.

66. The total value of property under litigation during the year was Rupees 21,07,300, as against Rupees 19,66,881 in 1875. The average value of each suit was Rupees 97-8-0, or Rupees 1-11-0 less than the average value in the preceding year.

Cost of litigation.

67. The total cost of the litigation disposed of during the year was Rupees 2,67,535. The percentage of costs to value of suits was Rupees 12-11-2, as against Rupees 12-10-6 in 1875, and the average cost per suit was Rupees 12-6-8, as against Rupees 12-9-3 in the previous year.

Number of suits disposed of.

68. Including suits pending from the preceding year, suits re-instituted and rejected during the year, but excluding those transferred from one court to another, of which there were 393; the courts had altogether 22,844 suits before them during the year, of which 21,890 were disposed of, and 954 remained at the end of the year.

How disposed of.

69. The manner in which these suits were disposed of is shown by the figures below:—

Plaints rejected or returned			90
Suits dismissed for default...			799
„ withdrawn with leave			266
„ compromised			3,137
„ decreed on confession			8,981
„ „ *ex-parte* ...			1,970
„ dismissed *ex-parte* ...			110
Contested. Decreed for plaintiffs ...	...	5,238	
„ „ defendants ...	...	1,299	
			6,537
	Total	...	21,890

Of the contested suits 116 were decided by arbitration, against 104 in 1875.

Of the total number of suits as above, 20·1 per cent. were disposed of without a decree being passed. 41·02 per cent. were decreed on confession; 9 per cent. were decreed *ex-parte*. Not more than 29·8 per cent. were contested, of which 23·9 per cent. were decided in favor of the plaintiffs and 5·9 per cent. in favor of the defendants.

Work done by each description of court.

70. The work entailed in the disposal of these suits was distributed among the various grades of courts as follows:—

	Total cases.	Per cent. of total cases.	Average No. of cases in each court.
3 Small Cause Courts ...	4,710	21·5	157·0
22 Sub-divisional or Tahsildars' Courts ...	6,436	29·4	292·5
19 District Courts of Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners	10,683	48·8	562·2
6 Chief Courts of Districts	61	0·27	10·16

The average of civil judicial work that devolved upon Tahsildars is somewhat larger than in 1875, and with the object of relieving these officers from the civil work altogether, a scheme has lately been submitted for the consideration of the Government of India, on which orders have still to be received. Of the officers presiding over the district courts other than the chief courts, the Judicial Extra Assistant

Commissioner at Argaon disposed of 2,969 suits; this leaves the other 18 courts of this grade an average of 373 suits each.

The Deputy Commissioner of Basim disposed of 48 out of the 61 suits in the chief district courts. Deputy Commissioners are expected as a rule to take up only such suits as are above Rupees 5,000 in value, and hence the original work falling to their courts is, as remarked last year, light.

Duration of suits.

71. The average duration of contested suits was 55 days, against 66 days in 1875, and in uncontested suits 17 days, against 24 days. The general average duration for all cases in the province was 36 days, as against 45 in the preceding year. This improvement is attributed to the supervision exercised by a Commissioner, whose duties are purely judicial—an appointment which dates only from the year 1874.

Witnesses.

72. The number of witnesses examined during the year was 32,120, being 8,004 more than in 1875. 31,422 witnesses were detained for one day only; 544 for 2 days; 117 for 3 days; 30 for 4 days, and 7 for 5 days. No one was detained more than 5 days; and the action of the courts in this respect may be considered satisfactory.

Execution of decrees.

73. There were altogether 19,880 applications for execution of decrees during the year, as against 17,685 in 1875. 4,621, or 29·6 per cent., of these were wholly executed; 3,987, or 25·5 per cent., were partially executed, and 6,994, or 44·9 per cent., were struck off without any execution being effected; while 4,278 were pending at the end of the year. The returns under this head show that in many cases an adjustment of the claims was effected before execution was fully carried out. Thus, in 4,676 cases in which moveable property was attached, sales were effected in 2,497 instances only, and, similarly, out of 3,158 attachments of immoveable property, sales were held in 1,637 cases.

Attachment and sale of land.

74. There were 1,075 attachments of land paying revenue to Government, as compared with 754 in 1875. Temporary alienations in satisfaction of claims were effected by the Deputy Commissioners in 203 cases for periods from one to 10 years. In the Ellichpur district there were 15 alienations for periods of more than 10 years, but the Deputy Commissioner reports that alienations for such lengthened periods have been put a stop to. In 179 cases land was actually sold: out of 78 applications for sale of ancestral land, the Resident sanctioned sale in 56 instances and withheld sanction in 22.

Civil debtors.

75. The number of persons imprisoned for debt was 319, as against 292 in 1875. Twenty-one were in confinement at the close of the year. Debtors arrested under the orders of

sub-divisional courts, and incarcerated for periods not exceeding one month, are retained at these courts, and do not consequently appear in the returns of civil debtors confined in the regular jails. This explains the discrepancy in this respect existing in the Judicial and Jail Reports of the province.

Processes.

76. 131,020 processes were served during the year, the fees levied on which amounted to Rs. 70,413-6-0.* The total expenditure incurred in maintaining the process service department was Rs. 53,104, leaving a net surplus of Rs. 17,309.

The following figures supply the information called for by the Government of India in their letter, dated the 28th August 1876, which prescribed a return, the object of which is to show how far the revenue levied by stamps for the service of processes corresponds with the cost of their establishments:—

Dr.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Process Fees gross	71,084	12	0
Less share of charges in Stamp Department.	...	...	...
Process Fees net ...	71,084	12	0
Cr.			
Process serving establishment	53,306	0	11
Add 12 per cent. for estimated cost of pensions	6,396	11	6
Other contingencies	1,576	11	6
Total ...	61,279	7	11
Result—			
Surplus	9,805	4	7
Deficit	...	...	...

The amount realized by the sale of court fee stamps in the civil, criminal and revenue branches of the Administration was Rs. 2,06,007-9-0. The aggregate income of the Small Cause Courts was Rs. 50,977-13-0, and the total expenditure, including the salaries of the judges and their establishments, was Rs. 48,564-3-3, leaving a balance to credit of Rs. 2,413-9-6.

Caste of litigants.

77. It will be observed from the statement showing the caste of litigants that more than 37 per cent. of the plaintiffs who filed the suits during the year were Marwadis, while upwards of 41 per cent. of the defendants were Kunbis.

* Exclusive of the Judicial Commissioner's and Resident's Court.

Pleaders.

78. There were 98 Pleaders practising in the various courts during the year, against 104 in 1875. The causes of this decrease have not been reported. The Deputy Commissioner of Akola, in whose district the largest number of pleaders is employed, reports that as a body they are improving. The Judicial Commissioner mentions the names of certain pleaders whom he considers to be of great assistance.

Appellate business.

79. Including 14 cases pending from the preceding year there were 372 appeals for disposal by Deputy Commissioners, of which 348 were disposed of, and 24 remained pending at the end of the year. The average value of these appeals was Rs. 101, and the average cost of each case amounted to Rs. 14-6-0, the percentage of cost to value being Rs. 14-1-0.

273 appeals (including special appeals) were preferred to the Judicial Commissioner's Court during the year, and including 15 pending from the preceding year, there were in all, 288 for disposal by it, as compared with 151 in 1875. Of these 232, or 80 per cent., were disposed of. The average value of each appeal was Rs. 332-8-10. The average cost being Rs. 81-9-3, and the percentage of costs to value Rs. 24-8-6.

The results of the appellate business in both grades of courts may be summarized as follows:—

		Deputy Commrs.	Judicial Commr.
Heard *ex-parte.*	Transferred	1	1
	Dismissed for default ...	11	6
	Confirmed	40	5
	Modified	2	1
	Reversed	7	5
Contested.	Confirmed	163	97
	Modified	30	20
	Reversed	60	34
Remanded under Section 351		34	63
	Total ...	348	232

Appeals to the Resident.

80. In the Resident's court, there were during the year 18 applications received from Berar for admission of special appeals. Of these 17 were rejected; and in the only special appeal admitted the Judicial Commissioner's decision was upheld.

General remarks.

81. The working of the Civil Courts during the year as evidenced by the foregoing returns may on the whole be con-

sidered satisfactory. The Judicial Commissioner on this point writes :—

"In concluding my Report for the past year, I would wish to record my opinion that the working of all the courts, both civil and criminal, is satisfactory: great attention is paid to procedure, and an inspection of many cases in both departments shows an exercise generally of much care and good judgment on the part of the presiding officers.

"In the course of the year, I have examined a great number of civil and criminal courts, and the result has been satisfactory: the inspection remarks generally referring to trivial inaccuracies in some of the many registers which are required to be kept up—these having only lately been introduced—were in some instances misunderstood."

SECTION V.

REGISTRATION.

Registration Offices.

82. In the last report it was mentioned that sanction of Government had been received to certain proposals for the extension of registration by the opening of five new offices, the entertainment of four additional special Sub-registrars, and the introduction of a system of rural registration similar to that adopted in Bengal. These proposals were brought into effect during the year under report. There are now in the province 45 Registration Offices, or 14 more than in 1875-76, classified as below :—

6 offices of District Registrars, of whom 5 are Assistant Commissioners, and one Extra Assistant Commissioner.

30 offices of Sub-registrars, of whom 4 are Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners, 18 Tahsildars, 3 Honorary or Special Magistrates, and 5 salaried Sub-registrars.

9 offices of rural Sub-registrars, consisting chiefly of Pergunnah officials in the interior of districts.

It is too early to report upon the success or otherwise of this new arrangement.

Summary of work done.

83. The total number of documents registered was 10,802—an increase of 15·6 per cent. as compared with the previous year. To this increase two districts—Wun and Basim—do not contribute. The largest number of compulsory registrations occurred in Akola, Buldana and Ellichpur districts.

Optional registration, which previously showed a tendency to decline, has, during the year under review, also increased from 3,555 to 4,245, or more than 19 per cent.

The increase occurs in all the districts under head "Immoveable Property," and under "Moveable Property" in four out of the six districts. In Basim and Wun districts there was a slight falling-off.

Optional registrations were most numerous in Akola, Amraoti, and Buldana districts.

In Akola district the increase is most marked, and of the total number of documents registered in the whole province nearly one-third was contributed by this district.

Of the different classes of instruments registered there was an increase under all the heads, excepting only Leases other than perpetual leases, Other instruments, and Obligations for the payment of money.

The number of deeds of gift registered is somewhat in advance of that of the previous year, being 28, against 23. There is an increase of 401 under the head of Deeds of sale affecting immoveable property of Rs. 100 and upwards. In mortgages—a class of document which constitutes the most important item of registration—there is an increase of 426, or 15 per cent.

In the subsidiary work of the department the progress has also been satisfactory: 12 Wills were registered, 261 searches made, 368 copies or extracts of registers were granted, and 99 general, and 10 special powers of attorney were attested by registering officers.

There were fewer refusals to register—118, against 179 in the previous year; fewer appeals from such refusals—2 against 5; and only one reversal.

The Registration Department has also been useful in the detection of unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents, 71, as against 65 in the previous year, being impounded by Registrars and forwarded to the Deputy Commissioners to be dealt with under the provisions of the Stamp Act.

The value of property secured by registration was Rs. 22,63,010 in 1876-77, against Rs. 21,90,020 in 1875-76. The average value of the instruments registered was Rs. 209, against Rs. 234 in the previous year.

The average fee for registration in the year 1876-77 was Rs. 1-2-11. The average charge for copying Rs. 0-7-9. The total cost per deed averaging Rs. 1-10-8.

Progress of registration.

84. The progress of registration during the year under report appears to have been on the whole very satisfactory.

Inspection.

85. The successful working of this department depends greatly on the amount of supervision exercised by Registrars: frequent inspection is necessary, and when it is thorough, is far more effectual for discovering and correcting the errors and irregularities of an office than any other mode of supervision that can be adopted. Inspections during the year have not been as frequent as they should be.

The Inspector General of Registration, in para. 27 of his report, hints at the probable necessity of making a radical change in the present establishments, whereby a more efficient supervision over the Sub-registrars would be secured. He has promised to take up the question and report upon it more fully hereafter.

Receipts and expenditure.

86. The receipts of the year were Rs. 20,234-6-10, compared with Rs. 18,365-14-0 in 1875-76; thus showing an increase of Rs. 1,868-8-10. This increase, which is the natural consequence of an augmentation in the total number of registrations, is principally under the head of "Other Receipts," these receipts being copying fees, fees for visits, custody fees, fines and penalties, and fees for authentication of powers of attorney. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 19,920-6-0, or Rs. 3,064-1-8 in excess of the previous year, the excess being attributed to the creation of new offices which had to be provided with furniture, and to the adjustment of the Inspector General's salary for the year 1875-76. The financial result of the year's operation shows a surplus of Rs. 314-0-10, which, added to the balance of Rs. 31,392-6-10 standing to the credit of the department, gives Rs. 31,706-7-9 as its profit since its organization. The percentage of expenditure on receipts was as follows:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.
Inspector General's Office ...	36·1	40·
District Registrars' do. ...	14·3	12·7
Sub-Registrars' do. ...	41·4	45·8
	91·8	98·5

SECTION VI.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Preliminary.

87. The Municipalities at Akola, Khamgaon, Amraoti, Ellichpur, and Basim, were maintained as in the previous year.

They were constituted under Act IV. of 1873, and the arrangements for the appointment of members for the Committees remain as heretofore. The five corporations consist of 71 Members, of whom 34 are *ex-officio* Government officials, and 37 non-officials. 10 were elected, and 61 nominated by Government. 26 were Europeans and 45 Natives.

Population.

88. The population included within these Municipalities is as follows:—

Amraoti	...	...	24,088
Akola	...	...	12,236
Khamgaon	...	...	9,477
Ellichpur	...	...	27,047
Basim	...	...	9,296
	Total	...	82,144

showing an increase of 725 souls over 1875-76 at Amraoti, Khamgaon, and Basim. At Ellichpur, there was a decrease of 735. The population of the Akola Municipality remained as in the preceding year.

Income.

89. The revenue derived from municipal taxation in the towns above mentioned amounted to Rs. 66,368, or Rs. 13,154 less than the income of the previous year. The reduction which took place with effect from January 1875 in the receipts of the town funds, under the sanction of the Government of India, must be assigned as the cause of the falling-off. That reduction has indeed so seriously impoverished the receipts of the Municipalities that they are crippled for want of funds, and it will be necessary very shortly to submit the whole question of the Local Funds of Berar for the consideration and orders of the Government of India.

The receipts of each Municipality are given below with the figures for 1875-76:—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	Decrease.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Amraoti	37,650	29,073	8,577
Akola	10,000	9,472	528
Khamgaon	15,048	14,199	849
Ellichpur	11,744	10,073	1,671
Basim	5,080	3,551	1,529
Total ...	79,522	66,368	13,154

Of the Rs. 66,368, Rs. 2,104 were from tax on houses and lands, Rs. 23,700 from licenses on trades, Rs. 11,885 from bazaar tax, Rs. 1,855 from pound collections, Rs. 7,932 from tolls on carts, Rs. 6,744 from cotton yard cess at Amraoti and Khamgaon, Rs. 1,491 from rent of houses, gardens, &c., Rs. 397 from fines, and Rs. 10,260 from miscellaneous receipts.

Incidence of taxation.

90. The incidence of taxation per head of population in the several Municipalities was as under:—

	1875-76.			1876-77.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Amraoti	1	9	9	1	1	9
Akola	0	13	0	0	12	5
Khamgaon	1	9	5	1	6	2
Ellichpur	0	9	1	0	5	0
Basim	0	7	0	0	6	1

The incidence per head of those subjected to assessment shows in most places what a number of small incomes have been exempted altogether from assessment under recent orders. Below are the figures for each Municipality:—

	1875-76.			1876-77.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Amraoti	5	8	9	18	3	2
Akola	5	0	0	7	4	4
Khamgaon	13	6	10	14	6	6
Ellichpur	4	5	7	4	3	7
Basim	4	12	8	12	3	5

Alluding to the above incidences, the Commissioner writes: "the change that has been made in the system of taxation under the orders of Government, and the consequent exemption from taxation of many persons previously liable thereto, has had the effect of increasing the incidence per head assessed. All the poorer people whose rates helped to reduce the general average of taxation in previous year, having been now exempted from contributions to the town fund, the wealthier only remaining to be assessed, the average rate per head must naturally increase. This increase is noticeable in every Municipality except that at Ellichpur, and in this case I am not surprised at the exception, for Ellichpur is a very decadent town with a great number of poor Muhammadans: it is a place of no trade to mention, and hence there was no great variation in the extremes of taxation as in the case of Amraoti. The same remarks apply in a measure to the Municipality at Akola, though in this

instance the incidence has somewhat increased. The incidence of taxation in Khamgaon has not varied so much, and on this point, I am unable to give any reason which can satisfy me. The great increase in Basim is, I think, fully accounted for by the fact of the presence of a large shrine or temple there, in connection with which are many traders who are well able to pay. Excluding therefore those who now under recent orders have been exempted from taxation, and of whom there were a great number, the incidence upon the remaining well-to-do persons naturally rises."

91. The following is an abstract of the expenditure in each Municipality during the year :— Expenditure.

	Amraoti.	Akola.	Khamgaon.	Ellichpur.	Basim.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Head Office Establishment	3,446	312	1,301	1,275	...	6,334
Collection of other taxes and sources of income	422	455	146	532	101	1,656
Conservancy and cleaning	7,526	3,326	1,983	2,983	532	16,350
Police	3,503	1,582	1,421	2,510	1,229	10,245
Registration of births and deaths	42	...	24	36	24	126
Lighting	...	...	244	...	...	244
Construction and maintenance of roads ...	4,575	768	2,018	200	1,103	8,664
Watering roads	...	...	462	300	...	762
Drainage works	...	...	211	262	600	1,073
Water supply...	...	...	297	...	...	297
Buildings	10,428	2,428	624	800	...	14,280
Other public improvements	...	100	1,185	...	...	1,285
Sanitary and charitable establishments ...	2,959	1,453	1,017	1,312	...	6,741
Education, Science and Art	686	...	121	216	171	1,194
Miscellaneous	2,697	30	835	10	407	3,979
Total...	36,284	10,454	11,889	10,436	4,167	73,230

With decreased receipts, there has naturally been a fall in the expenditure of the Municipalities, which aggregated Rs. 73,230, or Rs. 4,391 less than in the preceding year. At the close of the year under report, the balance shown to credit was Rs. 26,824.

92. On the whole, the action of the Municipal Committees is believed to be yearly growing in real intelligent interest in the proper application of the funds at their disposal; in guarding, cleaning, and paving the streets; in drainage works, and in such other works as tend to the improvement of the towns and health of the people. Concluding remarks.

SECTION VII.

MILITARY.

93. The garrison at Ellichpur and the two out-posts at Amraoti and Akola remain, as usual, with the following strength:—

	Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.
Ellichpur	128	80	768
Akola	...	...	144
Amraoti	...	...	113
	128	80	1,025

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

SECTION I.

AGRICULTURE.

Area.

94. According to the latest returns, the area of the province consists of 11,248,675* acres, of which 7,109,991 acres, or 63·2 per cent., were cultivated, 1,447,294, or 12·9 per cent., were arable uncultivated, and 2,691,390, or 23·9 per cent., uncultivable, including land taken up by rivers, mountains, &c. Distributed according to districts, the figures stand thus:—

Districts.	Total area in square miles.	Percentage.		
		Cultivated.	Arable uncultivated.	Barren.
Amraoti	2,767	78·49	14·76	6·75
Akola	2,654	83·30	4·68	12·02
Ellichpur	2,623	38·72	19·94	41·34
Buldana	2,807	74·13	11·79	14·08
Wun	3,919	46·62	14·	39·38
Basim	2,958	63·01	12·	24·99
Total...	17,728	64·05	12·86	23·09

From these figures it appears that only 13 per cent. of arable area is uncultivated, which is very evenly distributed

* In the report for the past year the total area was given at 11,204,190 acres: the difference is due to the true area of the Wun and Buldana districts having been ascertained during the year by actual measurement by the Survey Department.

among the Amraoti, Buldana, Wun and Basim districts. The Ellichpur figures are affected by the inclusion in them of the Melghat area: excluding this the Ellichpur district is more highly cultivated than any other. Akola comes next, then Buldana, and Basim next. The correctness of the Basim figures is doubtful.

Cultivated land.

95. A little more than 9 per cent. of the area under cultivation above shown belongs to Jagirdars: the remainder, of which Government is the landlord, shows an increase over the previous year of 204,947 acres, or 320 square miles, chiefly in the Buldana and Wun districts, where the greed for land was great, while in the other districts there was a falling-off which led, as will be seen in the section on Finance, to an inconsiderable decrease in the land revenue. On this falling-off in the area under cultivation there are some interesting remarks and figures in the Commissioner's Report, which may fitly be quoted here *in extenso*:—

"The Deputy Commissioner, Amraoti district, naturally accounts for the decrease in land revenue as being due to more holdings having been relinquished this year than in the previous one, and says that 'the land given up is principally situated in the higher parts of the district where the soil is shallow and poor, occupied by people without capital,' and adds that 'he has not been able to ascertain that there has been any special influence at work to cause this relinquishment of land or that it is due to any extraordinary cause."

"The Deputy Commissioner, Ellichpur district, accounts for the decrease as follows: 'The lands thrown up in the Ellichpur taluka are all of the poorer description lying along the base of the hills, which are not found to repay the cost of cultivation.' Some land was also relinquished in the Melghat, and it is thus accounted for by the Deputy Commissioner.—'The causes which have here brought about desertions are due partly to the natural fickleness of the hill people, but chiefly to the attractions held out by Malgoozars across the Tapti in the Central Provinces,' and the Deputy Commissioner, Basim, gives the following reason for the decrease in his district.—'Deducting land given out for cultivation—13,719 acres—from land relinquished—49,871—it will be seen that actually the ryots have thrown up their cultivating leases to the extent of 36,152 acres. How long this excessive relinquishment of land has been going on I am unable to say—'this decrease in the cultivated area is due to the poverty of the people, consequent on two successive years of indifferent, if not bad crops, and, further, I think because the poorer descriptions of land are somewhat proportionately too highly assessed, and it is such lands that are soonest relinquished.' The Deputy Commissioner appears to take rather a gloomy view of affairs, but this is I think unnecessary. The whole aim and object of our survey and assessment by fields, Ryotwari, is to allow every facility for our cultivators to adapt their operations to their means.

These naturally fluctuate with the prices of agricultural produce. In the first part of the year under report, or rather at the close of the previous year, the prices of all edible grains had fallen very much. The Basim district is somewhat outlying at a distance from the Railway, and therefore from means of export; hence on the opening of the year now reported upon, cultivators reduced their operations and threw up land. But in April and May, soon after I arrived in Berar from furlough, owing to the demand for grain for the famine districts, and the impetus given to the export trade in wheat and linseed due to the present Russian war, the whole aspect of affairs was changed, and I unhesitatingly affirm, though it is somewhat dangerous to prophecy, that in the now current year any loss by relinquishment of land in the former year will be fully made up."

"In conversing with one of our Tahsildars soon after my arrival, I learnt that land was being eagerly sought for in one part of the province— the Ellichpur district. This led to my making further enquiries which resulted in my discovering the same state of affairs to exist in the Amraoti district."

"The following statements, which I obtained from the Ellichpur Tahsildar, in confirmation of what he had verbally told me, may prove interesting.

Statement showing a few instances taken at random of land being sold and the prices realized during the year 1876-77 in the Ellichpur district :—

Serial number.	Area in acres and guntas.		Rental.	Amount for which sold.	Number of years purchase of rental.
	A.	G.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	6	28	12	200	17 years' purchase.
2	48	3	84	950	11 do. nearly.
3	2	31	5	80	16 do.
4	20	23	34	500	15 do.
5	23	17	42	500	12 do.
6	15	15	29	500	17 do.

Statement showing fields in the Ellichpur taluka temporarily alienated (for a year only) for 1877-78 :—

Serial number.	Area in acres and guntas.		Rental.			Sum paid by purchasers for one year's cultivation, *viz.*, 1877-78.		
	A.	G.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	42	26	98	13	0	386	13	0
2	19	36	44	2	0	124	2	0
3	59	6	126	10	0	315	11	0
4	7	33	28	8	0	74	8	0

"The correctness of these figures is confirmed by the following statement of sales of land in the Amraoti district, in the year under report, which had been bought only in the previous year and were re-sold.

Statement showing a few instances in which land was recently sold and re-sold at a profit under registered deeds :—

Serial number.	Land sold.								The same land resold for			Number of years purchase of assessment.
	Area.		Rent.			Price sold for						
	Acres.	Guntas.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
1	12	23	18	0	0	300	0	0	343	0	0	19 years' purchase.
2	16	18	26	0	0	100	0	0	300	0	0	11 do.
3	100	16	172	0	0	700	0	0	1,000	0	0	6 do. nearly.
4	12	32	25	8	0	200	0	0	300	0	0	12 do.
5	23	...	37	0	0	375	0	0	625	0	0	17 do.
6	36	34	48	0	0	100	0	0	361	0	0	7½ do.
7	16	25	26	0	0	90	0	0	260	0	0	10 do.

"It is possible that some of the sales given in the first statement may have been fictitious, but this is impossible in the temporary alienations given in the second statement and highly improbable in the sales and re-sales enumerated in the third statement, which were all registered. For this last statement, I am indebted to the courtesy of the Inspector General of Registration. From the first statement it appears that the land fetched on an average a price equal to 14 years' rent, while from the third statement the average price was $11\frac{5}{7}$th years' purchase of the rent. A very satisfactory feature in the sales here noticed is that the purchasers

were chiefly others than judgment creditors, and members of the money lending community. These figures will, I think, be sufficient to prove that the demand for land rises and falls with the price of the produce of that land."

96. A classification of the cultivated land bearing assessment gives the following results, as compared with the previous year:— Classification of cultivated land.

	1875-76.		1876-77.
	Acres.		Acres.
Rice lands ...	20,636	...	21,445
Irrigated land...	74,392	...	80,241
Dry crop land...	6,303,302	...	6,450,303

Berar is altogether a dry crop producing province. Except in the southern portion of the Wun district, cultivation irrigated from tanks may be said to have no existence. Hence the difficulty in getting the people to contribute anything to schemes having irrigation of the land for their object. What is wanted in Berar, as has often before been pointed out, are small schemes for the storage of water for the use of man and beast during the hot months, whereby the land may be cultivated for the crops for which by nature it is adapted. There are several small schemes of this nature in progress, and no doubt they will be multiplied as time and funds permit.

SECTION II.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

97. Meteorologically, the main features of the year may be stated to be: "high temperature throughout the year, and increase of barometric pressure, except during the last three months of the year." Temperature.

98. Although less than in 1875-76, the rain-fall for the year under report was generally up to the average. The Commissioner writes: "it fell, however, somewhat unseasonably in most of the districts, doing damage to both the "rain and cold weather crops. Hail also fell at different "times, and damaged to some extent opium, tobacco, and "other garden produce. Some of the hail storms appear "to have been extraordinarily severe. In the Wun district "several deer and peafowl were found dead, and were supposed to have been killed by the hail. Much damage was "done, no doubt, at various times by unseasonable rain and "hail, but on the whole the farmers had a fortunate time "of it." Rain-fall.

The rain-fall registered for the past three years at the head-quarters of each district is given below :—

	1874-75.		1875-76.		1876-77.	
	I.	C.	I.	C.	I.	C.
Amraoti ...	30	23	33	82	29	29
Akola ...	22	43	34	21	23	9
Ellichpur ...	41	63	35	65	25	94
Buldana ...	22	88	30	63	27	62
Wun ...	40	32	48	50	36	30
Basim ...	40	50	38	92	30	54
Average for the province..	33		37		29	

In the year under report the rain was insufficient at times when it was needed in abundance and too ample at others. Thus, the *kharif* crop was somewhat affected, while the *rabi* crop was partially damaged by unseasonable rain followed by hail during the harvest time; " but the effects of unseasonable rain and hail," writes the Commissioner, "were not so disastrous as they might have been owing to a sudden rise in the market price of almost all edible grains due to the famine in the southern Mahratta country and Madras, whither grain was exported in large quantities from Berar."

Crops.

99. The statistics of area occupied by the several crops show how much per cent. of the entire cultivation was taken up by each :—

	Per cent. of whole area.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.
Jowari	33·37	35·11
Cotton	32·82	31·57
Wheat	7·85	8·39
Gram	3·22	3·36
Til	2·53	2·08
Bajri	1·68	1·83
Toor	1·57	1·45
Linseed	2·79	4·74
Lac	1·31	1·25
Tobacco	0·64	0·33

Jowari is the staple food of the people, and there would seem to be no cause for regret that it has not been ousted by cotton in the above list.

The increase in the area under Linseed, which has expanded by no less than, 125,131 acres during the year under report, is noteworthy as showing that the Berar cultivator readily adapts himself to trade demands.

Cotton.

100. No experiments were made during the year in cotton cultivation, nor were any special measures taken with regard to the trade in this commodity. The season was more favorable than in the preceding year, although there were some features which tended to check the natural development of the crop. The area under cotton cultivation decreased during the year by 78,618 acres, attributed partly to a late and somewhat unfavorable sowing season, in consequence of which some cotton fields were ploughed over and re-sown with other crops, while the sowing of others was delayed so long that it was considered safer to put down grain than to sow cotton. The decrease above mentioned is also to some extent due to fluctuations which must naturally be expected in the annual cultivation with one crop of such extensive acreage, and it may safely be said that there is nothing in the returns to portend a permanent falling-off in the cotton cultivation of the province. The total out-turn was 1,012,403 cwts., against 776,662 in 1875-76, while the general quality, with the exception of a small portion which was somewhat stained by unseasonable rain, was quite equal to the standard of previous years. The total value of the crop which was actually produced by cultivators of the province is estimated as under:—

	RS.
Exported cotton	2,09,41,670
Retained for local consumption ...	23,58,510
Total...	2,33,00,180

In addition to the cotton grown in the province, supplies were received at the chief markets from the adjoining cotton growing districts to the extent of 71,394 cwts., which, added to the total yield in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, gives 1,083,797 cwts., of which 91,890 cwts. were retained for local consumption, 988,558 exported to Bombay, 2,474 to Cawnpur, 525 to Calcutta, and 350 to Indore. The whole of the above cotton was sent in full-pressed bales, except 892 cwts. which were sent from Akola, where there are no Cotton Presses. In all there are 25 full-presses in the province

established at each of the following cotton marts. The work done by them is shown below:—

Marts.	No. of Presses.	Quantity of cotton pressed. Cwt.
Amraoti ...	8 ...	266,609
Murtazapur ...	3 ...	104,195
Akola ...	... ...	892
Shegaon ...	3 }	316,677
Akot ...	3 } ...	
Khamgaon ...	8 ...	303,534
	25 ...	991,907

Area, out-turn, and value of principal crops.

101. The following table gives approximately the area, out-turn and value of the three principal crops grown in the province, exclusive of cotton, in respect of which particulars have already been given:—

Crops.	Area.	Out-turn in Maunds of 80 lbs.	Total value in Rupees.
Jowari ...	2,251,678 ...	8,474,494 ...	1,65,34,702
Wheat ...	537,831 ...	1,381,659 ...	38,53,431
Gram ...	215,129 ...	528,315 ...	14,67,724

Average rent and average produce per acre.

102. The average rent, and the average yield, per acre of the several crops are given in the following table:—

	Average rent per acre.	Average yield per acre. lbs.
Cotton ...	0 14 7 ...	56
Wheat ...	1 0 8 ...	204½
Jowari ...	0 14 7 ...	305¼
Rice ...	1 3 1 ...	152
Gram ...	1 0 9 ...	180¼
Oil seed ...	0 15 10 ...	168½
Tobacco ...	1 4 10 ...	166½
Opium ...	3 5 3 ...	4¼

Prices of produce.

103. There was no marked change in the price of cleaned cotton, which was sold somewhat at the same rate as in 1875-76, but the price of all other edible grain rose very con-

siderably, as will be seen from the following comparative statement :—

	Seers per Rupee.	
	1875-76.	1876-77.
Cleaned cotton	2·42	2·40
Wheat	24·80	15·25
Gram	28·25	18·
Rice	13·	10·50
Jowari	46·29	21·

Labor.

104. The average wages of labor was almost the same as in the past year, as it is not liable to change as rapidly as the price of produce; skilled labor fetched 0-10-4 per diem, unskilled labor 0-3-4, and cart with bullocks 0-12-1.

Stock.

105. The following statement gives the approximate number of live and other stock in the province, as contrasted with 1875-76 :—

	1875-76.	1876-77.
Cows and bullocks ...	1,410,135	1,393,971
Horses	5,912	7,656
Ponies	25,390	25,836
Donkeys	16,041	16,989
Sheep and goats ...	291,572	376,183
Pigs	1,524	1,277
Carts	86,855	87,448
Ploughs	107,402	112,097
Boats	13	13

The decrease in the number of cows and bullocks, as compared with 1875-76, is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner of Wun "to the Bunjaras not being able to maintain the same numbers that they used to, owing to the gradual extinction of their carrying trade."

Cattle mortality.

106. Of the 1,393,971 cows and bullocks 38,197, or 2·3 per cent., died; of a total of 376,183 sheep and goats, 20,843 died. Deaths among buffaloes numbered 21,370, but on the whole in point of health cattle were better off than last year, there having been 80,410 deaths amongst them, against 106,843 in 1875-76. Of the total deaths, 42,366 were attributed to disease, 31,088 to natural causes, 4,241 to wild beasts, 2,139 to starvation, and 576 to drought. It must be understood that the statistics given in this and the preceding para. are not accepted as at all accurate, though they may give an approximate idea of the facts.

SECTION III.

HORTICULTURE.

107. Public gardens exist at each of the head-quarter stations, as well as in some of the Tahsili head-quarters. All are in good condition, but are not self-supporting. The jail gardens at Akola and Amraoti, which contribute an important staple—vegetables—of diet to the convicts, are reported to have been well attended to, so much so that the yield was more than in the previous year. In these gardens there has been an increase in the number of antiscorbutic fruit-producing trees which, it is believed, will yield a larger quantity, so as to be ample for all jail purposes.

SECTION IV.

ARBORICULTURE.

108. The subject of adding to the foliage of the Assigned Districts by the planting of trees on road-sides, and formation of nurseries, groves, and avenues, is receiving a fair amount of attention.

In the Amraoti district, 450 trees were planted in avenues and market places, while a large number of them were also planted on the roads in and about the civil station. All of these are reported to be flourishing. In the two nurseries in the Akola district, there were 5,000 trees raised, which added to 3,164—the number at the close of last year—gives a total of 8,164. Out of this number 2,672 were planted out in avenues. Of the remainder 2,000 died. There were no augmentations in the Ellichpur district (which is naturally well wooded) where there were 281 trees remaining from last year. Out of these, 74 were planted in avenues, in addition to the sowing broadcast over 14 miles of road avenue of babul seed. In the Buldana district there was a large stock of trees and plants to the extent of 11,160, of which 9,990 were remaining from last year, and 1,170 added during the year. Of the total, 844 were planted on new lengths of road, and 753 in gaps. There were also 594 deaths amongst them. Very little is reported to have been done in

the Wun district in respect to arboricultural operations. The avenues planted out in current and previous years on the road sides of the Sadr and Tahsil stations amount to 3,190 trees, while the number of plants put down during the year was 431. With a few exceptions all are said to be in good condition. In the Basim district, beyond the preservation of the trees put down in former years, nothing was done. There are in the nurseries in that district 4,000 trees. The total expenditure on arboricultural operations during the year for each district is given below :—

	1875-76.	1876-77.
Amraoti	3,495	3,430
Akola	899	144
Ellichpur... ...	693	not given.
Buldana	1,674	1,274
Wun	898	706
Basim	927	528

SECTION V.

FORESTS.

109. Under instructions from the Government of India, the area of district reserves is now included in the return of State Forests, the particulars of which are shown in the following table :—

	Area in 1875-76.		Added during the year.		Excluded or transferred to other heads.		Total remaining in 1876-77.		Remarks.
NORTHERN DIVISION.	sq. M.	A.	sq M	A.	sq M	A.	sq. M.	A.	
Bairagarh... } Melghat.. {	400	...	26	109	...	...	426	109	In charge of Forest Officers.
Gugamal ... }	...	...	300	...	...	...	300	...	
Ellichpur district reserves	20	384	2	24	15	528	6	520	In charge of District Officers.
Amraoti do. ...	74	35	...	...	...	...	74	35	
Akola do. ...	45	364	...	...	...	...	45	364	
SOUTHERN DIVISION.									
Garu-Matergaon	73	...	...	...	...	320	72	320	In charge of Forest Officers.
Ghatbori	36	...	1	160	...	...	37	160	
Penganga	18	...	...	160	...	...	18	160	
Kelapur	50	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	
Small tracts of Mangla, Jalgaon, Renkapur, and Dapura	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Kinwat	83	...	...	320	...	...	83	320	In charge of District Officers.
Buldana district reserves..	23	543	...	...	...	...	23	543	
Wun do. ...	357	575	...	...	139	119	218	456	
Basim do. ...	30	430	12	122	...	...	42	552	
Total ...	1,213	411	342	255	155	327	1,400	339	

The total area of reserved forests was thus at the close of the year 1,400 square miles 339 acres.

The difference in these returns, as compared with the corresponding ones for the previous year, is accounted for in some instances by more accurate surveys of the forests. In the Wun district reserve it is accounted for by the exclusion of 139 square miles 119 acres of land which the Deputy Commissioner, on personal inspection, found to be worthless for timber, though valuable for grazing purposes. There are now in this district 21 distinct blocks of forests varying in size from 2,000 to 23,000 acres.

The most important feature, however, in the above return is the addition to the forest area of the Gugamal reserve comprising at present an area of about 300 square miles, of which it is contemplated to reserve, as a permanent measure, 150 square miles. There can be very little doubt that this tract will form a valuable addition to the Forest Department's reserved property. Its situation, and estimated capabilities, are thus described by the Deputy Conservator in his report:—

"The reserve is situated between the Garga and Ban rivers—the former a tributary of the Taptee, and the latter of the Poorna—both of which take their rise within it, and is on an average about 12 miles long by 25 miles broad. Roughly speaking, the above rivers may be said to form respectively the northern and southern boundaries; the eastern boundary being the Bairagarh reserve, and the western boundary the Jaghir villages belonging to the Dorkot Raja. The country is very hilly, the hills having a comparatively gentle slope on the northern side towards the Garga river, and descending more abruptly towards the south. The highest hill is 3,975 feet above the level of the sea.

"The reserve contains but one plateau of any great extent, *viz.*, that on which the village of Golai is situated, and which is estimated to contain an area of about 20 square miles. Only about half of this plateau is, however, included within the reserve. The plateau is supposed to be about 2,500 feet above the sea level.

"The streams in the reserve, most of which rise within it, and are tributaries of the Garga and Ban rivers, cease flowing in the hot weather, although they contain numerous "*Dohs*" or large pools of water during this season.

"The country is traversed by numbers of "*Karass*" or timber dragging roads, which are used during the fair weather months for the export of forest produce to the plains of Berar.

"The geological formation is everywhere trap.

"The forest which comprises a large admixture of trees, the chief of which are:—Teak (*Tectona Grandis*), Tewus (*Dalber-*

gia Oojeinensis), Sheshum (*Dalbergia Latifolia*), Sadra (*Pentaptera Tomentosa*), Dowra (*Conocarpus Latifolia*), Lendya (*Lagerstræmia Parviflora*), Jamrassee (*Elœodendron Paniculatum*), Bejasal (*Ptrocarpus Marsupium*), Chironji (*Buchanamia Latifolia*), Tendu (*Diospyros Ebenum*), Mowah (*Bassia Latifolia*), Karia *Sterculia Ureus*), Mohin (*Odina Wodier*), Kadamb (*Nauclea Cordifolia*), Kaim (*Nauclea Parviflora*), Damin (*Grewia Tiliaefola*), Rohin (*Soymida Febrifuga*), Moka (*Schrebera Swieteniodes*), Salai (*Boswellia Thurifera*), is best wooded on eastern side around the head waters of the Garga river, and its main tributary the Dolar Nadee, although it has everywhere been overworked as far as its most valuable product, *viz.* Teak, is concerned. Salai (*Boswellia Thurifera*), which is the most plentiful tree on the western side, almost entirely disappears towards the east. On an average the tree growth may be said to be about 30 [redacted] high. The only bambu in the forest is the *Dendrocalamus* [redacted]*us*, which is about equally distributed over the entire area, [redacted]t plentiful perhaps towards the centre and east."

Demarcation.

110. The demarcation of the revised boundaries of the Bairagarh reserve has been completed during the year, with the exception of places where disputes exist regarding the provincial boundary between the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Central Provinces. This matter is now forming the subject of an enquiry by the Deputy Commissioners of Ellichpur and Betul, and an early settlement of it may be expected.

The final demarcation of the Kehlapur reserve, now the only State reserve requiring to be demarcated, could not be proceeded with during the year under report owing to the difficulty of arriving at a settlement with the Izardars and others holding rights therein. An adjustment of these claims has since however been effected, and it is hoped that the boundaries of the reserve will be duly completed by the end of the current year.

Rights of the inhabitants of the reserves.

111. It was mentioned in last report that the number of inhabited villages in the Bairagarh reserve had at that time decreased from 92 to 68, the number of inhabitants from 6,843 to 5,105, and the area under cultivation from 9,480 to 7,275 acres. A further number of 12 villages have been deserted during the year under report, and it is proposed to take a new census in the approaching cold weather of the inhabitants of the remaining 56 villages in this reserve, numerating at the same time the number of cattle owned, and the extent of land cultivated, by them.

The Deputy Conservator estimates that of these villages, 16 are villages with a surrounding area of black soil on which the cultivation is of a permanent character causing comparatively little harm to the forest. The best of these

will therefore be allowed to remain in the reserve, portions of waste land being allotted in their vicinity for the supply to the inhabitants, for domestic purposes, of wood and other forest produce. With a view to the gradual transference to unreserved forests of the inhabitants of the other and poorer villages it has been decided, in consultation with the Inspector General of Forests, who lately inspected the Melghat, to allow Dya cultivation in the adjoining unreserved area. In the event of this arrangement proving an insufficient inducement to all of the inhabitants to move from their present sites, it is further proposed to offer them new land in four blocks comprising the poorest portion of the reserved forest, in which case these blocks would be struck off the reserve, leaving to the latter an area of about 350 square miles.

The recently acquired Gugamal reserve contains in population of 1,071 persons scattered over 19 vil cultivating 1,960 acres of land. For the commut of the rights of these villages, it is proposed to induce them to move to the western half of the poorest portion of the forest, on accomplishing which, that portion would be struck out of the reserve, the deficiency caused by this arrangement being made good in part by including 50 square miles of the Anjan forest.

On the completion of these arrangements, there will then remain as a permanency, the following area of reserved forests in the Melghat, *viz.* :—

Bairagarh reserve	...	...	...	350	sq. miles.
Gugamal ,,	...	...	...	150	,,
Anjan ,,	...	...	...	50	,,
				550	,,

The remaining tracts of forest in these hills will be open to unrestricted cutting, subject only to payment of the dues authorized to be levied on all produce exported to the plains.

In the southern division forest rights have been everywhere commuted, with the exception of one case of grazing rights over 502 acres of the Pengunga reserve, the terms of which are still under consideration.

Prosecutions.

112. 672 persons were prosecuted during the year for breaches of the forest rules, of whom 515 were convicted. Compared with the previous year, this shows an increase of 173 prosecutions and 79 convictions.

Fire Conservancy.

113. The efforts of the forest officers towards a system of fire conservancy have been on the whole very successful. The total area of reserved forests now nominally protected from fire amounts to 987 square miles, 429 acres, of which 953 square miles, 222 acres were actually so protected during the year under report. The Raipur block of the Bairagarh reserve, comprising 30 square miles, has now been successfully protected from fire during the past eight years, while the remaining 370 square miles of this reserve have been almost entirely free from fires for a period of six years. The total expenditure up to date under this head amounts to Rs. 7,424-12-3.

Plantations.

114. 703 acres were planted out during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,501-12-5. Added to the previous area of fully stocked plantations, this makes a total of 1,441 acres, and an expenditure of Rs. 32,347-9-3, as particularised below:—

No. and description of plantations.	Area in acres.	Cost up to end of 1876-77.		
	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
16 Teakwood plantations ...	1,298.	27,303	10	2
3 Teak and babul ...		566	10	0
2 Mixed	50	2,854	9	2
3 Babul	92	446	12	10
1 Anjan, teak and babul ...	...	905	15	1
1 Bamboo	1	270	0	0
Total ...	1,441	32,347	9	3

The rainy season in the year under report was an unfavorable one for planting out, but the Deputy Conservator has notwithstanding shown that on the whole the operations in this direction were successful. It is satisfactory to find that he has been able to reduce the cost of forming these plantations from rupees 30, to a little over rupees 22 per acre.

Communications.

115. The first section of the Ellichpur and Pili road has now been so far completed, that carts are said to be able to pass over it. This road was designed with the object of facilitating the export of forest produce from the Melghat to the plains, and the completion hereafter of the whole length of it will no doubt materially increase the forest revenues. The Deputy Conservator has very properly been giving his own attention to the repair of integral forest roads, and to the maintenance of wells in deserted villages, a point of great importance in the Melghat where the scarcity of water is one of the great difficulties to be contended against.

Unreserved Forests.

116. The following table exhibits the area of unreserved forests in each district:—

	Area in 1875-76.		Added during the year. 1876-77.		Excluded or transferred to other heads.		Total remaining in 1876-77.	
	Sq. M.	Acres.	Sq. M.	Acres.	Sq. M.	Acres.	Sq. M.	Acres.
Northern Division—								
Melghat ...	1,100	...	...	...	300	...	800	...
Akola ...	264	168	13	138	8	95	269	211
Southern Division—								
Buldana ...	481	545	37	160	61	480	457	225
Wun ...	830	385	139	119	...	...	969	504
Basim ...	589	210	...	...	327	416	261	434
Total...	3,266	28	189	417	697	351	2,758	94

Compared with the previous year there is a decrease in the area of these forests of 507 square miles and 574 acres due to the reduction in the Melghat unreserved forests of 300 square miles for the formation of the Gugamal reserve, and to changes in the area under cultivation in the other districts.

The unreserved forests in the Melghat were in June 1876 opened to the public for the unrestricted cutting of every description of tree and of all kinds of produce, subject only to the payment of duty on export. The result of this course has been the collection at the Nakas of Rs. 90,047-9-11 on exported produce. Of this sum Rs. 50,991-9-0 were collected on teakwood, being an increase of Rs. 34,551-5-6 in the collections on that description of wood in the preceding year. Rs. 39,056-0-11 were collected on other forest produce, which represents a falling-off under this head of Rs. 10,157-4-7.

Receipts and Expenditure.

117. The total receipts and charges on account of the reserved and unreserved forests were as follows:—

	Receipts.				Charges.		
	RS.	A.	P.		RS.	A.	P.
Reserved Northern division ...	81,067	14	7	...	33,809	9	8
Do. Southern do.	11,252	14	0	...	21,509	8	2
Total...	92,320	12	7	...	55,319	1	10
Unreserved Northern division ...	1,11,895	13	2	...	28,765	3	0
Do. Southern do.	48,919	1	11	...	10,489	2	11
Total...	1,60,814	15	1	...	39,254	5	11
Total of all forests ...	2,53,135	11	8	...	94,573	7	9

The surplus revenue during the year was thus Rs. 1,58,562-3-11, being Rs. 16,730-3-0 in excess of the surplus in the preceding year.

The increase in the receipts is attributed chiefly to the opening of the Melghat unreserved forests, to unrestricted cutting of timber and other produce as above described.

SECTION VI.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

Coal explorations in Wun district.

118. The explorations under this head in the Wun district were closed in 1875, as mentioned in previous Administration Reports. The only outlay incurred by the Public Works Department in connection therewith during 1876-77 was on account of pillars erected to mark the sites of the different bore holes, and of establishment paid to look after the unsold machinery for coal-boring operations at Pisgaon: the expenditure aggregated Rs. 506.

Lonar Lake.

119. Regarding the Lonar Lake in the Buldana district, the Deputy Commissioner writes:—

"The income from the Lonar Lake salts has risen from "Rs. 3,935 to Rs. 5,468, *i. e.*, there was a net increase "of Rs. 1,533.

"Taking into consideration the further reductions during "the year under report in the prices of the salts to bring them "down to marketable rates and the sales which were open all "through the year, against 9½ months of its predecessor, there "was no material improvement in the sale receipts.

"The salts were largely exported into the territories of His "Highness the Nizam, where they obtained readier sales than "in any other part of the surrounding country, but the trade "has slackened of late owing to prohibitory excise duties "which His Highness' Government have imposed on every "bandy (cart) of the lake produce which crosses their "boundary.

"Moreover, a portion of the salts annually reached some of "the markets of the adjoining Collectorates of the Bombay "Presidency, but owing to prevalence of famine in the Sou-"thern Mahratta country, the exports thither have also been "retarded.

"Combined with the partial failure of principal staple crops "in the southern portion of the district, I had anticipated a "gloomy prospect of ready sales for the produce of the "Lake, and they have since been realized."

No new stock was taken out of the Lake during the year under report:—

1*st*.—Because there was a large stock on hand.

2*nd*.—Because the *dulla* had not ripened in the wells.

3*rd*.—Because the *kuppal* and *papdi* were not deposited owing to scanty rain-fall at the Lake, and, lastly, the *papdi* could not be gathered, because its formation was prevented by untimely showers which washed away from time to time what little salt there was in the course of formation.

The expenditure on account of working the Lake, inclusive of the Tahsildar's fee, amounts to Rs. 810-3-8, against Rs. 1,565-6-8 in the previous year.

The latter item includes also the amount for working the Lake during that year.

SECTION VII.

MANUFACTURES.

120. There is nothing to add under this head to what has been stated in the last and preceding Reports, Berar, as was then mentioned, being essentially a non-manufacturing district.

NOTE.—1. The *dulla* consists of a close collection of acicular crystals between two compact surfaces.

2. The *kuppal* is a thin kind of *dulla* principally of a red colour.

3. The *papdi* is another description of pure white saline substance appearing in the first instance in the form of froth on the edge of the lake where it is afterwards deposited.

SECTION VIII.

TRADE.

121. The statistics of the province as recorded during the year at the various registering stations, and as supplied by the Railway Company, are shown in the following figures :—

		Value of Imports during 1876-77.	Value of Exports during 1876-77.	Total value 1876-77.	Total value 1875-76.	Increase.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
By Road.	Central Provinces, (Northern and Eastern border)	19,19,186	17,04,786	36,23,972	21,99,176	14,24,796
	Central Provinces and Nizam's Dominions, (South-east and Southern border) ...	3,92,229	3,63,292	7,55,521	4,28,208	3,27,313
	Aurangabad and Jalna, (Southern border) ...	21,33,131	11,53,668	32,86,799	31,82,868	1,03,931
		44,44,546	32,21,746	76,66,292	58,10,252	18,56,040
By Rail.	Khandesh & Bombay, (Western border) ...	1,91,57,244	4,49,34,564	6,40,91,808	4,18,04,423	2,22,87,385
	Total ...	2,36,01,790	4,81,56,310	7,17,58,100	4,76,14,675	2,41,43,425

A comparison of these figures, with the corresponding returns of the preceding year, shows an increase in the value both of imports and exports as detailed below :—

	Imports.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1875-76.	1876-77.		
By road ...	31,94,489	44,44,546	12,50,657	...
„ rail ...	1,92,45,627	1,91,57,244	...	88,383
Total...	2,24,40,116	2,36,01,790	Net increase...	11,61,674

	Exports.		Increase.
	1875-76.	1876-77.	
	26,15,763	32,21,746	6,05,983
By road ...	2,25,58,796	4,49,34,564	2,23,75,768
„ rail ...			
	2,51,74,559	4,81,56,310	2,29,81,751
Total ...			

The increase in exports by rail is accounted for by the large supplies of grain despatched to meet the demand in the famine districts. The following figures, supplied by the Rail-

way Company, show more particularly the trade under this head :—

	Exports.		
	Maunds of 80 lbs.	Maunds of 80 lbs.	Increase. Maunds.
	1875-76.	1876-77.	
Wheat	211,060	1,323,197	1,112,137
Jowari and other grains	194,245	1,704,502	1,510,257
Total ...	405,305	3,027,699	2,622,394

Fairs.

122. 41 Fairs were held during the year, of which, however, two had to be dispersed on the appearance of cholera in their vicinity. Police and conservancy establishments were duly maintained at these gatherings, and everything passed off satisfactorily. The largest Fair was, as formerly, at Deulgaon Raja in the Buldana district. It lasted for 25 days and was attended by about 130,000 persons. Goods to the estimated value of Rs. 3,82,838 were brought for sale, of which Rs. 1,27,612 worth changed hands.

SECTION IX.

PUBLIC WORKS.

I.—GENERAL.

Staff.

123. The following changes occurred among the officers of the Public Works Department during the year :—

The officer for Berar Irrigation, Mr. Reade, and Mr. Dobbs, having proceeded during the year on furlough, the former has been replaced by the transfer, temporarily, from the North-Western Provinces, of Mr. Sheldon.

Mr. Lobb from the Military Works branch, and Mr. Scobie, from the Royal Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, have been added to the strength of the Engineer Establishment of this province, while Mr. Hamilton has re-joined from furlough.

The services of Mr. Byrne, Assistant Engineer, have been dispensed with.

Budget allotment and expenditure.

124. The following were the grants sanctioned for Public Works in the year under report:—

	Rs.
Military	63,830
Agricultural	20,100
Civil Buildings	2,41,300
Communications	3,56,850
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	10,000
Establishment	2,03,920
Tools and Plant	4,000
Total...	9,00,000

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,34,304, being 81·59 per cent. of the sanctioned grant. This result is less favorable than in the two preceding years, when 89·2 and 90 per cent. respectively was expended.

The principal lapses occurred under the heads Agricultural, Civil Buildings, and Communications, and may be accounted for generally by insufficiency of establishments, and to the sanction of the Government of India to the formation of a third Division in Berar not having as yet been accorded.

In Civil Buildings the short expenditure is chiefly due to the grant-in-aid for school-houses in Berar having almost wholly lapsed, the local funds being unable to provide their quota, and in consequence applications for the grants-in-aid were not made: part of the lapse was due to savings on estimates; to delays caused by storms; and to the difficulty of obtaining materials from Bombay and Nagpur. Under the head Communications, the principal lapse is due to a delay in the commencement of the 4th Section of the Ellichpur-Pili road, the surveys and estimate of which could not, owing to a deficiency of establishment, be completed during the year. Lapses also occurred from the grants for the Bichhan river bridge; the raised causeway over the Penganga; and the bridge over the Morná river at Medsi—works requiring time and special care in construction. The lapse under Agricultural is explained hereafter under the head of Irrigation.

II.—MILITARY BUILDINGS.

125. The principal works which have been completed during the year under this head are the following:—

Extra accommodation for the Native Infantry Detachment at Akola.
Alterations to the Hingoli Arsenal.
Hospital for horses of the Artillery at Hingoli.

Constructing Store-room and Bells of Arms for the Artillery at Hingoli.
Improving Cavalry tank at Hingoli.
Roads, drains, and paths in the New Cavalry and Infantry Lines at Ellichpur.
Additional accommodation for the Native Infantry at Amraoti.

The above works appeared in the Report for 1875-76.

Additional accommodation for the Native Infantry at Akola.
New Powder Magazine for Infantry at Lingasugur.
Enlarging Bells of Arms for Infantry at Bolarum.

The following work, on which considerable progress was made, remained in hand at the end of the year, *viz.* :—

Re-roofing and improving the Artillery Hospital at Ellichpur.

III.—CIVIL BUILDINGS.

126. *Amraoti.*—Completed :—

High school.
Converting old High school into a boarding-house for students.
Fencing High school compound.
Water-supply to Jail.

In progress :—

Nil.

Ellichpur.—Completed :—

Tahsili.
Lock-up.
Civil Hospital.

In progress :—

Restoring old water works of City.
Jailor's quarters and out-offices to Lock-up.

Akola.—Completed :—

Quarters for petty hospital establishment.
Witness shed for Small Cause Court.

Basim.—Completed :—

Civil Hospital with out-offices.
Assistant Engineer's bungalow.

Buldana.—Completed :—
Treasury and guard room for District Court House.
Witness shed for District Court House.

Khamgaon.—Completed :—
Witness shed for Small Cause Court.

Balapur.—In progress :—
Police Station House.

Panderkowra—Completed :—
Tahsili.

Anjangaon.—Completed :—
Police Station.

Nandura.—Completed :—
Police Station.

Mangrul Pir.—In progress :—
Tahsili.

Chikalda.—Completed :—
Additions to Dispensary.

Malkapur.—Completed :—
Witness shed to Assistant Commissioner's Cutcherry.

Darwha.—In progress :—
Tahsili.

Yeotmal.—In progress :—
Wire fencing to Public Buildings.

Bolarum.—Completed :—
House for Superintending Engineer.

Police Stations.—The following station houses were completed during the year, *viz.* :—

Amraoti, Deulgaon Raja and Kulgaon, whilst one was still in progress at Balapur.

Verandahs were added to the Police Stations at Manora, Talegaon and Worki ; and verandahs with mat ceiling to the Reserve Police Lines at Ellichpur, Amraoti and Yeotmal.

Schools.—Grants-in-aid were made towards the construction of school-houses at :—

Ajar, Pandio and Ellichpur.

The greatest portion of the grant under this head lapsed owing to the inability of civil officers to contribute from

Local Funds towards the construction of more school-houses. It is much to be regretted that works of this nature should have been so much delayed, but all that can be said here is that the question in connection with the present low state of the Local Funds in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts is under the Resident's most careful consideration.

IV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

127. *Akot-Shegaon Road.*—Metalling consolidated (14 miles). The road was opened for traffic in October.

Amrapur-Khamgaon Road.—Second section (17 miles long) completed, with the exception of spreading and consolidating the metalling.

Buldana-Chikhli Road.—Masonry work to bridges and culverts, as well as the metalling completed, and road opened for traffic during the rains.

Road from Yeotmal to Dhamangaon Railway Station.—The remaining portion of work on this road (29 miles long) completed and opened for traffic before the rainy season.

Ellichpur-Pili Road.—In the first section of this road (12 miles long) the earthwork for a length of 6 miles in the plains is completed and nearly all the masonry work. The estimate for the second and third sections not yet prepared, and of the fourth section not yet commenced. This road is in the Melghat over very hilly and difficult ground.

Khamgaon-Patur Road.—18 culverts and three-fourths of earthwork completed: this road is 33 miles long.

Chikhli-Mehkar Road.—The earthwork of this road, commenced during the year, has been completed: length 14 miles.

Reducing gradients, Akola-Basim Road.—Work commenced in the 28th mile, but only partially done.

Bridges.—The following works, which were referred to in last year's report, are still in progress:—

Bridge over Morna river at Medsi.
Masonry of piers and abutments nearly completed to spring level of arches.

Raised Causeway over the Penganga river at Kinnargaon.—Completed, with exception of key stone of 9th arch.

Raised Causeway over the Shànur river at Chowta.—Completed, with exception of earthwork and metalling.

Bridge across the river Bichhan at Ellichpur.—Foundation more than half done and superstructure commenced.

Branch road to Karanja.—Commenced and two-thirds completed.

Rest-houses.—Rest-houses have been completed at the following places during the year :—

Kápsi, Wágholi, Andúra, Pulsool, Dhamangaon } These appeared in last year's progress report.

also one at Hingoli.

V.—LOCAL FUND WORKS.

128. The Budget allotment under this head, amounting to Rs. 3,16,642, was distributed as follows :—

	Rs.
Civil buildings	59,950
Communications	1,01,287
Agricultural	26,782
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	90,890
Establishments	37,183
Tools and Plant	1,550
Total ...	3,16,642

The expenditure during the year has only been Rs. 2,04,752, or 64·67 per cent. of the allotment, against 62·61 in the previous year.

129. The following are the chief works that were completed, or in progress, during the year :— Chief works completed and in progress.

AMRAOTI DISTRICT.

Completed works.

	Rs.
School-house at Badnera	1,841
Do. at Chandur	3,080
Constructing and roofing Chubutras for six bazaars	3,046

In progress.

	Rs.
Traveller's bungalow near Railway Station, Amraoti	3,098
Serai at Hiwarkhed	184
Six village schools at different places...	6,315
Constructing and roofing 15 Chubutras for bazaars at different localities ...	10,316

AKOLA DISTRICT.

Completed.

Six school-houses at different places...	4,070
Serai at Pathur	731
Two rest-houses at Balapur and Akot.	3,758

In progress.

Three school-houses	3,034
Four tanks in the district	6,845

In addition to the above, various improvements have been effected to towns and markets, repairs to school-houses, dispensaries and chowries, tanks and wells, serais, station and fair-weather roads, &c.

ELLICHPUR DISTRICT.

Completed.

	Rs.
Two school-houses	1,098
Middle Class School, Ellichpur ...	8,012
Improving Chikalda-ghat road ...	525
A channel to divert the drainage at Anjangaon	1,106
A well in Chandur bazaar... ...	1,500
A well in Wanosa bazaar	1,900
Sanding bazaar road	593

The want of town funds chiefly led to less being done in this district than otherwise might have been.

BULDANA DISTRICT.

Completed.

	Rs.
Four school-houses	6,608
Six Chowries	588
Serai at Sawargaon	75

	Rs.
Addition to local fund work-shed and wind-vane at Buldana ...	592
Sinking and deepening tanks and wells, &c.	1,707
Improvements to two Dâwk bungalows, including furniture... ...	7,026
Improving ghats and roads of all descriptions	4,030
Construction and improvements of Bazaar stalls at 27 different places.	16,209
Miscellaneous improvements to Civil Station, arboriculture, construction of Bunds, &c.	3,802
Repairs of all kinds, including petty repairs, repairs to school-houses, village tanks, and wells, and fair-weather roads, serais, pounds, &c...	6,389

WUN DISTRICT.

	Rs.
Repairing culverts and metalling a road at Yeotmal	1,701

Various minor works of local improvement and repairs.

BASIM DISTRICT.

Completed.

	Rs.
School-house at Umarkhed ...	1,425
Distributing channels for Risod Tank	214
Sinking and building wells ...	270
Serais in villages	253
Constructing roads	2,140
Do. village roads ...	1,000
Do. bazaar stalls ...	800

Repairs.

	Rs.
Repairs to village schools	650
Do. to tank at Pusad ...	341
Do. to station roads ...	300
Do. to fair-weather roads ...	1,896
Do. to village roads ...	341
Do. to bazaar chubutras ...	200

VI.—WORKS CONSTRUCTED BY MEANS OF GRANTS-IN-AID.

AKOLA DISTRICT.

A well at Shegaon was constructed with the assistance of a grant-in-aid of Rs. 250: the villagers contributed a similar sum.

ELLICHPUR DISTRICT.

A well at Naigaon at a cost of Rs. 350, of which Rs. 150 was a grant-in-aid. A cattle trough at Janapur at a cost of Rs. 310, of which Rs. 110 was a grant-in-aid.

BULDANA DISTRICT.

Water storage of 12 different villages at a cost of Rs. 2,730, of which Rs. 1,365 formed grants-in-aid: similar sums were contributed by the people. These grants are being now much more frequently applied for, and the money is, it is believed, honestly applied to the works for which it is given.

VII.—RAILWAYS.

130. The Khamgaon line was closed from the 16th July to the 14th December, and was as usual worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, the receipts and disbursements during the calendar year 1876, being as follows:—

Receipts.

Through the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

	RS.	A.	P.
Coaching	1,473	3	0
Goods	30,655	13	0
Electric Telegraph	91	8	0
Lorry service	1,267	14	5
Miscellaneous receipts	59	4	0
Total ...	33,547	10	5

Expenditure.

	RS.	A.	P.
Payments to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for working expenses	20,601	14	3
Maintenance	2,773	2	8
Total ...	23,375	0	11
Net profit ...	10,172	9	6

or about 2·10 per cent. on the capital outlay of Rs. 4,85,054, against* 2·61 in 1875 and 2·86 in 1874. The falling-off in the receipts was caused partly by a short cotton crop, but also to some extent by considerable supplies of cotton having in the course of trade been diverted from Khamgaon to Shegaon, which is on the main line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

AMRAOTI LINE.

This line was kept open by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company and maintained by this department until the close of the official year. The receipts and disbursements during the calendar year 1876 were as follows:—

Receipts.

Through the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

	RS.	A.	P.
Coaching	7,772	2	0
Goods	61,105	9	0
Sundries	202	3	0
Total...	69,079	14	0

Expenditure.

Payments to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for

	RS.	A.	P.
Working expenses...	45,774	8	0
Maintenance	3,089	9	11
Total ...	48,864	1	11
Net profit ...	20,215	12	1

or about 4·62 per cent. on the capital outlay of Rs. 4,37,278, against 2·96 in 1875: this improved result indicates a growing traffic on the line, notwithstanding the bad cotton season† of 1876, and the additional levy of 3 pies per maund on goods imposed to cover the loss in working during the slack season.

* NOTE.—At pages 70 and 71 of the last Report the percentages of profit on the capital outlay on the Khamgaon and Amraoti lines were shown at 4·27 and 5·67 per cent. respectively. These percentages were calculated on figures received from the Deputy Accountant General's Office, referring to the financial year, and contained adjustments which did not at the time appear in the Public Works Department accounts.

† The cotton season referred to here and in the preceding page is the cotton season of 1875-76.

VIII.—TELEGRAPH.

132. The Telegraph offices, which in the preceding year were worked at a loss to the Imperial Revenues of Rs. 3,304-9-4, have during the year under report earned a clear profit of Rs. 2,047-11-5. This very satisfactory result is due no doubt to the large and unprecedented trade which was carried on in supplying grain from the Hyderabad Assigned Districts to the famine districts of Western and Southern India.

The following table shows the particulars of the work in each of these offices, as compared with the preceding year:—

Places.		Number of offices.	Number of messages received.	Number of messages despatched.	Receipts during the year.			Charges during the year.			Profit.			Loss.		
					Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.
Amraoti		1	3,000	3,003	4,399	0	0	2,940	15	3	1,458	0	9	...	...	...
Akola		1	1,475	853	1,353	4	0	1,525	5	4	...	...	...	172	1	4
Shegaon		1	1,028	697	1,100	4	0	888	11	0	211	9	0	...	...	...
Khamgaon		1	2,869	2,022	2,428	4	0	2,162	4	0	266	0	0	...	...	...
Akot		1	877	674	765	0	0	480	13	0	284	3	0	...	...	...
Total for...	1876-77 ...	5	10,149	7,249	10,045	12	0	7,998	0	7	2,219	12	9	172	1	4
	1875-76 ...	5	6,199	4,157	5,616	0	0	8,920	9	4	...	...	...	3,304	9	4

SECTION X.

IRRIGATION.

133. The original budget allotment for works of this class was Rs. 19,800, of which about 27 per cent. were utilized.

Funds provided for restoration of the Talegaon tank were not expended in full, as work was begun late in the year. The restoration of tanks at Phunmari and Ambona was not taken up: in the former case because the villagers declined to contribute half the cost, and in the latter case, owing to departure on furlough of Mr. Reade, the Irrigation Engineer.

The following works were completed during the year, *viz.*:—

Improving tank at Kutása;
Restoring tank at Káyar;

and the following were in progress:—

Restoring tank at Ghusar.
Constructing tank at Buldana.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Statement of receipts and expenditure.

134. The subjoined statement shows, in a concise form, under major heads, the actual receipts and disbursements in connection with the Administration of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1876-77 as compared with the preceding year. The figures in this statement are, as formerly, taken from the accounts recorded up to date, and are subject to modification hereafter by any adjustments that may be effected prior to the final closure of the books. The Deputy Accountant General has explained, however, that the further adjustments to be made relate chiefly to home charges, such as stores, furlough allowances and pensions, the cost of which is adjusted on receipt of quarterly statements furnished by the India Office to the Comptroller General, and that so far as the revenue accounts of the Hyderabad As-

signed Districts are concerned the figures now given may be

	RECEIPTS.	Actuals, 1875-76.				Actuals, 1876-77.				Increase.			Decrease.		
	CIVIL DEPT.									Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
I	Land Revenue ...	67,09,734	3	1		61,33,570	15	11		...	...	...	5,76,163	3	2
III	Forest	2,32,782	0	7		2,53,135	11	8		20,353	11	1	...	...	...
IV	Excise on Spirits and Drugs	9,89,547	3	9		10,22,915	15	9		33,368	12	0	...	...	...
VII	Salt	65,000	0	0		65,000	0	0		...	...	...	...	...	...
IX	Stamps	4,30,100	7	0		4,47,624	3	6		17,523	12	6	...	...	...
XIII	Law and Justice ...	1,13,723	15	0		1,16,455	0	8		2,731	1	8	...	...	...
XIV	Police	4,726	13	3		24,908	3	3		...	...	...	9,818	10	0
XV	Education	18,148	10	4		18,168	3	1		19	8	9	...	...	...
XVI	Interest	2,938	11	1		2,441	15	1		...	...	...	496	12	0
XVII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation Retired and Compassionate Allowances	...	...	...		304	0	4		304	0	4	...	...	...
XVIII	Miscellaneous ...	44,605	4	7		66,737	13	8		22,132	9	1	...	...	...
	Total Civil Dept.	86,41,307	4	8		81,51,262	2	11		96,433	7	5	5,86,478	9	2
	Military Department, Hyderabad Contgt.	18,952	14	8		23,267	0	0		9,886	15	6	5,572	14	2
	P. W. DEPARTMENT.														
	REVENUE—(Proper.)														
	Public Works Revenue.	6,468	0	0		4,531	7	5		...	...	...	1,936	8	7
	Total P. W. Dept. Revenue—(Proper.)	6,468	0	0		4,531	7	5		...	...	...	1,936	8	7
	P. W. DEPARTMENT.														
	STATE RAILWAYS.														
	Receipts on Capital and Revenue Accounts ...	1,44,981	0	2		1,11,148	11	6		...	...	...	33,832	8	4
	Total P. W. Dept. (State Railways.)	1,44,981	0	2		1,11,148	11	6		...	...	...	33,832	4	8
	Grand Total Receipts.	88,11,709	3	6		82,90,209	5	10		1,06,320	6	11	6,27,820	4	7

considered complete :—

	DISBURSEMENTS.	Actuals, 1875-76.			Actuals, 1876-77.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	CIVIL DEPT.							Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
2	Interest on Service Funds and other Accounts	1,396	3	9	1,978	5	9	582	2	0	...	...	...
3	Refunds and Drawbacks	22,820	3	2	8,405	12	4	...	...	...	14,414	6	10
4	Land Revenue ...	15,04,231	10	9	14,02,871	5	11	...	...	...	1,01,360	4	10
5	Forest	91,499	5	10	94,652	1	8	3,152	11	10	...	...	...
9	Salt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Stamps	9,923	9	5	9,623	5	9	...	...	...	300	3	8
15	Administration ...	1,85,923	2	5	1,86,827	4	10	904	2	5	...	...	...
16	Minor Departments ...	21,254	15	9	12,339	8	9	...	...	...	8,915	7	0
17	Law and Justice ...	2,61,788	14	8	2,70,571	8	8	8,782	10	0	...	...	...
18	Police	5,07,505	4	9	5,08,518	5	9	1,013	1	0	...	...	...
20	Education, Science and Art	2,31,213	14	11	2,23,554	7	9	...	...	...	7,659	7	2
21	Ecclesiastical ...	6,046	8	3	8,936	5	3	2,889	13	0	...	...	...
22	Medical Services ...	1,02,479	11	10	1,09,629	6	11	7,149	11	1	...	...	...
23	Stationery and Printing	47,496	15	4	44,106	4	11	...	...	...	3,390	10	5
25	Allowances and Assignments under Treaties and Engagements ...	1,73,502	3	6	1,64,374	1	3	...	...	...	9,128	2	3
26	Superannuation Retired and Compassionate allowances ...	20,242	3	3	19,764	4	4	...	...	...	477	14	11
27	Miscellaneous ...	1,50,207	3	11	73,405	13	1	...	...	...	76,801	6	10
	Total Civil Dept. ...	33,37,532	3	6	31,39,558	6	11	24,474	3	4	2,22,447	15	11
	Military Department, Hyderabad Contgt ...	27,72,573	8	6	29,15,508	12	2	2,10,367	15	10	67,432	12	2
	P. W. DEPARTMENT, (Ordinary.)												
	Public Works Department, (Ordinary) ...	8,11,266	1	9	7,34,810	6	5	...	...	...	76,455	11	4
	Total P. W. Dept, (Ordinary) ...	8,11,266	1	9	7,34,810	6	5	...	...	...	76,455	11	4
	P. W. DEPARTMENT.												
	STATE RAILWAYS.												
	P. W. Department, (State Railways) ...	99,458	15	7	62,793	6	0	...	...	...	36,665	9	7
	Total P. W. Dept. (State Railways.)	99,458	15	7	62,793	6	0	...	...	...	36,665	9	7
	Grand Total Expndt.	70,20,830	13	4	68,52,670	15	6	2,34,842	3	2	4,03,002	1	0

There was thus a decrease in the year under report in receipts of Rs. 5,21,500 and in expenditure of Rs. 1,68,160, while the surplus revenue amounted to Rs. 14,37,538, as against Rs. 17,90,878 in 1875-76.

The above figures do not include the receipts and charges of local funds. Adding these the result is as follows :—

Receipts.	1875-76.	1876-77.
	RS.	RS.
1. Civil, Military, and Public Works Department...	88,11,709	82,90,209
2. Local Funds...	10,40,566	9,34,592
Total receipts...	98,52,275	92,24,801
Charges.		
1. Civil, Military, and Public Works Department...	70,20,831	68,52,671
2. Local Funds, including Hyderabad Contingent Funds	16,17,169	8,80,315
Total charges...	86,38,000	77,32,986

The heavy charges under Local Funds in 1875-76 were, as explained in the last report, a mere nominal increase, a sum of Rs. 5,86,667, representing the balance of village expense funds of 1874-75, having been transferred to general revenues under the heading of Land Revenue.

PROVINCIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Land Revenue.

135. The amount credited to this head during the year under report was Rs. 61,33,571, as against Rs. 67,09,734 in the preceding year, being a nominal decrease of Rs. 5,76,163. Deducting, however, for the sake of comparison the balance of previous year's village expense receipts as referred to above, *viz.*, Rs. 5,86,667, we then find that there was an actual increase in the land revenue of 1876-77 as credited in the accounts of Rs. 10,504.

The figures given below show how this increase was distributed between ordinary and miscellaneous revenue :—

	Actuals, 1875-76.	Recorded to date 1876-77.	In rease.	Decrease.
1. Ordinary revenue	52,67,759	52,69,995	2,236	...
2. Miscellaneous	26,769	35,663	8,894	...
3. Village expenses receipts add.	8,28,539	8,27,913	...	626
4. Balance of previous year's village expenses receipts ...	5,86,667	...	...	5,86,667
Total...	67,09,734	61,33,571	11,130	5,87,293

136. The following statement shows the gross and net revenue demand for the year under report as recorded by the Commissioner in his returns :— Gross and net land revenue.

Districts.	Gross demand.	Remissions.	Remainder.	Deductions.				Net demand.
				Revenue not collected by Government.		Revenue collected by Government.		
				Alienated land revenue, Jagirs and Enams.	Rent free land of Village and Purgunnah Officers.	Village expenses, including Purgunah Russoomis.	Total deductions.	
Amraoti ...	15,62,149	...	15,62,149	47,222	...	2,00,319	2,47,541	13,14,608
Akola ...	18,19,433	...	18,19,433	44,962	569	2,33,718	2,79,249	15,40,184
Ellichpur ...	9,48,199	...	9,48,199	33,190	15,721	1,18,974	1,67,885	7,80,314
Buldana ...	9,55,046	...	9,55,046	47,037	138	1,30,851	1,78,026	7,77,020
Wun ...	4,65,849	...	4,65,849	16,638	...	60,164	76,802	3,89,047
Basim ...	5,77,859	...	5,77,859	46,867	1,885	75,937	1,24,689	4,53,170
Total ...	63,28,535	...	63,28,535	2,35,916	18,313	8,19,963	10,74,192	52,54,343

4·02 per cent. of the gross demand as above is alienated in jageers and enams, 2·80 per cent. is absorbed in pensions paid to Deshmukhs and Deshpandias who are ex-officials of Pergunnahs, 10·50 is expended in collection, and 82·68 per cent. is received by Government as the net revenue.

Compared with the preceding year there was a decrease in the land revenue demand of the Amraoti, Ellichpur and Basim districts aggregating Rs. 20,509, while in the other three districts an increase is reported of Rs. 13,993, leaving the net decrease in the Province at Rs. 6,516.

The decrease under this head is due to the falling-off in cultivation remarked on at para. 95. There is no reason to suppose that this decrease is of a permanent character.

Balances of land revenue.

137. The balances of land revenue outstanding at the close of the year, and the progress made in collecting arrears are shown in the following table:—

Districts.	Balance of former years.	Remitted during the year by authority.	Remaining.	Balance of 1876-77.	Total.	Explanation		No. of defaulters coerced.	Amount of arrears for recovery of which coercion was resorted to.	Area of holdings sold for default.	
						In train of liquidation.	Irrecoverable.			Ancestral.	Self acquired.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Acres	Acres
Amraoti... ...	5,586	...	5,586	5,569	11,155	7,123	4,032	111	3,244	...	1,401
Akola	2,504	...	2,504	3,169	5,673	3,269	2,404	39	292	...	...
Ellichpur ...	19,423	...	19,423	8,987	28,410	20,018	8,392	19	666	122	302
Buldana	8,560	...	8,560	223	8,783	223	8,560	5	99	...	...
Wun	2,903	...	2,903	1,751	4,654	2,060	2,594	...	...	...	...
Basim	6,607	...	6,607	3,766	10,373	3,766	6,607	13	176	...	401
Total ...	45,583	...	45,583	23,465	69,048	36,459	32,589	187	4,477	122	2,104

It will be observed from the above that of the total amount in default, *viz.*, Rs. 69,048, Rs. 45,583 are on account of former years, and Rs. 23,465 on account of the present year, while Rs. 36,459 are in train of liquidation and Rs. 32,589 reported to be irrecoverable.

The Officiating Commissioner writes in explanation of this as follows:—

"Of the Amraoti balance of Rs. 11,155, Rs. 4,234 were realized since the close of the year, Rs. 3,889 is in course of recovery, and Rs. 4,032 is considered irrecoverable.

Of the Akola balance of Rs. 5,673, Rs. 1,657 have since been realized, Rs. 1,612 is in course of recovery, and Rs. 2,404 is considered irrecoverable.

Of the Ellichpur balance of Rs. 28,410, Rs. 20,017 will be collected by the end of June of this year, as the last revenue instalment of the Melghat is not due till then, and the balance—Rs. 8,392—is irrecoverable.

The Buldana balance—irrecoverable—is Rs. 8,560, and it appertains to former year's balances: the balance for the year is Rs. 223 only: some of this has since been realized, and the balance—Rs. 193—will shortly be collected.

Of the Wun balance of Rs. 4,654, Rs. 2,060 are in train of liquidation, and the remainder—Rs. 2,594—is considered irrecoverable.

Of the Basim balance of Rs. 10,373, Rs. 3,766 are in course of collection, and the remainder—Rs. 6,607—is irrecoverable.

In the Amraoti district 111 defaulters were coerced, but their property was not sold; in most cases attachments were sufficient. The coercive measures adopted were attachment of property and right of occupancy of land, and the class of persons coerced were chiefly Kunbis.

In the Akola district 39 persons were coerced for long standing arrears. The measures adopted were attachment and sale of moveable and immoveable property, and the classes against whom processes were issued were chiefly Kunbis and Mussalmans.

In the Ellichpur district no coercive measures beyond an order of attachment in a few cases were necessary for 1876-77: coercive measures were only resorted to for the recovery of old balances.

In the Buldana district there were four coercions for the recovery of Rs. 59 of land revenue.

In the Wun district there was no necessity for resorting to coercion and no holdings, either ancestral or self-acquired, were sold in default.

In the Basim district 13 persons were coerced: all had their holdings sold for default, which consisted of 400 acres of self-acquired land. The persons coerced were chiefly Kunbis."

The area of land sold for arrears was 2,226 acres, of which 122 acres were ancestral, and 2,104 acres self-acquired property. This compares unfavorably with the preceding year, in which only 103 acres of ancestral, and 993 acres of self-acquired property were sold.

SOURCES OF PROVINCIAL REVENUE OTHER THAN LAND.

Forest.

138. The particulars under this head have already been given at para. 109, where it is shown that there was a net increase in the receipts of the Forest Department during the year of Rs. 20,354, due chiefly to larger exports of produce from the unreserved forests in the Melghat.

Excise on spirits and drugs.

139. The excise revenue in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts is derived, as Government is well aware, from—

1.—The monopoly of vend of country spirits, and tari, farmed annually at auction.

2.—Licenses granted for the vend of spirits manufactured in the country according to the European method, or imported from abroad.

3.—Licenses granted at auction for retail vend of drugs, *viz.*, opium and ganja.

The number of liquor shops was increased during the year from 1,588 to 1,754, while the revenue realized from this source amounted to Rs. 8,43,744, as against Rs. 7,85,850 in 1875-76, being an increase of Rs. 57,894.

The number of opium shops was increased by one, making in all 512 shops for the sale of this drug from which a revenue of Rs. 1,74,495 was realized, as against Rs. 1,56,352 in the preceding year.

The following figures show the variations in each district in the abkari revenue :—

Districts.	1875-76.	1876-77.	Increase.	Decrease.
Amraoti	1,85,887	1,78,375	...	7,512
Akola	1,79,575	2,17,575	38,000	...
Ellichpur	1,81,550	1,71,046	...	10,504
Buldana	74,450	95,560	21,110	...
Wun	1,32,993	1,37,087	4,094	..
Basim	31,395	44,101	12,706	...
	7,85,850	8,43,744	75,910	18,016
		Deduct decrease...	18,016	...
		Net increase...	57,894	...

In reference to these variations the Officiating Commissioner has remarked as follows:—

"The Deputy Commissioner, Amraoti, accounts for the decrease in his district to the establishment of liquor shops on the borders of the Wardha district in the Central Provinces, forming the eastern boundaries of two of his principal talukas. The shops in the Central Provinces are kept open till 8 P. M., and to those regardless of time, the hour indicated is a very elastic limit, while the shops on our side must close at sunset. The Deputy Commissioner further states that the value of the liquor contracts has been steadily decreasing of late years: the speculation mania raised it far beyond its natural level ten years ago, and he believes that it is now at a fair level."

"The Deputy Commissioner, Ellichpur, attributes the decrease in his district to over-speculation in the previous year, and also to the fact of the crops of the present year being unfavorable, compared with the year preceding. This last, however, is scarcely a valid reason, for it was impossible for the purchasers to speculate at the time of the sales, which are in anticipation of the year to which they refer, what the crops for the coming year would be. At the beginning of the year under report the price of all necessaries of life had fallen as above shown, and this would I should have thought led to an increase in Abkari revenue, as remarked by the Deputy Commissioner, Akola, and noted in the next para. of this report."

"The largest increase in the sales of the excise contract is in the Akola district: the Deputy Commissioner supposes that the bidders had reason to believe that there was a margin on the working of the farms for 1875-76 which justified their bidding more for them. The prices of all necessaries of life too had fallen very much at the time, and it was presumed that there would be more money left for liquor and similar luxuries. The next increase is in the Buldana district, and it is accounted for as follows by the Deputy Commissioner":—

"Nine shops for the vend of country spirits were added to those of the previous year, and thus they number 126, against 117: besides these there were 46 shops for the vend of Tari which were let out for Rs. 2,005, against 45 shops in the previous year with a revenue of Rs. 1,330."

"The increase in the Basim district is on account of an increase of 18 shops over the previous year, and this the Deputy Commissioner says is due entirely to the Mangrul taluka which caused a large tract of land to be transferred to the district and with it a corresponding number of shops."

"The increase in the Wun district is small, and does not seem to call for any remark. It seems, however, that the Contractors paid too dear for some of their contracts, and have lost considerably thereby."

Opium.

140. Proposals have lately been submitted by the Resident for the re-organization of the system of collecting the opium revenue in Berar, with a view to assimilating it more closely to the Imperial system now in force in the adjoining districts of the Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces. It is hoped that by the adoption of the proposals on this head now before the Government of India, a decided check will be put on the smuggling operations which it is believed were carried on to a considerable extent from Berar during the year under report.

The actual receipts under the heading of Excise credited in the accounts for 1876-77 were Rs. 10,22,916, being an increase of Rs. 33,369 on the actual receipts in the preceding year.

Salt.

141. As explained in the last report, the share of salt revenue due to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts has been fixed by the Government of India at the annual sum of Rs. 65,000, and this sum has been duly adjusted in the accounts.

Stamps.

142. The actual amount brought to credit under this head in the Deputy Accountant General's accounts during the year was Rs. 4,47,624, as against Rs. 4,30,100 in 1875-76, showing an increase in the receipts of Rs. 17,524.

The receipts on account of the various descriptions of stamps are shown as follows by the Commissioner:—

	RS.
Impressed stamps	1,39,731
Court Fees do.	2,87,214
Hundi do.	6,933
Receipt do.	10,482
Penalties	2,598
Total ..	4,46,958

There was a clear increase in the stamp revenue of each district with the exception of Akola, where there was a decrease amounting to Rs. 5,514.

Law and Justice.

143. The revenue under this head remained steady, as shown by the following results:—

	RS.
Recorded figures of 1876-77 ...	1,16,455
Actuals in 1875-76	1,13,724
Increase in 1876-77 ...	2,731

The above increase arises under the following heads:—

	Increases.	RS.
1.	Sale proceeds of unclaimed and escheated property ...	1,794
2.	Court fees realized in cash ...	7
3.	Registration fees under Act VIII. of 1871	1,842
4.	General fees, fines, and forfeitures	5,002
5.	Miscellaneous	1,020
	Total ...	9,665
	Less decreases as under:—	
6.	Sales proceeds of jail labor and manufactures, and receipts on account of convict labor ...	2,564
7.	Other items	4,370
	Total ...	6,934

Police.

144. Under this head there was a decrease of Rs. 9,819 due chiefly to a reduction in the scale of contributions by Municipalities. The actual sum credited was Rs. 24,908, against Rs. 34,727 in 1875-76.

Education.

145. The receipts were almost the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, Rs. 18,168, against Rs. 18,149 in 1875-76. School fees increased by Rs. 443, while there was a decrease of Rs. 278 in the sale of books and of Rs. 146 in Fines and Miscellaneous items.

Miscellaneous receipts.

146. These receipts amounted to Rs. 66,738, against Rs. 44,605 in 1875-76, or an increase of Rs. 22,133.

Many of the items under this head are of a fluctuating character, and vary yearly: the causes of the increase in the year under report are shown below:—

	Increases.	RS.
1.	Gain by Exchange	30,452
2.	Second Commission on Money Orders...	7
3.	Sale of old materials ...	207
4.	Unclaimed deposits... ...	7,149
5.	Printing Press receipts ...	73
6.	Other items	106
7.	Produce of Lonar Lake ...	1,533
	Total ...	39,527

Less decreases.

		RS.
8.	Premium on Bills	13,964
9.	Do. on Money Orders ...	993
10.	Lapsed Money Orders ...	168
11.	Receipts on account of experimental Cotton factory ...	5
12.	Contributions for Pensions ...	325
13.	Fees, fines, and forfeitures ...	1,610
14.	Miscellaneous receipts ...	330
	Total ...	17,395

The sum of Rs. 30,452 is the difference of gain by exchange in the two years 1875-76 and 1876-77. It is simply a nominal item. In 1876-77 the gain under this head was Rs. 42,687, which accrued from the following sources, *viz.*, gain in paying Rs. 13,50,000 of the Berar surplus to His Highness the Nizam's Government at the same rate at which the season bills were sold, *viz.*, Halli Sicca Rs. 114-12-11 per 100 Government Rs.—Rs. 24,238-2-10, and gain in payments into the Political, from the Civil Treasury of Rs. 9,39,662-1-9 in adjustment of account current transactions in December 1876 and January 1877 at the above rate of exchange, *viz.*, Rs. 16,870-14-2. These entries are however merely book transfers made to balance the accounts. In other words, in remitting money from Berar, the Civil Treasury is debited with the loss on exchange, which this year amounted on 30 lacs to Rs. 39,695-4-4, and in disposing of a portion of these funds, by transference to the Political Treasury, and in paying the surplus balance to His Highness' Government, an adjustment of the exchange rates has been effected in the accounts of the Civil Treasury. Gain on Money Orders, issued at the market rate of exchange for bills, yielded Rs. 1,114, or Rs. 758 in excess of the year 1875-76. In regard to item No. 8 the premium on bills was quite nominal, amounting only to Rs. 4, or Rs. 13,964 less than the amount realized in the previous year. The other items call for no remark.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

147. The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 23,267, against Rs. 18,953 in the past year. They are chiefly on account of sale proceeds of unserviceable stores, cast horses, bullocks, &c.

PUBLIC WORKS.

148. The receipts under this head are chiefly composed of rents for public buildings. They amounted to Rs. 4,531, as compared with Rs. 6,468 in 1875-76.

STATE RAILWAYS.

149. The revenue realized from the working of the two Railways amounted to Rs. 1,11,149, or Rs. 33,832 less than the previous year.

These Railways have been referred to more particularly at para. 131. The above account is for the financial year ending 31st March 1877, while the account submitted by the Public Works Department refers to the calendar year of 1876.

DISBURSEMENTS, CIVIL.

150. The charges for the year exclusive of local funds aggregate Rs. 68,52,671. The following comparative table shows the expenditure of 1876-77 as compared with 1875-76:—

Charges.	1	2	3	4
	Actuals, 1875-76.	Recorded figures, 1876-77	Increase in 1876-77.	Decrease in 1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Civil	33,37,532	31,39,559	...	1,97,973
2. Military...	27,72,574	29,15,509	1,42,935	...
3. Public Works Ordinary ...	8,03,018	7,34,304	...	68,714
4. Coal mining operations ...	8,248	506	...	7,742
5. State Railways	99,459	62,793	...	36,666
Total ...	70,20,831	68,52,671	1,42,935	3,11,095

Of the decrease of Rs. 1,97,973 in civil charges, a saving of Rs. 1,01,360 was effected under Land Revenue expenditure, Rs. 14,414 under Refunds and Drawbacks, Rs. 7,659 under Education, Science and Art, Rs. 3,390 under Stationery and Printing charges, and Rs. 9,128 under Allowances and Assignments. On the other hand under Forests, Law and Justice, Police,

Medical services and Ecclesiastical charges, the expenditure was more than the previous year. The military charges increased from Rs. 27,72,574 in 1875-76 to Rs. 29,15,509, or by Rs. 1,42,935 chiefly under the heads of Compensation for dearness of grain, Ordnance stores, Miscellaneous services, including Furlough payments and pensions to natives. Under Public Works ordinary charges there is a saving of Rs. 76,455 and under State Railways Rs. 36,665. Under the heading of Miscellaneous there is a saving of Rs. 76,801, of which Rs. 55,041 accrued in supply bills sold on Berar in remitting to Hyderabad, the cost of these being Rs. 27,379, as against Rs. 82,420 in 1875-76. The saving is partly on account of the Bills having being sold at more favorable rates, and partly to their having been issued to the extent of 30 instead of 40 lacs as in the preceding year. On the whole, there is a saving in the total expenditure of the Province of Rs. 1,68,160, as compared with the previous year's expenditure.

Local Funds.

151. The following is an abstract summary of the total income and expenditure of the several local funds, contrasted with the previous year's figures :—

Class of Funds.	Income.						Expenditure.					
	1875-76.			1876-77.			1875-76.			1876-77.		
1	2			3			4			5		
	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P
1 Public Works Funds ...	3,13,546	6	2	2,26,700	9	1	4,12,305	11	3	2,52,598	4	1
2 Police Funds	3,59,159	15	10	3,40,528	8	6	3,03,027	10	1	2,97,808	14	0
3 Education Funds	87,276	7	6	82,765	12	5	98,026	8	8	84,839	10	2
4 Hyderabad Contingent Bazar Funds	1,22,632	4	1	1,18,949	7	8	1,10,466	2	8	1,17,383	8	5
5 Village expense Fund ...	51	6	11	...	...	...	5,86,719	2	2	...	...	...
6 Miscellaneous Funds ...	82,869	12	3	1,00,084	9	10	29,310	5	1	55,320	4	11
7 Municipal Fund	75,029	11	2	65,563	8	5	77,313	10	3	72,364	6	8
Total ...	10,40,565	15	11	9,34,592	7	11	16,17,169	2	2	8,80,315	0	3
8 Opening Balance	16,70,046	13	1	10,93,443	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Closing do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,93,443	10	10	11,47,721	2	6
Grand Total ...	27,10,612	13	0	20,28,036	2	9	27,10,612	13	0	20,28,036	2	9

The large decrease in the expenditure of 1876-77 (see item 8 column 5), as compared with the previous year, is

---

NOTE.—The loss by exchange in remitting the 30 lacs amounted in all to Rs. 39,695-4-4, but Rs. 14,073-12-0 is on account of bills drawn in April 1877, and is debited in the accounts for 1877-78, while a loss of Rs. 1,757-8-10 accruing on Bills of 1875-76 has been debited in the accounts now submitted, thereby making the item Rs. 27,379 as above.

nominal, and is explained by the circumstance that village expense receipts and charges are now adjusted under Land revenue, and the expenditure of Rs. 5,86,719-2-2 shown against village expense fund in column 4, item No. 5 above, was the balance on 1st April 1875 written off to the credit of land revenue in the accounts for 1875-76. To institute a correct comparison between the expenditure of the two years it is necessary to make the following deduction:—Local fund expenditure in 1875-76, as shown in table above, *vide* item 8 column 4 is Rs. 16,17,169

Deduct item 5 column 4 village expenses	5,86,719
Net expenditure in 1875-76 ...	10,30,450
Local fund charges in 1876-77, *vide* item 8, column 5	8,80,315
Decrease of expenditure in 1876-77...	1,50,135

Public Works Funds include the road and town fund: the details of the receipts composing Item No. 1, Columns 2 and 3, are as under:—

Receipts.	Actuals, 1875-76.	Recorded figures 1876-77.	Decrease in 1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Road Fund	85,673	73,462	12,211
2. Town do.	2,27,873	1,53,239	74,634
Total...	3,13,546	2,26,701	86,845

Net decrease in 1876-77, Rs. 86,845.

Charges.	Actuals, 1875-76.	Recorded figures 1876-77.	Decrease in 1876-77.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3. Road Fund	93,514	67,259	26,255
4. Town do.	3,18,792	1,85,339	1,33,453
Total...	4,12,306	2,52,598	1,59,708

Net decrease in 1876-77 Rs. 1,59,708.

The falling-off in receipts of the town fund arises from reduction in the rate of taxation from 2 to 1 per cent., and also to the poorer classes having been exempted altogether from this taxation.

Working of the Money Order Department.

152. The following summary shows the transactions of the Money Order Department in the year under report as compared with the preceding year :—

Years.	Orders issued.		Orders paid.		Proceeds.		
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Commission.	Lapsed orders.	Total columns 5 and 6.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1875-76 ...	11,691	5,41,375	2,012	75,459	6,058	258	6,316
1876-77 ...	10,212	4,48,455	1,881	84,484	5,073	90	5,163
Increase ...	...	...	...	9,025	...	...	...
Decrease ...	1,479	92,920	131	...	985	168	1,153

This statement refers to issues and payments of Inland Money Orders only. The figures of 1876-77 show that the issues have fallen off both in the number and value of orders, while the payments have exceeded those of the previous year in amount only, the number of orders paid in 1876-77 being less than the number of orders paid in 1875-76.

The largest decreases occur in Hyderabad, Ellichpur, and Amraoti.

The following figures give the fluctuation in each district for issues :—

Decreases.

	Rs.	A.	P.	
1. Hyderabad. ...	77,998	9	0	
2. Ellichpur... ...	19,107	7	0	
3. Amraoti	10,104	4	0	
4. Wun	2,775	1	0	
				1,09,985 5 0

Less increase.

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
5.	Basim	6,144	11	0			
6.	Bolarum	5,345	15	0			
7.	Akola	2,875	6	0			
8.	Buldana	2,699	3	0			
					17,065	3	0
	Net decrease...				92,920	2	0

And for orders paid the fluctuations are as under:—

Increases.

		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Amraoti	8,418	3	0			
2.	Hyderabad	2,583	2	0			
3.	Akola	1,283	3	0			
4.	Bolarum	1,192	3	0			
5.	Wun	201	15	0			
					13,678	10	0

Less Decreases.

6.	Ellichpur	3,215	1	0			
7.	Buldana	769	13	0			
8.	Basim	668	10	0			
					4,653	8	0
	Net increase ...				9,025	2	0

153. The increase in the amount of orders paid in the Amraoti district is due chiefly to the circumstance of remittances from the famine-stricken districts in the Bombay Presidency for the purchase of grain at Amraoti. Cause of increase.

The average amount of each Inland Money Order was Rs. 43-14-8 in 1876-77, against Rs. 46-4-11 in the preceding year.

Profits of the Department.

154. The annual profits of the Department since its formation are shown in the following table :—

Number.	Years.	Commission and lapsed Orders.			Charges.			Profits.		
	1	2			3			4		
		Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.
1	1867-68 ...	2,009	6	0	1,696	9	0	312	13	0
2	1868-69 ...	2,422	1	0	1,974	8	6	447	8	6
3	1869-70 ...	3,289	12	0	2,749	2	5	540	9	7
4	1870-71 ...	4,940	13	0	2,101	9	9	2,839	3	3
5	1871-72 ...	7,509	5	0	2,546	12	4	4,962	8	8
6	1872-73 ...	16,909	11	0	3,696	13	1	13,212	13	11
7	1873-74 ...	13,374	8	0	4,830	15	1	8,543	8	11
8	1874-75 ...	6,306	12	0	2,028	4	1	4,278	7	11
9	1875-76 ...	6,316	6	0	1,861	4	1	4,455	1	11
10	1876-77 ...	5,163	1	0	2,383	13	9	2,779	3	3
	Total ...	68,241	11	0	25,869	12	1	42,371	14	11

With regard to the apparent profit to the department in 1876-77 of Rs. 2,779-3-3, it is necessary to explain that this sum will eventually disappear when the Money Orders drawn by the Hyderabad Assigned Districts on other Presidencies, and Provinces, come to be adjusted under the rules in force, by which this Administration is debited one per cent. on orders paid on its account beyond the province, as described in para. 193 of last year's report. The practical effect of this mode of adjustment may be exemplified as under :—

	RS.	A.	P.
The orders issued on other Provinces amounted to Rs. 4,35,671-1-0 on this amount commisson at one per cent. is	4,356	11	4
against which there is a set off of one per cent. commission on orders amounting to Rs. 71,562 paid by Berar on account of other Provinces, *viz.*, ...	715	9	11
which leaves a charge of ... ... against Berar exclusive of charges	3,641	1	5

NOTE.—The difference between the figures now given for 1875-76, and those quoted at page 88 of the last Report, is due to cash adjustment, under the orders of the Comptroller General, of all transactions between this Administration and other Provinces.

already incurred aggregating Rs. 2,383-13-9, Item 10, column 3 of the above statement. The financial result of the year may thus be summed up as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.			
1. Receipts as per item 10 column 2	5,163	1	0			
2. Add expected receipts, *viz.*, one per cent. commission on orders of other Provinces paid by Berar	715	9	11			
3. Total receipts				5,878	10	11
Deduct Charges.						
4. Charges on account of establishment, &c., already incurred	2,383	13	9			
5. Anticipated charge of one per cent. commission on orders drawn by Berar on other Provinces	4,356	11	4			
6. Total charges				6,740	9	1
7. Apparent deficit				861	14	2

155. The value of orders issued, including commission for the past two years, was as under:— Overland Money Orders.

Years.	Overland Money Orders.			Continental Money Orders.			Total.		
1	2			3			4		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
In 1876-77	18,247	12	2	238	7	3	18,486	3	5
„ 1875-76	18,587	3	6	...	...	...	18,587	3	6
Increase in 1876-77 ...	...	...	...	238	7	3	101	0	1
Decrease „ ...	339	7	4	...	...	...			
Orders Paid.									
In 1876-77	966	4	6	...	...	...	966	4	6
„ 1875-76	357	0	10	...	...	...	357	0	10
Increase in 1876-77 ...	609	3	8	...	..	...	609	3	8

The above figures show that the demand for Overland Money Orders remains unchanged. The very high rates of exchange prevailing during the year under review probably acted as a check on business in this direction. Continental Money Orders were for the first time issued in 1876-77.

Supply Bill operations.

156. The surplus cash balance in the Berar treasuries for the season 1877 available for withdrawal to Hyderabad was estimated at Rs. 30,00,000, and tenders having been accepted for this sum on the 12th February, it was withdrawn to Hyderabad as under:—

		RS.
In February 1877	... ...	4,00,000
„ March „	... ...	13,00,000
„ April „	... ...	13,00,000
	Total...	30,00,000

In addition to this amount of Rs. 30,00,000 a further sum of Rs. 10,00,000 was in March 1877 withdrawn to Bombay from the Berar treasuries to the credit of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. The further surplus cash balance in these treasuries for the season 1877, available for withdrawal, in accordance with Financial Resolution No. 2433, dated 27th August 1873, has been set down at Rs. 14,69,117-6-1. Of this sum Rs. 12,00,000 were remitted to Bombay to the credit of the Hyderabad Administration. Thus of the aggregate Berar surplus cash balance of Rs. 54,69,117-6-1 for the season 1877 Rs. 52,00,000 have been withdrawn in the manner above detailed.

The withdrawal of the Rs. 30,00,000 to Hyderabad, above referred to, was effected in the proportion and average rates noted below:—

	Govt. Rs.		H. S. Rs.		Govt. Rs.
Akola... ...	15,00,000	@	115-5-9	per	100
Amraoti ...	15,00,000	@	115-5-9	„	100

These rates, owing to a fall in exchange at the time of the acceptance of the tenders, are below the assay rate of Hallee Sicca Rs. 116-14-6 per Government Rs. 100. The loss on this account amounted to Rs. 39,695-4-4. The remittance of Rs. 10,00,000 to Bombay in March 1877 was effected by means of Supply Bills drawn by the Accountant General, Bombay, at par. The further remittance to Bombay of Rs. 12,00,000 was effected by means of Currency Notes.

157. The balance due to the Government of India by the Hyderabad Administration on 1st April 1876, was ... ... Rs. 1,91,196

Remittance account with the Government of India.

The amounts received from the Political Treasury, including adjustments effected to the credit of the Government of India during the year 1876-77 amounted to 16,79,030

Total... 18,70,226

The payments into the Political Treasury, including adjustments effected to the debit of the Government of India for the same period amounted to 22,00,210

Balance due to the Hyderabad Administration on 31st March 1877 3,29,984

This balance is, however, subject to modification by the adjustment of any transactions that may be communicated by the Comptroller General to the Deputy Accountant General, Hyderabad, prior to the closing of the Hyderabad books for 1876-77, as explained in the opening para. of this section. It is probable that these further adjustments will not exceed Rs. 1,00,000, and they may possibly be much less. If this assumption prove correct, the surplus revenue of the year will be about Rs. 13,37,538.

158. The accrued Berar surplus in favor of His Highness the Nizam at the close of the official year 1875-76 amounted to ... ... Rs. 48,10,438

Berar Surplus.

And that which accrued in the year under review, *i. e.*, the difference between the receipts and charges, is so far as known at present ... 14,37,538

Total ... 62,47,976

Deduct amount paid to His Highness the Nizam in August 1876 under orders of the Government of India, Financial Department 13,50,000

Balance in favor of His Highness the Nizam on 31st March 1877 liable to modification as above ... 48,97,976

Since the close of the year under report, *viz.*, in July 1877 a further sum of Rs. 14,75,000 was paid under the orders of Government to His Highness the Nizam's Government, and this sum, though not appearing in the accounts now rendered, has nevertheless to be placed as a set off against the accrued balance at the credit of His Highness' Government of Rs. 48,97,976, as shown above.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

SECTION I.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Rules for Registration of Vital Statistics.

159. The rules for the better registration of vital statistics were, as mentioned in the last report, brought into force on the 1st March 1876. Civil Surgeons are now, under these rules, Registrars in their respective districts and responsible for scrutinizing returns received from rural circles, and for the rendition to the Sanitary Commissioner of monthly and other statements showing all births and deaths occurring in their districts. It is yet too early to judge of the effect of the arrangement on the work of Registrars, but the point will be noticed in the next report.

Registration circles.

160. Consequent on the formation of the Kelapur and Mangrul talukas, and a revision of the boundaries between the Wun and Basim districts, some modifications were effected during the year in Registration Circles, of which there are now in all 134 in the province, 32 of these being town circles.

Births.

161. The total number of births registered during the year was 85,326, of which 44,356 were males and 40,970 females, or in the proportion of 100 males to 92·3 females, as against 88·8 in the preceding year. The birth-rate *per mille* of the population rose from 36·8 in 1875 to 39·1 in 1876. The following statement compares the births in each district:—

Districts.	1875.	1876.
Akola	21,196	23,007
Amraoti	18,066	18,900
Buldana	12,850	14,231
Wun	11,784	11,500
Ellichpur	8,058	8,278
Basim	8,448	9,410
	80,402	85,326

Deaths.

162. There was a decrease of 18,236 deaths in the year under report, the figures being 88,068 in 1875 to 69,832 in 1876. Of the latter 37,556 deaths were amongst the male, and 32,276 amongst the female population, or in proportion of 100 of the former to 85 of the latter. The ratio of deaths *per mille* of the population is supposed to be 31·9, as against 40·2 in 1875. In towns it was 35·2 and in rural circles 31·4, while in the previous year the corresponding ratios were 37·9 and 40·7 respectively. Calculations of this nature are however far from reliable, the only basis on which to make them being the census figures of 1867 which have now become, for all practical purposes, almost useless.

Causes of death.

163. The following statement shows the extent to which the chief diseases caused mortality in the province in 1876, as compared with the previous year:—

	1875.	1876.
Cholera	22,465	2,683
Small-pox	927	415
Fevers	26,076	39,875
Bowel-complaints	20,818	16,388
Injuries	820	943
All other causes	16,962	9,528
Total ...	88,068	69,832

Cholera.

164. Cholera again made its appearance but fortunately in a less virulent manner than in the preceding year when it carried off 22,465 persons.

The Sanitary Commissioner speaks of the recent invasion as a revitalization of the epidemic of 1875, and in accounting for the comparatively little harm effected by it, says: "It is remarkable that although the cholera of 1876 was as general as the cholera of 1875, the invasion in the latter year caused seven times more mortality, indicating pretty clearly that the first tide of the epidemic had cleared away most of those susceptible of the disease, and that therefore fewer were attacked in 1876."

The epidemic of 1876 first appeared in the Wun district on the 17th of May, and before the end of that month 19 persons succumbed to it.

In June there were, from the same cause, 109 deaths, in July 142, in August 469 and in September 662. In October it reached its highest point carrying away 720 persons while in November it began to subside, the deaths in that month

being 410. The epidemic almost died out in December, in which month there were 152 deaths. In one place only in the Basim district it lingered on till January.

Small-pox.

165. 415 deaths occurred from this disease during the year, as against 927 in 1875. Some of these were attributable to the epidemic which died out during the year, and the remainder to the new one which began in November last.

Fevers.

166. The largest number of deaths during the year arose from fevers under which 39,875, or 57 per cent., of the total mortality was recorded, as against 26,076 in 1875 and 26,732 in 1874. The Sanitary Commissioner attributes the fluctuations under this head to atmospheric causes, and is of opinion, that they are not due to any epidemic influence "Given the rain-fall of a year," he says, "one can tell with considerable accuracy what the total mortality will be, and the months in their order of mortality. Statistics are being collected to show further information in respect to the effect of soil on health and the effect of the use of river, as compared with well water on it, which will be of value hereafter."

Bowel-complaints.

167. Compared with 1875, the mortality from bowel-complaints fell from 20,818 to 16,388 in 1876, showing a decrease of 4,430 deaths. Of the 16,388 deaths 8,825 were amongst the males and 7,563 amongst the females.

Excess of births over deaths.

168. The excess of births over deaths in each district is shown in the following table:—

	Births.	Deaths.
Akola	23,007	16,728
Amraoti	18,900	17,113
Buldana	14,231	9,457
Wun	11,500	8,670
Basim	9,410	8,389
Ellichpur	8,278	9,475
Total...	85,326	69,832

The birth-rate has thus exceeded the death-rate by 7·2 per 1,000 of the population, while in the preceding year, owing to the unprecedented mortality from cholera, the latter exceeded the former by 3·4 *per mille*.

SECTION II.

EMIGRATION.

169. About 39,229 persons immigrated into the province during the year. They came chiefly from the famine-stricken districts in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, and will in all probability return to their homes when circumstances permit of their doing so.

2,498 persons emigrated from Berar during the same period.

SECTION III.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

No. of Dispensaries.

170. A new charitable dispensary was opened during the year at Murtazapur in the Amraoti district, thereby raising the number of these institutions to 24.

Charitable relief is also gratuitously afforded at the civil hospitals of Wun, Basim, and Ellichpur.

No. of patients treated.

171. The number of persons treated in the above 27 institutions aggregated 90,779, against 77,318 in 1875, showing an increase of 13,461, or 17 per cent. Of the above number 89,897 were out-door patients, against 76,103 in 1875, thus showing an increase of 18·1 per cent. in the attendance of this class of invalids; while under the head of in-door patients there has been a decrease of 333.

Average daily attendance.

172. The following figures give the average daily attendance at the dispensaries during the last two years :—

	1875.	1876.
In-door	48·22	40·25
Out-door	839·88	1,010·18

173. The attendance in each district was as follows :— Attendance in each district.

	No. of Dispensaries.		Attendance.	
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
Akola ...	6	6	24,986	25,826
Amraoti ...	4	5	18,551	23,920
Buldana ...	5	5	13,740	13,882
Basim ...	3	3	4,321	7,048
Ellichpur ...	4	4	10,263	12,460
Wun ...	4	4	5,457	7,643
	26	27	77,318	90,779

174. The principal diseases that came under treatment, and the deaths among those treated, are shown below :— Chief diseases

	Number admitted.		Number died.	
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
Small-pox	4	5	...	...
Fevers	14,108	17,177	38	37
Cholera	3,148	820	680	209
Dysentery and Diarrhœa...	5,784	5,727	71	62
Respiratory diseases ...	4,150	4,934	10	10
Venereal diseases ...	1,781	2,052	1	8
Diseases of the eye ...	4,417	5,311	...	...
Skin diseases	15,491	20,062	5	10
Injuries	1,722	2,068	9	18
Other diseases	26,713	32,623	53	72
Total ...	77,318	90,779	867	426

175. 3,337 surgical operations were performed during the year, of which 56 were major. In the previous year these operations amounted to 2,290, of which only 12 were major. The Inspector General of Dispensaries is exerting himself to place operative surgery on a better footing in his department. Surgical operations.

176. Of the 90,779 persons treated at the dispensaries 48,530 were men, 15,762 women, and 26,487 children. 240 were Europeans, 659 Eurasians, 55,294 Hindus, 27,880 Muhammadans and 6,706 others. Sex and castes of those treated.

Finance.

177. The total receipts and expenditure on these institutions are detailed below :—

Receipts.	Rs.	A.	P.	Expenditure.	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance on 1st January 1876	4,181	9	3	Pay of Establishment ...	24,542	10	1
Receipts from Provincial Revenues	7,999	15	7	Bazaar medicines ...	986	9	0
Do. from Local Funds.	19,986	10	10	European medicines ...	8,447	4	4
Interest on investments.	25	11	9	On diet	1,230	1	9
Subscriptions	1,443	13	0	Miscellaneous charges ...	3,053	15	1
				Buildings and repairs ...	643	13	1
				Invested during the year.	2,106	0	4
Total ...	33,637	12	5	Total ...	41,010	5	8

The financial position of the dispensaries has been affected by the reduced state of local funds, remarked on elsewhere, and although the voluntary subscriptions in their aid have increased from Rs. 755 in 1875 to Rs. 1,443 in the year under report this source of income is still a very limited and uncertain one.

Civil Hospitals.

178. The following table shows the cases treated in the civil hospitals, of which there are, as formerly, six in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:—

Year.	Average strength.	Total treated.	Total died.
1875 ...	8,763	9,355	65
1876 ...	9,021	10,222	21

There was thus an increase of 867 admissions. But of the 10,222 cases admitted 6,119 were charitably treated, while the remainder were Government officials and others, for whom the hospitals are specially provided.

The disease most frequently treated during the year was fever chiefly of a malarious origin, which constituted upwards of a fourth of the total sickness of the year. The largest number of these cases occurred at Amraoti.

SECTION IV.

SANITATION.

179. The efforts of district officers in carrying out sanitary improvements have been impeded by the reduced state of local funds referred to elsewhere in this report. The expenditure on works of this nature amounted during the year to Rs. 49,811, as against Rs. 71,285 in the preceding

year. Conservancy establishments were abolished in many villages, and partially curtailed in others, an arrangement which, however much to be regretted, is unavoidable for the present.

The Sanitary Commissioner bears testimony to the fact that notwithstanding the disadvantages under which they labor from want of funds, "district officers, their assis-" tants and tahsildars have been far from inactive in be-" stirring the people to do what they can towards keeping " their villages clean, and improving drainage."

Dr. Abbott represents the urgent requirements of the people to be:—

1. A better water-supply.
2. Better drainage.
3. Ground at a distance from their houses for storing refuse.
4. Stalls for cattle in sites outside of villages.

Steps are being taken as opportunity offers to effect a gradual improvement under these four heads.

Among the main sanitary improvements of the year under report, the Commissioner refers to measures adopted in the Buldana district for fencing round ordure fields, with a view to prevent cattle grazing upon them, to the rooting up of rank vegetation from the village sites, and to the filling up of cess-pools and pits in road sides.

In the Wun district the cleanliness of towns has been maintained, roads repaired, drainage attended to and a few wells sunk. In the Basim district attention was bestowed in towns as far as funds permitted, roads were maintained in good order, the water-supply was to a small extent improved, and ordure fields were set apart at some villages and enclosed.

SECTION V.

VACCINATION.

Establishment.

180. The establishment of the Vaccination Department was re-modelled during the year. It now consists of a European Superintendent who has under him 6 Native Superintendents,

6 Head Vaccinators, 12 First Class Vaccinators, 12 Second Class Vaccinators, 26 Third Class Vaccinators, 8 Apprentices, and 7 Peons.

Work done.

181. The operations carried out in each district during the year under report are given below :—

	1876.
Amraoti	17,161
Akola	15,320
Wun	10,074
Buldana	10,604
Basim	10,157
Ellichpur	13,342
Total...	76,658

No comparison is made with the figures of the past year as they refer to the financial year while those above given are for the calendar year.

Of the above operations 63,429 were successful, giving a percentage, excluding the cases recorded as unknown, of 81·7 to the total number vaccinated. With reference to this percentage the Superintendent writes : "the number of successful cases to total vaccination may produce an unfavorable impression on the minds of some, but I am so strict in the examination of work that a vaccinator fears to put down, and a Superintendent to pass, any but the most promising cases as successful. I prefer to have a doubtful case recorded as such in the register than to have it entered as successful, for if entered in the latter sense, the child may get small-pox and die and be brought up by the people to show the inutility of vaccination, or being entered as successful, he or she may escape notice and not get a chance of being protected."

Sex, caste and age of those vaccinated.

182. Of the 76,658 operations, 38,171 were amongst the male and 38,487 amongst the female population. The castes of those vaccinated were as under :—

Parsies	1
Christians	25
Muhammadans	3,764
Hindus	55,184
Other castes	17,684
Total ...	76,658

27,361 were under one, and 49,297 above one year of age.

Cost.

183. The total cost of vaccination amounted to Rs. 20,898-6-9, or Rs. 2,026-11-4 more than the previous year. Of the total expenditure Rs. 13,486-7-3 were met from provincial revenues and Rs. 7,411-15-6 from local funds. The average cost of each successful case was Rs. 0-5-3, as against Rs. 0-6-2 in the year before. Although there has been an increase in the total expenditure due entirely to the remodelling of the establishment already alluded to, the average cost of each operation was notwithstanding less than in 1875.

Vaccination in Charitable Dispensaries and Civil Hospitals.

184. The following table gives the particulars of the vaccination work performed at the charitable dispensaries, and civil hospitals, in the province during the last two years, and shows that there has of late been some improvement in this direction :—

	No. Vaccinated.		No. of successful cases.	
	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
Charitable Dispensaries, and three Civil Hospitals ...	5,005	7,082	4,127	5,726
Three Civil Hospitals at Amraoti, Akola, and Ellichpur ...	73	218	47	164
Total ...	5,078	7,300	4,174	5,890

Adding these cases to the operations performed by the regular establishment, there were in all 83,958 children vaccinated, in 69,319 cases of which the result proved successful.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

SECTION I.

EDUCATION.

General system of education.

185. The general system of education has remained unchanged throughout the year, and having been described in previous reports, it calls for no further remark.

Number of schools and scholars.

186. The following table shows the total number of schools of each grade open at the end of the year, as compared with the returns of the same period in 1875:—

Description of schools.	No. on 31st March 1876.		No. on 31st March 1877.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.
High schools	2	219	2	195	...	...	...	24
Middle Class schools. Anglo-Marathi ...	36	4,695	32	4,373	...	...	4	322
Middle Class schools. Anglo-Hindustani ...	5	425	3	309	...	...	2	116
Lower Class schools.. Marathi ...	342	14,181	354	14,557	12	376	...	...
Lower Class schools.. Hindustani ...	45	1,673	44	1,674	...	1	1	...
Female schools ... Marathi ...	11	338	11	362	...	24	..	...
Female schools ... Hindustani ...	11	311	5	139	...	...	6	172
Training College ... Marathi ...	1	27	1	27	...	...	...	...
Training College ... Hindustani ...		14		14	...	...	...	...
Night Classes ... Marathi ...	9	234	4	109	...	...	5	125
Total ...	462	22,117	456	21,759	12	401	18	759
Boys' schools for natives receiving fixed monthly grants	5	219	5	169	...	...	...	50
Girls' schools for natives receiving fixed monthly grants	1	25	1	19	...	...	...	6
Mixed schools for Europeans and Eurasians receiving monthly grants	1	8	1	10	...	2	...	...
Schools which receive grant-in-aid by results.	61	1,400	91	2,221	30	821	...	...
Inspected and other Indigenous schools ...	175	2,899	143	2,171	...	...	32	728
Total ...	243	4,551	241	4,590	30	823	32	784
Grand total ...	705	26,668	697	26,349	42	1,224	50	1,543

Cause of increase and decrease.

187. The decrease of four Anglo-Marathi and two Anglo-Hindustani Middle Class schools is a nominal one caused by the relegation of these institutions to the grade of Lower Class schools in which they now appear. One Hindustani Boys', and six Hindustani Girls' schools, and five night classes were closed during the year. In place of these the Director was able to open eight new Marathi Boys' schools, and had it not been for an unavoidable delay in arranging for other new schools to take the place of old ones, the localities of which were found to be unsuitable, the year would have closed with an increase of 11, instead of a decrease, as shown above, of 6 Government schools. In all, there were 456 Government schools with 21,759 pupils on the 31st March 1877, as against 462 schools with 22,117 pupils on the same date in the preceding year.

The number of private schools decreased from 243 to 241. There was an increase of 30 in those of them that received grants-in-aid on the results of examination, and a falling-off of 32 in the number which were either not inspected, or on being inspected, were found to be below the standard prescribed for the assignment of such grants-in-aid.

Attendance.

188. The attendance in Government schools at the end of the year shows a decrease of 358 pupils, but the daily average attendance throughout the year was higher, *viz.*, 16,947, as against 16,337 in 1875-76. In the month of September there were 22,451 pupils enrolled in the school registers, the largest number yet attained to. The subsequent falling-off was due partly to the closure of some schools as above noted, and partly to high prices of food grains, consequent on exports for the relief of the famine-stricken districts in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, which made the parents of the poorer class of pupils, unable, or at least unwilling, to continue paying the small fee demanded for the instruction of their children.

University education.

189. It was explained in the last report that the Educational Department of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts is affiliated with the Arts Colleges in the Bombay Presidency by the foundation of scholarships, limited to three annually, of Rs. 20 *per mensem*, tenable for three years by such of the matriculated students of the High schools at Amraoti and Akola as are natives of Berar, or who may have resided in Berar for five years prior to their passing the matriculation examination.

Eleven of these scholarships were held at the close of 1875-76, and during the year four more were awarded to students, three of whom were sent to the Deccan, and one to the Civil Engineering College, at Poona.

Eighteen students have in all been sent to the Bombay Colleges since the institution of this system in January 1873. Of these one has passed the B. A. examination successfully, and has now returned to Berar to seek employment under Government. Another who was preparing for the same examination left the college in December last on the expiry of his scholarship. Of nine students who were preparing for the F. A. examination three left the college before examination, two duly passed, one was transferred to the Civil Engineering College and is now preparing for his F. C. E., and the remaining three students either failed, or did not go up for examination, and the Director remarks that there is little likelihood of their rejoining the college after the summer vacation. These results are certainly far from satisfactory, but the Resident does not doubt that in time a better selection of students for scholarships of this nature will be possible.

High schools.

190. The average daily attendance at the Akola and Amraoti High schools was 78 and 74 respectively, the aggregate number on the roll at the close of the year being 195, as against 219 in the preceding year. The falling-off in attendance as indicated by these returns is confined entirely to the Amraoti High school, where formerly there was an abnormal increase in numbers caused by the admission of boys who were unprepared for the curriculum of the High school course.

The following table shows the result of the annual examination of these two schools :—

School.	Standard XI.		Standard X.		Standard IX.		Standard VIII.		Standard VII.		Below Standard VII.		Total.		Percentage who passed during	
	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	Number examined.	Number passed.	1876-77.	1875-76.
Akola	7	3	9	3	10	3	15	6	40	13	4	...	85	28	32·9	60·7
Amraoti	4	3	8	2	12	5	24	2	27	5	8	3	83	20	24	47·5
Total ...	11	6	17	5	22	8	39	8	67	18	12	3	168	48	28·5	54

Of 168 pupils examined, 48, or 28·5 per cent., passed, as against 54 per cent. in the preceding year. This at first sight appears to tell unfavorably against the management of the schools, but the difference is in reality due to a more searching method of examination, very properly introduced by the Director, rather than to any falling-off in the attainments of the boys. The result does not in fact compare unfavorably with that arrived at in the High schools of the Bombay Presidency, where in 1875-76 the percentage of passed students was almost the same as this year in Berar, *viz.*, 28·6.

Vernacular scholarship examination.

191. Twenty-nine candidates presented themselves for the ten vernacular scholarships of Rs. 10 *per mensem* tenable for one year, the particulars of which were referred to at page 109 of last report: of these, 22 candidates were for scholarships, six in number, on the Marathi side, and three of them passed successfully. Seven candidates appeared for the four Hindustani scholarships, of whom two passed. Five of the scholarships were thus unawarded.

Matriculation examination.

192. Five students from the Akola, and eight from the Amraoti, High schools went up for the matriculation examination in Bombay, and three of the former, and two of the latter, were successful. The Director explains that the success of the Akola students, though not so striking as in the preceding year, when eight boys passed, is as satisfactory as could be expected. "There can be no doubt", he says, "that the examination was an unusually difficult one."

The Amraoti High school passed the same number as in the preceding year, and has made no better progress in this respect than formerly.

Entrance examination at High schools.

193. Seventy-five candidates presented themselves at the entrance examination in Amraoti, of whom 36, or about 50 per cent. passed, and 17 eventually joined the school. At Akola there were 78 candidates. Of these only eight passed in all the subjects of examination. Seventeen more, who obtained high marks in English and Arithmetic, were however considered as having passed, and 20 in all joined. This result does not speak at all favourably of the training the boys received in the Middle Class schools before coming up for examination.

Sixteen boys from Hindustani Lower Class schools appeared for admission into the Hindustani classes attached to the High schools under the 5th and 6th Standards, and also to compete for the exhibitions, formerly attached to the Hindustani Middle Class schools, but now transferred to the High schools. Of these six passed the examination, and five joined the schools, all of whom were given exhibitions.

Of the 42 boys who were thus drafted on to the strength of the High schools, five left before the end of March, and the Director anticipated that several others would probably leave after the May vacation.

Middle Class schools.

194. The following table gives the number and strength of Middle Class schools, with also the number of pupils learning English in them, during the year under report, as compared with the preceding year:—

Description of schools.	No. on 31st March 1876.		No. on 31st March 1877.		Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	No. of students learning English.	No. of students sent for the High school entrance examination.	No. of students passed.
	Schools.	Scholars.	Schools.	Scholars.					
Anglo-Marathi...	36	4,695	27	3,952	3,846	2,927	642	153	61
Marathi	...	...	5	447	507	376	...	...	...
Anglo-Hindustani	5	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustani ...	...	...	3	283	209	159	...	7	3
Total...	41	5,120	35	4,682	4,562	3,462	642	160	64

It was mentioned in the last report that the Resident had issued instructions for the gradual reduction to the lower grade of certain schools of this class which had failed to fulfil the conditions on which they were originally constituted, and which were in fact, for all practical purposes, nothing but Lower Class schools, under the name, and maintained at the cost, of Middle Class institutions. In furtherance of these orders six schools were, as has already been stated, reduced during the year to the lower grade. Of the remaining 35 schools, 27 are Anglo-Marathi, and eight are purely vernacular schools. The latter will be reduced in grade so soon as equitable arrangements can be made for the transference elsewhere of their present staff of teachers.

The attendance in Middle Class schools at the end of the year was 4,682 boys, as against 5,120 in the preceding year, but a decrease of 451 boys is accounted for by the reduction of six schools. There was an actual increase of 13 boys in the remaining schools. The monthly average number on the register was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 4,562. The working of Middle Class schools in the Hyder-

abad Assigned Districts has recently formed the subject of so much comment that the following concise account by the Director showing the present state of these institutions, and the better progress which some of them are now making, is here inserted in full:—

Anglo-Vernacular School.

Akola.
Amraoti.
Ellichpur Cantonment.
Malkapur.
Basim.
Yeotmal.

"Of the six district station schools named in the margin (taking Malkapur for Buldana) five are doing well. Each of the first two has more than 200 boys on its register, and it is the best feeder of the station High school. Akola passed eight and Amraoti nine in the entrance examination of this year. The next three schools are attended by between 150 and 200 boys, and acquitted themselves well in the Deputy Educational Inspectors' examinations. As mentioned in my last report, I have allowed one higher Standard—the 7th—to be taught in these three schools; and the experiment promises to be successful. There are so many as 12 boys learning under this standard at Malkapur, eight at Ellichpur, and six at Basim. They could not of course send any boys to the High school entrance examination this year. The school at Yeotmal is attended by 100 boys, and considering the nature of the new town, this number is not likely to rise much. The attendance of English learning boys is also small, and the school will take some time to come up to the requirements which its grade would imply.

Taluka Schools.

Akola.
Jalgaon.
Khamgaon.
Ellichpur City.
Wun.
Chikhli.
Mehkar.
Daryapur.
Balapur Peth.
Morsi.
Pusad.

"Among the taluka schools the first four are doing pretty well. The attendance in each of them is about 200, and the number of English learning students varies from 30 to 45. Although they rival the Zilla schools in point of numbers, they have not done well at the entrance examination; the highest number passed by any one of them is four, and the lowest two. Two of them—Jalgaon and Ellichpur—passed but a small percentage of boys in the Deputy Inspectors' examination. The next four schools possessed nearly the same importance, although the first three of them belong to the 3rd Grade, and the 4th to the 5th Grade. The number of scholars in them varies from about 110 to 140, and the number of English learning students from 17 to 21. Wun passed four students at the High school examination, Daryapur two, Mehkar one, and Chikhli none. Of the remaining three schools, Balapur appears to be doing something; the other two, though attended by more than 100 boys, are not likely to retain their name.

Town Schools.

Karanja.
Talegaon.
Deulgaon Raja.
Pimpalgaon Raja.
Risod.
Adgaon.
Shegaon.
Patur.
Paturda.
Buldana.

"Of these the first is the largest school in the whole of the province, (containing 264 boys) and is conducted by a very popular teacher, who received a certificate of honor at the time of the Resident's late visit to Berar. The school passed a fair number of boys at the Deputy Inspectors' examination, and four at the entrance exami-

nation. The second, though of the 3rd Grade, is reported to be one of the best conducted schools in the province. It has an attendance of 153 boys, 41 of whom learn English, and 64 passed in the annual examination. It sent four boys to the High school. The Middle Class school at Deulgaon Raja is attended by 208 pupils, and considering that it is taught by only four teachers, its work of passing 47 boys in the annual examination, and four in the entrance examination, must be considered creditable. Of the remaining schools those at Daryapur and Shegaon are the only ones worth mentioning among the Anglo-Marathi schools. The masters of both of them are young, intelligent, and hard working.

Vernacular Middle Class Schools.

Sirpur.
Balapur Fort.
Darwha.
Murtazapur.
Anjangaon.
Akola Hindustani.
Malkapur do.
Basim do.

"Of the remaining eight Middle Class schools in which English has been discontinued, three, *viz.*, the Marathi schools at Sirpur, Darwha, and the Hindustani school at Malkapur, have showed signs of healthiness in their altered form. The attendance has been kept up, and the tone of studies in vernacular has improved. The schools at Balapur Fort and Akola remain as they were ; but the remaining three at Murtazapur, Anjangaon, and Basim, show great degradation, for which the masters themselves are responsible. The 24 Anglo-Marathi schools, excepting Malkapur, Basim and Ellichpur Cantonment, sent 153, and passed 61 students, at the entrance examination, which gives 6·3 and 2·5 per cent. to each school, but the largest number sent by a school was 16, and the largest number passed nine. There was, however, one school which sent no candidates, and three which passed none. The Educational Inspector states that eight of the Anglo-Vernacular schools are of very doubtful use, and may be conveniently reduced."

" The Akola district contains the largest number of the Middle Class schools, and no doubt they have returned the largest number to the High schools. But Amraoti in proportion to its schools has given the best results. The other districts have fed the High schools with comparatively a small number."

Middle Class school exhibitions.

195. These exhibitions are still to a great extent disregarded by pupils. Out of the 61 exhibitioners who were on the rolls on the 31st March 1876, only 40 remained in the schools to complete their term of one year, and at the examination held in the year under report no more than 26 were found qualified. At the close of the year only 55 exhibitions were held by pupils out of the sanctioned number of 95.

Lower Class schools.

196. There were at the close of the year 354 Marathi Lower Class schools, with an attendance of 14,557 boys, as against 342 with 14,181 boys in 1875-76. The number of Hindustani schools decreased from 45 to 44, while the attendance remained almost the same, *viz.*, 1,674, as against 1,673.

Out of 12,789 boys who were present at the examination of Mahratta schools, 7,986 were actually examined and 3,707, or 46·4 per cent., passed, as against 54·4 in the preceding year. As in the case of the High schools, so here, the Director attributes the falling-off in the result of these examinations to the more searching system employed, and not to any deterioration in the state of the schools.

In the Hindustani Middle and Lower Class schools the percentage of passed boys has on the other hand risen from 5·3 to 21·9, a fact which the Director says is "not on account of any real change in the state of these schools, but "rather on account of the change in the Examiners," the late Deputy Inspector having died during the year.

Female schools.

197. With one or two exceptions there was no improvement in the general state of the Female schools, six of which were closed during the year, while the closure of others is still under consideration. The Director gives the following account of ten schools of this class which he examined:—

"The Deulgaon Raja Marathi school appeared to be doing "something. At the time of my visit, it was attended by so "many as 71 girls, and the first class, consisting of five girls, "was learning the 4th standard for girls' schools. Four of "these girls worked a sum in simple division. In the Hin- "dustani school at Malkapur the girls appear to have been "well taught: three girls were reading the second book, but "I found them able to read any book which I could give "them at the time. They explained words and answered "in the tables up to 20×10. I found no other school "coming up to these standards, and there were some schools "in which the girls were not able to read or write words "after years of attendance."

Night Classes.

198. Of nine Night Classes in existence at the end of the preceding year only four now remain, *viz.*, three in the Amraoti and one in the Ellichpur district. The position of these institutions is far from stable, and it is doubtful if any of them do much good. They have an attendance of 109 pupils of the following castes:—

Brahmins	...	2
Kunbis ...	...	19
Other Hindus	...	86
Muhammadans	...	2

Private schools receiving fixed monthly grants.

199. The following schools continue to receive the same fixed monthly grant as they did last year:—

Districts.	Schools.	No. of pupils on 31st March 1877.	Average monthly No. on the roll.	Average daily attendance.	Classes of pupils. Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Languages taught. Marathi.	English.	Monthly grant. Rs.	As.	P.
Akola ...	Akola Mission Boys' school...	39	44	37	36	2	1	39	7	30	0	0
	Akola Mission Girls' school...	19	19	11	11	...	8	19	...	25	0	0
	Khamgaon Mission Boys' school	36	42	25	32	...	4	36	...	20	0	0
Buldana ...	Buldana Mission Boys' school	26	28	19	12	...	14	26	1	10	0	0
	Godri Marathi Boys' school ..	25	...	...	25	...	...	25	...	5	0	0
Amraoti ...	Amraoti Mission Boys' school	43	40	30	40	...	3	43	...	30	0	0
Ellichpur ...	Ellichpur European and Eurasian Mixed school ...	10	8	8	...	...	10	...	15	15	0	0
	Total ...	198	181	130	156	2	40	188	23	135	0	0

The attendance at all of them, except the Mission school at Khamgaon and the Mixed school at Ellichpur, has fallen off, affected no doubt by the high price of grain which was especially felt by the low caste class who chiefly frequent schools of this description. The account of the schools is on the whole, however, so far from satisfactory that in reviewing the educational report of the year the Resident was obliged to remark "that unless there is a prospect of improvement "soon in these institutions, the Resident fears the grants-in-"aid will have to be withdrawn from them, a step he would "especially deprecate at a time when no schooling for their "children is available to subordinate European and Eurasian "employés of the Government outside the schools of the "Educational Department. This last remark touches a large "and important question, which has received much consider-"ation from the Government of India, and is entitled to every "attention and sympathy."

Indigenous schools.

200. The account of indigenous schools, aided and unaided, is much the same as was remarked upon in preceding reports.

There were in all 208 Marathi, and 26 Hindustani schools with 4,392 pupils at the end of the year, as against 211 Marathi and 25 Hindustani schools professing to bear 4,299 pupils

on their rolls in the preceding year. 201 schools were inspected during the year, of which 102 were awarded grants, either as rewards to the masters, or as prizes to the boys. In most of the other schools the masters had failed to keep up registers of the daily attendance, and they were all in too crude a state to merit any aid from Government.

The following table shows the result of the examination of the schools to which aid was given :—

Number of schools.	Number of scholars present on the day of examination.	Capitation grant.			Proficiency grant.			Prizes to boys.			Total grant.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
102	1,971	569	8	0	432	0	0	232	1	3	1,233	9	3

Instructions have been issued by the Resident for a revision of the standards of examinations for Indigenous schools, the present ones being found too limited and otherwise unsuited for the few schools which have made some progress since their formation.

Training College.

201. The following statement shows the working of the Training College during the year under report, as compared with 1875-76 :—

Years.	Number of students at the end of the year.					Average number of students on the roll during the year.		Number of students examined and passed in the first year's certificate examinations.								Number of students who obtained employment.	
	Hindus.		Muhammadans.					Hindus.				Muhammadans.					
	Stipendiary.	Free.	Stipendiary.	Free.	Total.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	First year's course.	Examined.	Second year's course.	Passed.	First year's course.	Examined.	Second year's course.	Passed.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.
1875-76.	21	6	14	...	41	26	17	24	4	12	3	12	5	12	5	24	7
1876-77.	27	...	14	...	41	24	12	18	5	11	4	7	5	6	2	6	7

The number of students at the end of each year remained, it will be observed, the same, with the difference, however, that the six free students shown in the preceding year are now no longer in the school. A comparison of the results of the two years' examination shows that the percentage of passed students in both branches is now smaller than it was in the previous year.

The Director accounts for this by the easier nature of the examinations in 1875 when, in the Hindustani branch, the whole number of students passed—a result which, he says, hardly ought to be expected even under the most favorable circumstances. Six students, *viz.*, four Hindus and two Muhammadans, passed during the year the certificate examination, or second year's course, while 17 passed the first year's course. Of the former, all but one Muhammadan have obtained employment in the Educational Department. In addition to these, six passed Muhammadan students of the previous year, and two unpassed Marathi students of the year under report, also obtained employment in the department.

As anticipated in last report important changes were effected in the status of the college during the year, the results of which will be more apparent hereafter. New standards of study were introduced. The number of scholarships on the Marathi side was increased. The certificate examination course was extended over two years, instead of one, as formerly, and one additional teacher was appointed; a practising school, temporarily placed under the management of an assistant in the adjoining Anglo-Vernacular school, was attached to the college, and the students were comfortably lodged in the High school boarding-house. In short, as the Director says, everything in connection with the college has been put on a sound basis, and it only remains to be seen how far the teachers and students will now take advantage of these arrangements.

The old High school building in Amraoti was thoroughly repaired during the year, and is now occupied as a boarding-house for pupils. The Akola boarding-house, besides containing High school pupils, is also open to the students in the Training College, of whom 24 took advantage of it during the year. The average monthly number of boarders in these two establishments during the year was 63. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 2,640-10-9, of which Rs. 540 were received from Government in the shape of grants-in-aid, Rs. 110 by subscriptions and donations in Amraoti, and Rs. 1,990-10-9 were collected from the boarders. The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 2,501-14-4, leaving a balance of Rs. 138-12-5 on hand.

202. The castes of the pupils attending the different schools are shown in the following table:— Pupils.

Schools.	No. of Scholars on 31st March 1877.	Brahmins.		Kunbis and Malees.		Mussulmans.		Low caste.		Other Hindus.		Others.	
		No. of pupils.	Percentage.	No. of pupils.	Percentage.	No. of pupils.	Percentage.	No. of pupils.	Percentage.	No. of pupils.	Percentage.	No. of pupils.	Percentage.
Higher Class ...	195	148	75·8	3	1·5	17	8·7	...	...	21	10·7	6	·3
Middle Class ...	4,682	1416	30·2	506	10·8	530	11·3	71	1·5	2,135	45·6	24	·5
Lower Class ...	16,231	1854	11·4	5,073	31·2	2,345	14·4	322	1·9	6,631	40·8	6	...
Female Schools ...	501	79	15·7	41	8·1	147	29·3	...	...	234	46·7	...	...
Night Classes ...	109	2	1·8	19	1·7	2	1·8	...	...	86	78·9	...	...
Training College ...	41	20	48·7	5	12·2	14	34·1	...	...	2	4·9	...	...
Total...	21,759	3519	16·2	5,647	26	3,055	14	393	1·8	9,109	41·8	36	·2

As compared with the previous year the percentage of Brahmins, and of Kunbis and Malees, has increased, while that of Muhammadans, and low castes, has decreased. The fluctuation in the number of the latter is due entirely to the high prices of grain, and the falling-off will in all probability be only temporary.

203. Under a system recently approved of by the Resident the inspection of schools has certainly been more methodical during the year than was generally the case in former seasons. Inspection of schools.

The Director himself inspected 25 Middle Class schools, 102 Lower Class schools, 10 Female schools, 6 Indigenous schools and three private aided schools.

The Educational Inspector, who took a different route than the Director, visited 29 Middle Class schools, 87 Lower Class, 11 Female, 2 Aided, 4 Indigenous schools and 1 Night Class.

The work done by the Deputy Inspector is shown in the following table:—

Deputy Educational Inspector.	Area of the district.	Miles travelled.			No. of Schools in the district on 31st March 1877.	DESCRIPTION OF SCHOOLS.	No. of Schools inspected.				Total No. of visits to all Schools.	Distance travelled by ordinary road for each visit.	REMARKS.
		By rail.	By road.	Total.			More than twice.	Twice.	Once.	Not inspected.			
Akola ...	2,654	175	1,130	1,305	11	Middle Class schools ...	2	7	2	...	25	4·4	(a.) Includes Female schools and Night Classes.
					95	Lower Class schools (a.) ...	4	68	24	...	175		
					43	Aided and unaided schools ...	2	1	47	...	55		
					1	Jail schools ...	...	1	...	...	2		(b.) Includes 3 Urdu Classes attached to Anglo-Marathi schools.
Buldana ...	2,794	134	1,525	1,659	7	Middle Class schools ...	...	1	...	...	22	6·1	
					74	Lower Class schools (a.) ...	18	57	...	...	166		
					68	Aided and unaided schools ...	...	...	61	...	61		
					5	Middle Class shools ...	...	5	...	...	18		(c.) Includes one Urdu Class attached to a Marathi school.
Basim ...	2,958	...	1,199	1,199	57	Lower Class schools (a.) ...	14	42	1	...	141	5·6	
					21	Aided and unaided schools ...	5	10	13	12	56		
					5	Middle Class schools ...	...	5	...	...	10		
Amraoti ...	2,767	96	1,170	1,266	88	Lower Class schools (a.) ...	...	80	8	...	168	5·5	
					50	Aided and unaided schools ...	...	10	13	...	33		
					1	Jail Schools ...	...	1	...	...	2		
					3	Middle Class schools ...	...	2	1	...	109	9·5	
Wun ...	3,835	...	1,228	1,228	43	Lower Class schools ...	...	24	5	...			
					11	Aided and unaided schools ...	...	6	8	4	20		
					4	Middle Class schools ...	...	2	...	...	11		
Ellichpur ...	2,623	...	1,050	1,050	61	Lower Class schools ...	...	13	43	1	133	·6	
					48	Aided and unaided schools (b) ...	...	...	31	17	31		

Financial statistics.

204. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 3,34,743-12-9, being Rs. 46,111-14-8 less than the expenditure in 1875-76.

The particulars of this expenditure are shown in the following figures:—

Heads.	1875-76. Amount.			Percentage.	1876-77. Amount.			Percentage.	Increase.			Decrease.		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Direction	23,312	6	5	6·1	18,619	3	10	5·6	...	...	...	4,693	2	7
Inspection	27,963	7	9	7·3	26,844	3	10	8·0	...	...	...	1,119	3	11
Higher Class schools ...	21,539	7	2	5·7	22,731	5	1	6·8	1,191	13	11	...	...	...
Middle Class schools ...	69,360	13	9	18·2	64,343	5	3	19·2	...	...	...	5,017	8	6
Lower Class schools ...	1,18,892	9	2	31·2	1,17,606	10	9	35·1	...	...	...	1,195	14	5
Female schools ...	7,820	0	4	2·1	6,441	11	0	1·9	...	...	...	1,378	5	4
Aided schools... ...	3,125	13	0	·8	2,922	14	3	·9	...	...	...	202	14	9
Training College ...	3,363	2	0	·8	3,512	7	4	1·1	149	5	4	...	...	...
Night Classes	955	0	0	·2	590	0	0	·2	...	...	...	365	0	0
Scholarships	9,623	10	6	2·7	9,790	4	8	2·9	166	10	2	...	...	...
Book and Prize Allowance	2,091	0	1	·5	1,785	0	0	·5	...	...	...	306	0	1
Government Book Depot.	5,572	1	0	1·4	7,601	6	2	2·3	2,029	5	2	....	...	...
Construction of school-houses	73,907	5	5	19·4	40,754	6	11	12·2	...	...	...	33,152	14	6
Repairs to school-houses	8,493	0	1	2·2	5,173	5	3	1·5	...	...	...	3,319	10	10
School-furniture ...	2,686	12	3	·8	2,440	0	5	·7	...	...	...	245	11	10
Miscellaneous	2,239	2	6	·6	3,587	8	0	1·1	1,348	5	6	...	...	...
Total ...	3,80,855	11	5		3,34,743	12	9		4,885	8	1	50,996	6	9

The decrease of Rs. 4,693 under the head of Direction results from a saving in each of the charges in the Director's office, and chiefly in the item of his salary which is now Rs. 1,200 *per mensem*, as against Rs. 1,500, the rate drawn by the late Director.

Under Inspection the decrease of Rs. 1,119 is accounted for by the cost of tents for Deputy Inspectors having been charged in the accounts of 1875-76. The increase of Rs. 1,191 in the cost of the High schools is caused mainly by the appointment of a Hindustani teacher in the Akola High school.

The large decrease of Rs. 5,017, under the head of Middle Class schools, is attributable to the reduction of six of these schools during the year. Notwithstanding the incorporation of the reduced Middle Class schools into the grade of Lower Class schools, savings in the establishments of the latter have more than covered the increased cost, and they also show a saving of Rs. 1,196.

The large decrease under the head of Construction of school-houses arises, as has been explained in the Public Works section of this report, from the falling-off in the town fund, and consequent non-utilization of the provincial grant for these buildings.

The increase under the head Miscellaneous is due to the contribution of Rs. 3,270* for the maintenance of the Local Fund Engineer's establishment at Akola.

Sources of expenditure.

205. The following statement shows the extent to which the several funds bore the expenditure of the two years under comparison:—

Funds.	1875-76.	1876-77.
General Revenues...	2,54,140 4 11	2,39,656 7 3
Educational cess fund	94,031 0 4	81,722 8 4
Town funds	30,772 11 10	11,337 6 1
Municipal fund	1,574 2 4	1,485 7 1
Subscriptions	337 8 0	542 0 0
Total...	3,80,855 11 5	3,34,743 12 9

Average cost of education.

206. The average cost *per mensem* of education in each grade of school in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, compared with the cost in corresponding schools in the Central Provinces as given below, indicates a satisfactory economy in the administration of the Berar schools:—

	Average monthly cost per pupil to Govt.	Average monthly cost per pupil to Govt. in the C. P.
2 High Schools	13 13 0	22 4 0
35 Middle Class Schools ...	1 9 6	2 10 8
398 Lower do. ...	0 7 1	0 9 0
16 Female do. ...	0 9 9	0 12 10
1 Training College ...	8 2 11	10 1 4

School buildings.

207. A sum of Rs. 40,754-6-11 was expended during the year on the construction of 31 school-houses, 23 of which were commenced in 1875-76. 24 buildings were completed during the year, the Amraoti High school, an exceptionally handsome building, being among the number. Measures are now being adopted for the construction of village school buildings on a less expensive scale than has hitherto been provided for by the standard plans.

School fees, &c.

208. The total receipts under the head of Fees and Fines amounted to Rs. 19,140-1-0. The fees collected in the two High schools aggregated Rs. 712-7-0, as against Rs. 649-4-0 in the preceding year. The Middle Class

* The cause for the payment of this large contribution is under enquiry.

schools returned Rs. 5,024-3-0 in the shape of fees, against Rs. 5,277-12-6, while the fees in the Lower Class schools amounted to Rs. 13,071-8-3, as against Rs. 12,316-7-9 in 1875-76. In all there was an increase of Rs. 564-10-0 in the fees collected.

SECTION II.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

Vernacular literature.

209. As stated in last report, a grant of Rs. 500 is sanctioned annually for the encouragement of local vernacular literature. Unfortunately, however, but little advantage is taken of this measure, and no books were presented to the Literature Committee during the year under report.

A reward of Rs. 200, offered in 1874 for a useful vernacular work on "practical agriculture," produced nine competitors whose manuscripts have now been examined by the Committee appointed for this purpose. The result of this examination is decidedly unfavorable. "All of them," says the Director, "except one, were found to be useless productions entirely wanting in correctness of language and intelligible exposition of the subject. Even the one which had any pretensions to clearness was not deemed worthy of the whole or a portion of the prize."

A monthly Marathi publication entitled the "Berar School Paper" supported by an annual grant of Rs. 360, was issued for the first time during the year under report. It is used as a means of conveying to the schoolmasters instruction and information on general subjects relating to the department. By discussing the actions of certain School Committees, it is said also to have aroused a wholesome spirit of emulation among the village communities, and altogether the Director looks upon the paper as a success, and attributes chiefly to its agency the fact that the people subscribed during the year, for different purposes, the sum of Rs. 1,608, as against Rs. 248 in the preceding year.

Newspapers in Berar.

210. There has been no change in the newspapers of Berar, the names of which were given in the last report.

Book Depôt.

211. In addition to, and working under the Central Book Depôt, there are now 21 Taluka Branch Depôts, as against 20 in the preceding year. The Central Depôt is maintained at an annual cost of Rs. 2,667 per annum, and the Branch Depôt keepers are paid commission on sales effected by them.

The following return contains a statement of the books purchased and sold during the year :—

Language in which books are published.	Balance on hand on 31st March 1876.		Purchased during the year 1876-77.		Sold during the year. 1876-77.		Balance on hand on 31st March 1877.	
	No. of copies.	Amount.	No. of copies.	Amount.	No. of copies.	Amount.	No. of copies.	Amount.
English ...	9,126	3,575 3 7	905	379 9 4	1,463	450 14 9	8,568	3,503 14 2
Marathi ...	29,414	4,213 12 5	25,070	4,955 2 6	30,519	4,532 4 11	23,965	4,636 10 0
Sanskrit ...	3,283	1,002 1 0	83	98 12 0	159	103 1 0	3,207	997 12 0
Persian ...	450	135 13 6	65	7 13 0	186	55 13 0	329	87 13 6
Urdu ...	11,351	2,426 6 9	1,165	191 14 0	2,905	412 11 4	9,611	2,205 9 5
Total ...	53,624	11,353 5 3	27,288	5,633 2 10	35,232	5,554 13 0	45,680	11,431 11 1

7,000 copies of the Berar 2nd Book, and the same number of the Berar 3rd Book, which were revised and printed by the Department, are included as purchases in the above statement.

The accounts of the Branch Depôts were examined by the Deputy Inspectors who reported them to be correct. The following is the cash account of the Depôt, up to the end of the financial year :—

Receipts.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Balance on 31st March, Books.	11,353	5	3			
Cash...	31	13	2			
Balance of unadjusted account	149	2	0			
Total ...	11,534	4	5			
Books received during the year	5,633	2	10			
Profit accrued in purchasing prize books	52	10	10			
				17,220	2	1

Disbursements.

Sale proceeds paid into Treasury	5,248	7	8			
Profit on prize books into Treasury	52	10	10			
Carriage and commission to Branch Book Depôts ...	313	14	6			
Total ...	5,615	1	0			
Balance of unadjusted account	149	2	0			
Cash in hand	24	4	0			
Stock on 31st March 1877 ...	11,431	11	1			
				17,220	2	1

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

212. Lists of the principal places of archæological interest were forwarded during the year through the Government of Bombay to Mr. Burgess, the Archæological Surveyor and Reporter in Western India, and it is expected that that officer will, when time permits, visit and report upon the places of chief interest referred to in these lists.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SECTION I.—ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

SECTION II.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

213. There is nothing to add to the information contained under these heads in the Administration Report for 1872-73, and in subsequent reports.

SECTION III.

STATIONERY.

214. The stationery in the various offices is kept under lock and key in charge of the respective head clerks who keep a record of all issues, and balance the stock at the end of each month.

The question of the expenditure on country stationery is now under consideration.

INDEX

TO

STATISTICAL TABLES.

I.—Statistics of Physical, Political, and Fiscal Geography—

A.—Physical Geography.
B.—Political relations with Native States—*Nil.*
C.—Civil Divisions.
D.—Population.
E.—Fiscal Statistics, including Survey and Settlement.

II.—Statistics of Protection—

A.—Legislative—*Nil.*
B.—Judicial—Civil and Criminal Courts.
C.—Prisons.
D.—Police.
E.—Military—*Nil.*
F.—Marine—*Nil.*

III.—Statistics of Production and Distribution—

A.—Finance—(*vide* pages 66 and 67 of Part II.)
B.—Public Works.
C.—Railways.
D.—Agriculture.
E.—Prices of produce and labour.
F.—Mines—*Nil.*
G.—Manufactures.
H.—Coinage and Currency.
I.—Trade.

IV.—Statistics of Life—

A.—Births and Deaths.
B.—Medical Relief.
C.—Vaccination Returns.

V.—Statistics of Instruction—

A.—Ecclesiastical.
B.—Education.
C.—The Press.

A. 1.—Area cultivated, uncultivated, and Communications.

Principal Geographical Division of territory.	Total area in square miles.				Unappropriated culturable waste in acres.			Communications—Mileage of		
		Waste.								
	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Unculturable.	Total.	Remaining last year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Water-distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	Made roads 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class.	Rail roads.
Amraoti...	2,172	408	187	2,767	208,366	3,676	204,690	...	522	G. I. P. R. 69 miles. State Railway 5½ miles.
Akola	2,211	124	319	2,654	74,644	4,521	70,123	...	216	Do. 65 miles. Do. 7 miles.
Ellichpur	968	497	1,158	2,623	313,367	3,759	309,608	...	22	.....
Buldana...	2,081	331	395	2,807	237,275	25,456	211,819	...	219½	Do. 29 miles.
Wun	1,827	547	1,545	3,919	723,041	445,349	277,692	...	20	.....
Basim	1,864	355	739	2,958	240,872	13,719	227,153	...	245	.....
Total ...	11,123	2,262	4,343	17,728	1,797,565	496,480	1,301,085	...	1,244½	175½ miles.

A. 2.—Character of the surface.

Nature of different tracts.	Names, area, and physical description of each tract.	Where situated. In British or Native territory.	Prevailing soils, minerals, and products.
Mountains and cultivated tracts	Amraoti	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	See *Berar Gazetteer* paras. 1, 2, 3, 40, 44, 75 and 76, and Resident's Report for 1872-73, Part II. Chapter 1, Section 1.
Plains	Akola		
Forests	Ellichpur		
Rivers	Buldana		
Lakes	Wun		
Marshes	Basim		

Places at which observations taken and the year for which taken.	Rain-fall in inches.				Average temperature in the shade.												Cloud proportion 0 to 10.		
					May.				July.				December.						
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	Mean of maximum readings.	Mean of minimum readings.	Highest readings.	Lowest readings.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
Amraoti	·09	29·20	...	29·29	109·9	78·4	114·5	74·0	88·8	73·0	100·0	71·0	85·3	55·1	88·1	51·4	4·9	7·1	1·3
Akola	...	18·61	...	18·61	109·2	83·0	113·5	79·8	89·9	73·6	103·1	70·8	84·6	51·7	87·8	45·2	1·2	6·8	0·6
Ellichpur (Chikalda) ...	·10	59·94	...	60·04	96·19	77·23	99·0	73·0	74·4	65·10	83·5	66·0	73·15	57·11	76·0	66·0	7·0	2·0	6·0
Buldana	...	25·05	·06	25·11	100·8	79·1	105·9	71·5	83·2	73·2	92·0	75·6	80·2	59·0	85·2	66·4	...	...	...
Wun (Yeotmal) ...	...	35·90	·40	36·30	101·68	80·0	105·0	99·0	85·52	70·68	90·0	75·0	78·74	55·0	80·0	75·0	...	...	...
Basim	...	29·73	·81	30·54	102·0	87·0	104·0	86·0	84·0	80·0	88·0	77·0	80·0	66·0	82·0	63·0	...	...	...

B.—Political relations with native states.

Nil.

C.—Civil Divisions.

The following is a statement of the area, population, revenue, &c., of the different Commissionerships, Deputy Commissionerships, and Revenue Sub-divisions of the territory.

Name of Commissionership.	Name of Executive Districts.	No. of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Division.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with population.	No. of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges and all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average of ditto.	No. of Police.	Total cost of Officials and Police of all kind.	Revenue.	
													Land.	Gross.
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Amraoti ...	4	2,767	546,448	Amraoti ... ... 25,517 Karanja 12,807	1,372	11	17	32	24	619	1,76,037	15,39,781	19,81,954
	Akola ...	5	2,654	523,913	Akola ... ... 15,920 Akot ... ... 15,266 Balapur ... ... 13,768 Shegaon ... ... 8,120 Khamgaon 9,234	1,392	18	20	30	20	512	87,835	17,76,793	23,43,347
	Ellichpur ...	3	2,623	304,673	Ellichpur City ... ... 30,298 Do. Cantonment... 12,319 Anjangaon 9,418	1,459	6	11	60	38	264	1,25,964	9,13,403	12,65,364
	Buldana ...	3	2,807	404,042	Deulgaon Raja ... ... 10,265 Malkapur 8,820	1,005	6	10	39	32	451	1,43,356	10,45,598	12,55,845
	Wun ...	4	3,919	352,822	Yeotmal ... ... 2,636 Wun 4,233	1,806	6	9	34	18	438	90,893	4,53,936	6,84,801
	Basim ...	3	2,958	301,284	Basim 9,296	951	6	10	40	20	391	1,09,495	5,35,331	6,57,724
	Total ...	22	17,728	2,433,182		7,985	53	77	235	2,533	2,675	7,33,580	62,64,842	81,88,935

Note.—The difference in the area herein shown and that given in the preceding year's Report is due to the present figures being the result of actual survey measurement now brought to a close. The correctness of the total population herein shown is now under enquiry and verification.

Districts.	Inhabited houses.			Population.					
						Children under 12 years.			
	Number of masonry buildings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.
Amraoti	18,543	89,310	107,853	186,803	175,672	97,989	85,984	546,448	197·4
Akola	19,344	101,964	121,308	172,969	167,718	97,662	85,564	523,913	197·5
Ellichpur	12,712	48,825	61,537	102,195	99,358	54,656	48,464	304,673	116·1
Buldana	18,362	63,975	82,337	131,072	125,582	77,601	69,787	404,042	130·3
Wun	797	64,011	64,808	110,711	109,005	69,880	63,226	352,822	90·
Basim	226	57,189	57,415	94,977	61,202	91,321	53,784	301,284	102
Total ...	69,984	425,274	495,258	798,727	738,537	489,109	406,809	*2,433,182	138·68

* *Vide* foot note in preceding statement.

LATION.

Classification of population.								Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or Immigration during the year.	Remarks.
Christians.												
European.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.	Hindoos.	Muhammadans.	Parsees.	Buddists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.			
151	48	30	493,740	38,625	6	3,660	10,188	431,680	114,768	Marathi ...	2,457 3,669	Emigration. Immigration.
53	56	185	469,159	43,415	48	1,694	9,303	76,189	447,724	Do. ...	41 11,941	Emigration. Immigration.
190	79	...	270,673	30,498	15	6	3,212	41,512	263,161	Marathi and Urdu.	7	Immigration.
...	86	...	320,302	28,289	5	77	55,283	38,122	365,920	Marathi ...	14,073	Do.
13	20	6	274,922	10,323	...	871	66,667	164,484	188,338	Telugu and Marathi.	1,315	Do.
...	5	...	270,503	15,293	...	447	15,036	50,017	251,267	Marathi ...	8,224	Do.
407	294	221	2,099,299	166,443	74	6,755	159,689	802,004	1,631,178		2,498 39,229	Emigration. Immigration.

E.—Fiscal.

1.—Survey.

Districts.	Area previously surveyed in miles.				Cost per mile.			Surveyed during the year with cost per mile.		
	Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue.		Trigonometrical.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Trigonometrical.	Topographical.	Revenue.
			By villages.	By fields.						
Amraoti	...	...	...	2,759	...	...	130	...	...	...
Akola	...	...	...	2,660	...	...	124	...	...	...
Ellichpur	...	...	...	974	...	...	149	...	...	...
Buldana...	...	...	...	2,804	...	...	131	...	...	...
Wun	...	...	...	3,919	...	...	124	...	...	...
Basim	...	...	...	2,958	...	...	145	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	16,074	...	...	Average 134	...	...	...

2.—Settlement.

Nature of settlement.	Area in miles.	Amount revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
Settled in perpetuity	...	...	...	
„ For 30 years or upwards	14,040	66,46,676	Varying from 1898 to 1906	
„ For 10 years and under 30	...	...	...	
„ Under 10 years	...	...	...	
In progress	...	...	...	
Total	14,040	66,46,676		
Settlements previously made including full records of rights.	12,282	59,58,008	...	
Do. without such records	1,758	6,88,668	...	
Settlement during the year ... { Detailed	...	...	...	
Settlement during the year ... { Summary	...	...	...	

E. 3.—FISCAL.

Surveyed and assessed area in acres.

Districts.	Cultivated.				Uncultivated.			Total area assessed.	Assessment.								
	Irrigated.																
	By Government work.	By Private individuals.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing land.	Culturable.	Uncultivable waste.		Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.			Rate per acre on culturable land.			Rate per acre on total area of settlement.	
	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	A.	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A. P.
Amraoti	11	13,745	1,351,546	1,365,302	15,176	240,491	111,886	1,732,855	1,681,557	1	2	0	0	8	7	1	0 7
Akola	...	20,226	1,342,794	1,363,020	4,289	68,500	6,789	1,442,598	1,758,647	1	4	7	0	8	7	1	4 0
Ellichpur	20	9,206	546,216	555,442	13,069	7,546	47,434	623,491	940,545	1	10	7	0	13	4	1	8 1
Buldana	228	24,936	1,230,181	1,255,345	193,265	18,553	...	1,467,165	1,001,642	0	12	9	...	...	...	0	10 11
Wun	...	3,908	1,092,773	1,096,681	177,461	331,834	755,800	2,361,776	599,030	0	7	4	0	6	11	0	4 6
Basim	...	8,554	928,962	937,516	175,513	176,054	348,608	1,637,691	686,569	0	11	9	1	4	11	0	6 8
										Average.								
Total ...	259	80,575	6,492,472	6,573,306	578,773	842,980	1,270,517	965,576	6,667,990	1	0	2	0	11	8	0	13 4

E. 4.—Land Revenue.

Description of Revenue.	Revenue last year, 1875-76.		Revenue this year, 1876-77.		Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Out-standing balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.					
1. From settled estates bearing revenue in past years	57,42,691	60,54,031	56,48,249	60,89,656	8,18,206	52,78,383	25,121	87	1,060
2. Settled estates added to Revenue Roll during present year	3,36,617		4,22,871						
3. Settled estates taken off Revenue Roll during present year	3,239		12,216						
4. Collections from Government estates	...		...						
5. Income from sale of Government estates	...		...						
6. Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in above...	45,578		57,238						
Total...	61,21,647	60,54,031	61,16,142	60,89,656	8,18,206	52,78,383	25,121	87	1,060

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE—*Nil.*

B.—JUDICIAL.

Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original
Districts on the last

Class of tribunal distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments, and those consisting of paid, from unpaid Judges.	No. of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each division in square miles.	Average population of each division.	Number of tribunals.	Constitution of tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal powers only. } Paid ...	6	3,123	404,584	20	A single Judge presides over each Court. Jury or Assessors not employed.
Do. do. Unpaid.	8	Not obtainable.	Ditto.	8	
Small Cause Courts confined to proper functions.	1			2	
Do. invested also with criminal powers.	2			2	
Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes, exercising civil and criminal powers.	6	3,123	404,584	26	
Magistrates of the 1st class, exercising civil and criminal powers.	6	3,123	404,584	14	
Magistrates of the districts, exercising civil, criminal, and revenue powers; also the powers described by Section 36 of Act X. of 1872.	6	3,123	404,584	6	
Judicial Commissioner's Court ...	1	18,740	2,427,509	1	
Resident's Sadr Court	1	18,740	2,427,509	1	

STATEMENT B.—No. I.

and Appellate, existing in the Hyderabad Assigned day of the year 1876.

Judicial powers of each tribunal, original and appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointment.
7	8
With exception of Tahsildar of Ellichpur, who exercises powers of 2nd Class Magistrate, each Judge had powers of a Magistrate of 3rd Class under the Code of Criminal Procedure. Each Judge exercises powers of a 3rd Class Magistrate. One Judge had powers to hear suits up to Rupees 1,000, and the other is the Registrar of the Court, who had been empowered to hear suits up to Rupees 20 in value.	Each Judge is requested to pass the examination prescribed for Naib Tahsildars.
Each Judge had powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd and 3rd Classes under C. C. P., and also power to hear suits from Rs. 50 to Rs. 1,000 in value. In addition to powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class under C. C. P., each of these Judges can hear civil suits up to Rupees 5,000 in value. In addition to the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class, these officers hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd Classes, and are also invested with special powers under Section 36, C. C. P. On civil side they can try suits up to any value, and hear appeals from decisions of the Courts having jurisdiction up to Rupees 1,000.	Each Judge is required to pass the Departmental Lower and Higher Standard. Each Judge is requested to pass the Departmental Higher Standard examination.
Sessions, and Civil, and Criminal Appellate Judge. The Provincial High Court.	

Statement showing the various Judicial Tribunals, Original
Districts on the last

Class of tribunal distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments, and those consisting of paid, from unpaid Judges.	Total number of Judges.				Average annual salary of each paid Judge.						Total cost of tribunals.		
	European.				European.			Native.					
	Covenanted.	Commissioned Military Officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.									
1	9	10	11	12	13			14			15		
					RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Local and Subordinate Magistrates, exercising criminal powers only. Paid	...	...	...	20	...	0	0	580	0	0	Costs included in the Courts of Magistrates of Districts shown below.		
Do. do. Unpaid	...	...	...	8	...	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Cause Courts confined to proper functions.	...	1	...	1	9,600	0	0	2,400	0	0	17,692	0	0
Do. invested also with criminal powers.	...	1	1	...	9,392	0	0	...	...	...	30,853	0	0
Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes exercising civil and criminal powers only.	...	...	...	26	...	0	0	2,132	0	0	Costs included in the Courts of Magistrates of Districts shown below.		
Magistrates of the 1st class exercising civil and criminal powers.	1	2	6	5	8,349	0	0	6,300	0	0	...	...	...
Magistrates of the districts, exercising civil, criminal, and revenue powers; also the powers described by Section 36, of Act X. of 1872.	...	6	...	...	17,414	0	0	...	...	...	4,07,060	0	0
Judicial Commissioner's Court	...	1	...	...	27,000	0	0	...	...	...	38,400	0	0
Resident's Sadr Court	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	4,200	0	0

(a.)—Exclusive of cases committed
punishments, and trans-
(b.)—Exclusive of
* In addition to above 15 miscellaneous

STATEMENT B.—No. I.

and Appellate, existing in the Hyderabad Assigned day of the year 1876.—*(Concluded.)*

Net receipt from stamps.			Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each tribunal.	No. of cases decided during the year.			
						Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
16			17	18	19	20	21	22	23
RS.	A.	P.							
...	...	...	Revenue and account work of the Taluka.	244	...	3,603	...	...	...
...	...	...	.....	...	...	1,183	...	...	...
20,946	9	0	.....	...	...	...	2,224	...	...
23,825	0	0	.....	...	...	22	2,467	...	...
Net receipts included in the Courts of Magistrates of Districts shown below.			Revenue and account work of the Taluka.	255	...	4,724	12,133	...	...
Do.			Two of these are Treasury Officers, and one is located at Karanja. The rest are in charge of Talukas; they are Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners.	277	...	1,179	4,915	...	...
2,31,649	6	0	These Officers are Deputy Commissioners invested with administrative charge of Districts.	238	...	315	61	...	503
						(*a.*)	(*b.*)		
					Total	11,026	21,800		
8,951	12	0	.....	287	1	26	...	...	250
816	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	*44

to Sessions Court referred for higher
ferred, died, &c.
suits transferred.
cases and petitions were disposed of.

Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convict
Districts during

Indian Penal Code.	Description of offences.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of offences admitted to have occurred during the year.
	CLASS I.		
	OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE, THE PUBLIC AND JUSTICE.		
	AGAINST THE STATE.		
121 ...	Waging war against the Queen	...	...
122-123 ...	Collecting arms, or concealing attempt to wage war...	...	...
125 to 127...	War or depredation on allied powers	...	...
131-132 ...	Abetment of mutiny	...	...
	RELATING TO COIN, STAMPS, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.		
231 to 238...	Counterfeiting coin	...	...
246 to 249...	Diminishing or altering coin	1	1
239 to 243 and 250 to 254	Passing or possessing bad or altered coin	46	36
255 to 259...	Counterfeiting stamps, or selling same	...	...
260 to 263...	Using as genuine counterfeit stamps, or effacing or altering same	3	3
264 to 267...	Making, using, or possessing false weights or measures	89	87
	AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.		
140, 170-171..	Personating Public Servant or Soldier	10	9
118 to 120.	Concealing design to commit offence	2	2
176-177, 181, 182, 202-203..	Omitting to give information of offence, or giving false information	104	101
201 to 204.	Causing disappearance of evidence	3	2
183 to 189, 187-190 ...	Resisting, obstructing, or omitting to assist public seryant	48	48
188 ...	Disobedience of lawful order, causing injury ...	64	60
228 ...	Intentional insult or interruption in Judicial proceeding	3	3
212-216 ...	Harbouring an offender	1	...
213 to 215...	Taking gift to screen offender	5	5
224-225 ...	Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue ...	14	14

STATEMENT B.—No. II.—(CRIMINAL.)

ed and acquitted, for each offence in the Hyderabad Assigned the year 1876.

Number of persons under trial during the year 1876.		Acquitted or discharged.		Convicted.		Died, escaped, transferred.		Remaining under trial.		REMARKS.
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	The number committed out of those remaining under trial should be noted in this column for remarks.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
35	39	13	14	22	25	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	4	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	
90	120	12	30	78	90	...	...	...	...	
9	11	...	...	9	11	...	...	...	...	
2	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
102	119	16	19	86	100	...	...	...	...	
3	3	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	
48	75	11	27	36	47	1	1	...	...	
60	108	4	9	56	99	...	...	...	...	
3	3	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	6	1	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	
13	17	1	2	11	14	1	1	...	...	

Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convict
Districts during

Indian Penal Code.	Description of offences.	Number of offences reported.	Number of offences admitted to have occurred.
	AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.—(*Concluded.*)		
224-226 ...	Escape from lawful custody or transportation ...	10	10
172-175, and 178 to 180	Absconding from, avoiding, or disobeying summons or notice, or order to attend, or produce, or refusing to answer or sign	67	67
C. P., 354 ...	Failure to attend as Juror or Assessor	...	...
	BY PUBLIC SERVANTS.		
161-165 ...	Taking valuable thing by or to influence public servant	13	13
166-167 ...	Public servant acting illegally to injure any person...	...	...
168-169 ...	„ unlawfully trading	...	...
217-218 ...	„ fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture	3	2
219-220 ...	„ wilfully making order or decision contrary to law	...	...
221-222 ...	„ intentionally omitting to apprehend or permitting to escape	...	...
129-223 ...	„ negligently suffering escape	9	9
	Breach of Police Act by police officers	22	21
	FALSE EVIDENCE, FALSE COMPLAINTS, OR CLAIMS, AND FORGERY.		
193 to 196...	Giving false evidence	19	19
193 to 196...	Fabricating false evidence	...	...
197 to 200...	Making, issuing, or using false statement or certificate	...	...
205 to 229...	False personation in judicial proceeding ...	7	7
206 to 208 421 to 424	Fraudulent claim to, or concealment of, property, or suffering of decree	2	2
209-210 ...	False claim in Court of Justice	1	1
211 ...	„ charge of offence	33	31
C. P., 170 ...	Frivolous and vexatious complaint	...	...

MENT B. No. II.—(CRIMINAL.)

ed and acquitted, for each offence in the Hyderabad Assigned the year 1875.—*(Continued.)*

Number of persons under trial during the year 1876.		Acquitted or discharged.		Convicted.		Died, escaped, transferred.		Remaining under trial.		REMARKS.
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
7	9	...	...	7	9	...	...	...	...	The number committed out of those remaining under trial should be noted in this column for remarks.
66	93	5	7	61	86	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	14	4	4	9	9	...	...	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	4	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	11	2	2	7	9	...	...	...	...	
22	23	2	2	20	21	...	...	...	...	
19	20	8	9	11	11	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	9	2	3	5	6	...	...	...	...	
2	3	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	
1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32	33	11	12	21	21	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convict
Districts during

Indian Penal Code.	Description of offences.	Number of offences reported.	Number of offences admitted to have occurred.
	CLASS I.		
	FALSE EVIDENCE, FALSE COMPLAINTS, OR CLAIMS, AND FORGERY.—*(Concluded.)*		
465-466, 467-468, 469-471, 473 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged document	6	6
481 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks	...	1
	PUBLIC NUISANCES.		
269 to 294...	Public nuisances under Penal Code	330	313
	Nuisances under Police or Municipal and Local Acts.	2,101	2,094
	RELATING TO THE PUBLIC PEACE.		
143 to 153 157-158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	155	82
154 to 156...	Omitting to inform of, or prevent, riot	...	...
160 ...	Affray	32	32
295 to 298...	Offences relating to religion	7	6
	Total ...	3,210	3,086
	CLASS II.		
	OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.		
Murder, 302-303.	By Thugs	...	...
	By Dacoits	...	...
	By Robbers	12	10
	By poison ... for sake of robbery ...	2	...
	By poison ... from other motives ...	4	4
	Other murders ... from motives connected with women ...	5	3
	Other murders ... from other motives ...	18	11
307 ...	Attempt to murder	21	12
304-308 ...	Culpable homicide	13	10
304-A ...	Causing death by rash or negligent act	2	2

MENT B. No. II.—(CRIMINAL.)

ed and acquitted, for each offence in the Hyderabad Assigned the year 1875.—(*Continued.*)

Number of persons under trial during the year 1876.		Acquitted or discharged.		Convicted.		Died, escaped, transferred.		Remaining under trial.		REMARKS.
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	The number committed out of those remaining under trial should be noted in this column for remarks.
6	13	5	12	1	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
309	747	36	80	273	667	...	...	...	...	
2,086	2,158	88	89	1,997	2,056	...	...	1	13	
69	521	26	183	41	325	...	...	2	13	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32	166	3	54	29	112	...	...	...	...	
4	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	
3,063	4,338	259	570	2,798	3,738	2	3	4	27	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
11	18	6	10	5	8	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
3	3	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	
15	35	6	23	6	9	...	...	3	3	
10	15	7	12	3	3	...	...	...	...	
9	12	3	6	5	5	...	...	1	1	
2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	

Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convict
Districts during

Indian Penal Code.	Description of offences.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of offences admitted to have occurred during the year.
	CLASS II.		
	OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.—*(Concluded.)*		
305-306 ...	Abetment of suicide	...	...
309 ...	Attempt to commit suicide	114	80
312-316 ...	Causing miscarriage	5	4
317-318 ...	Exposure of infant or concealment of birth ...	23	16
325-326 ...	Grievous hurt	51	39
335 ...	,, on grave and sudden provocation ...	2	2
323-334 ...	Hurt	392	296
324 ...	,, by dangerous weapons	26	14
328 ...	Administering stupifying drugs	12	7
327, 329 to 333 ...	Causing hurt to extort property or confession ...	4	3
330-337 ...	Act dangerous to life or safety	12	11
341 ...	Wrongful restraint	226	152
342 to 346...	Wrongful confinement	22	14
347-348 ...	,, ,, to extort property or confession ...	3	3
352, 355, 358	Assault or use of criminal force...	2,624	2,595
504 to 509...	Criminal intimidation or insult	88	87
510 ...	Causing annoyance in state of intoxication ...	1	1
374 ...	Unlawful compulsion of labor	...	...
373-371 ...	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave ...	...	...
363 to 365 / 367 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	14	7
366 ...	Abducting a woman to compel marriage or for defilement	4	2
372-373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution	...	...
498 ...	Enticing a married woman with criminal intent ...	48	48
493 to 496 ...	Fraudulent and unlawful marriages	36	36
497 ...	Adultery	9	9
376 ...	Rape	42	20
377 ...	Unnatural offences	21	13
500 to 502 ...	Defamation	26	26
	Total ...	3,882	3,537

MENT B. No. II.—(CRIMINAL.)

ed, and acquitted, for each offence in the Hyderabad Assigned the year 1876.—(*Continued.*)

Number of persons under trial during the year.		Acquitted or discharged.		Convicted.		Died, escaped, transferred.		Remaining under trial.		REMARKS. The number committed out of those remaning under trial should be noted in this column for remarks.
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
69	71	17	19	50	50	2	2	...	...	
5	10	2	6	3	4	...	...	...	...	
13	19	3	4	10	15	...	...	...	...	
37	53	13	18	24	35	...	...	...	...	
2	3	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	
233	379	55	132	177	247	...	...	1	...	
11	11	3	3	8	8	...	...	...	...	
3	3	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	
1	5	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	
8	10	2	2	6	8	...	...	...	...	
136	211	71	122	65	89	...	...	...	...	
14	27	7	15	7	12	...	...	...	...	
2	4	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2	
2,573	5,178	1,599	3,575	962	1,601	1	2	11	...	
87	120	35	53	52	67	...	...	...	...	
1	4	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	
1	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	12	5	7	4	4	1	1	...	...	
2	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
46	68	28	45	17	17	...	...	1	6	
32	65	18	39	11	20	...	...	3	6	
9	13	6	10	3	3	...	...	...	...	
10	11	5	5	5	6	...	...	...	...	
7	7	1	1	6	6	...	...	...	...	
25	41	15	30	10	11	...	...	...	...	
3,390	6,417	1,912	4,143	1,452	2,250	5	6	21	18	

Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convict
Districts during

Indian Penal Code.	Description of offences.	Number of offences reported.	Number of offences admitted to have occurred.
	CLASS III.		
	OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.		
395, 397, 398	Dacoity	25	16
399-402 ...	Preparation or assembly for dacoity	...	...
394-397, 398	Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon ... { By poison or stupefying drugs	...	...
	{ By other means ...	9	6
392,393 ...	Robbery ... { In a dwelling house ...	7	4
	{ On the high-way... ...	23	12
	{ Elsewhere	44	22
384 to 389	Extortion	12	12
451-454:457	House-breaking or house-trespass, in order to commit theft	917	777
449, 450, 451 454, 457 ...	House-breaking or house-trespass, in order to commit an offence other than theft	295	266
452, 455 ... 458, 460 ...	House-breaking or house-trespass, with preparation for, or attempt at hurt	107	98
452 455, 458.	House-breaking or lurking house-trespass... ...	70	58
	WITHOUT VIOLENCE.		
379, 380, 381.	Theft ... { of cattle	413	307
	{ ordinary	4,235	3,318
411 to 414...	Dishonestly receiving stolen property	78	72
403 to 404...	Dishonest misappropriation of property	96	92
406 to 409...	Criminal breach of trust	145	128
417 to 420...	Cheating	48	46
	MALICIOUS OFFENCES.		
426, 427 430 to 433	Mischief, ordinary	120	118
420-429 ...	„ by poisoning or killing cattle	134	87
434 ...	„ by destroying landmarks	33	33

MENT B. No. II.—(CRIMINAL.)

ed and acquitted, for each offence in the Hyderabad Assigned
the year 1875.—(*Continued.*)

Number of persons under trial during the year 1876.		Acquitted or discharged.		Convicted.		Died, escaped, transferred.		Remaining under trial.		REMARKS.
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	The number committed out of those remaining under trial should be noted in this column for remarks.
9	45	4	25	4	14	...	...	1	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	12	4	9	2	3	...	...	...	...	
2	4	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	
7	10	4	6	3	4	...	...	...	...	
14	36	6	18	8	18	...	...	...	...	
12	19	4	11	8	8	...	...	...	...	
258	325	55	84	202	240	1	1	...	...	
86	114	27	41	59	73	...	...	...	...	
14	19	5	8	9	11	...	...	...	...	
21	25	9	13	12	12	...	...	...	...	
177	234	40	59	137	175	...	...	...	...	
1,594	2,256	271	451	1,307	1,791	1	1	15	13	
81	128	23	46	58	82	...	...	...	...	
93	124	17	28	76	96	...	...	...	...	
84	99	38	45	45	53	...	...	1	1	
48	65	21	34	25	28	...	...	2	3	
120	195	74	136	43	58	1	1	2	...	
48	69	21	34	27	35	...	...	...	...	
32	42	4	6	28	36	...	...	...	...	

Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convict
Districts during

Indian Penal Code.	Description of offences.	Number of offences reported.	Number of offences admitted to have occurred.
	CLASS III.		
	MALICIOUS OFFENCES.—*(Concluded.)*		
435, 436-438	Serious mischief by fire	106	69
447 ...	Criminal-trespass or house-trespass	378	277
461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	4	3
	Total ...	7,299	5,821
	CLASS IV.		
	NOT INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE CLASSES.		
311 400 ... 411	Belonging to a gang of { Thugs ... ... Dacoits ... ... Thieves	... ...	... ...
C. P., 504...	Vagrancy without ostensible means of livelihood ...	50	46
C. P., 505, 506	Bad habit and repute	57	56
490-492 ...	Criminal breaches of contracts of service	2	2
Act VIII. of 1871.	Breaches of special laws for the protection of the Revenue, or on other subjects—the acts being specified—Registration Act	3	3
	Breaches of laws relating :—		
	To excise on spirits and drugs	367	348
	„ Opium	37	35
435 C. C. P.	Contempt of Court	9	9
536 C. C. P.	Maintenance of wives or children	60	60
Chapter	Boundary marks	6	6
37 C. C. P.	Security for keeping the peace	2	2
	To Salt and Saltpetre	4	4
	„ Stamps	19	19
	„ Paper Currency	...	...
	„ Post Office...	7	7
	„ Electric Telegraph	...	...
	„ Payment of Watchmen	...	...
	„ Municipalities	494	494
	„ Jails	2	2

MENT B. No. II.—(CRIMINAL.)

ed and acquitted, for each offence in the Hyderabad Assigned the year 1876.—(*Continued.*)

Number of persons under trial during the year 1876.		Acquitted or discharged.		Convicted.		Died, escaped, transferred.		Remaining under trial.		REMARKS.
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	The number committed out of those remaining under trial should be noted in this column for remarks.
12	14	4	6	8	8	...	...	...	...	
260	410	109	196	150	213	...	...	1	1	
3	10	1	8	2	2	...	...	...	...	
2,981	4,255	741	1,264	2,215	2,964	3	3	22	24	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
48	59	12	20	36	39	...	...	...	...	
57	63	19	20	38	43	...	...	...	...	
2	25	...	...	2	23	...	2	...	...	
3	7	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	
343	415	56	77	287	338	...	...	...	...	
37	42	8	10	29	32	...	...	...	...	
9	10	1	1	8	9	...	...	...	...	
58	57	36	35	22	22	...	...	...	...	
6	6	1	1	5	5	...	...	...	...	
2	38	...	...	2	38	...	...	...	...	
4	4	...	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	
19	33	2	4	17	29	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	6	2	2	5	4	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
494	496	10	11	484	485	...	...	...	...	
2	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	

Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convict
Districts during

Indian Penal Code.	Description of offences.	Number of offences reported.	Number of offences admitted to have occurred.
	CLASS IV.		
	NOT INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE CLASSES—*(Concluded.)*		
	To Forests	322	317
	„ Railway	26	22
	„ Gaming and Lotteries...	31	29
	„ Wandering and dangerous Lunatics ...	...	...
	„ Cattle trespass	213	212
	„ Possession of arms	14	14
	Total ...	1,725	1,687
	Grand Total ...	16,116	† 14,131
	ABSTRACT.		
	Class I... Cognizable	2,527	2,418
	Non-cognizable	681	667
	„ II... Cognizable	1,092	758
	Non-cognizable	2,792	2,780
	„ III... Cognizable	7,022	5,552
	Non-cognizable	277	269
	„ IV... Cognizable	688	681
	Non-cognizable	1,037	1,006
	Total... Cognizable ...	11,329	9,409
	Non-cognizable ...	4,787	4,722

MENT B. No. II.—(CRIMINAL.)

ed, and acquitted for each offence in the Hyderabad Assigned the year 1876.—*(Concluded.)*

Number of persons under trial during the year 1876.		Acquitted or discharged.		Convicted.		Died, escaped, transferred.		Remaining under trial.		REMARKS.
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	The number committed out of those remaining under trial should be noted in this column for remarks.
311	786	44	138	261	632	6	16	...	...	
23	27	6	8	17	19	...	...	..	..	
31	111	4	22	27	89	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	....	...	...	...	...	...	
212	421	126	278	85	143	...	...	1	...	
14	17	2	2	12	15	...	...	...	...	
1,682	2,625	330	630	1,345	1,977	6	18	1	...	
11,116	17,635	3,242	6,607	7,810	10,929	A 16	A 30	48	69	(A) (A) Cases. Persons. Died 6 7 Escaped 10 23 Total 16 30
2,404	2,999	167	362	2,233	2,610	1	1	3	26	† Include 12 cases on account of previous years.
659	1,339	92	208	564	1,127	1	2	1	1	
608	959	207	401	393	550	2	2	6	6	
2,782	5,458	1,705	3,742	1,060	1,701	3	4	15	12	
2,702	3,845	636	1,064	2,045	2,758	2	2	19	21	
279	410	105	200	170	206	1	1	3	3	
683	866	52	89	631	777	...	...	...	...	
999	1,759	278	541	714	1,200	6	18	1	...	
6,397	8,669	1,062	1,916	5,302	6,695	5	5	28	53	
4,719	8,966	2,180	4,691	2,508	4,234	11	25	20	16	

Statement showing the general result of criminal trials in the Districts during

COURTS.	Number of cases and persons dealt with.													
	Brought to trial during the year 1876.													
	Remaining at the end of the year 1875.		Under arrest of Police.		Upon warrant.		On summons.		Voluntarily.		Received by transfer.		Total.	
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.
Unpaid Magistrates ...	...	...	856	912	18	34	320	600	...	...	...	...	1,194	1,546
Local and Subordinate paid Magistrates	17	24	4,657	6,440	335	510	3,286	6,459	167	546	22	35	8,484	14,014
Full power Magistrates, exercising jurisdiction throughout Districts ...	14	27	795	1,044	116	147	252	441	32	54	30	45	1,239	1,758
Chief Magistrates of Districts	5	5	142	221	44	80	54	84	3	4	67	85	315	479
											B.	B.	A.	A.
Total Magistracy...	36	56	6,450	8,617	513	771	3,912	7,584	202	604	119	165	11,232	17,797
Court of Sessions...	...	...	28	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	39
(Resident's) Sadr Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total 1876...	36	56	6,478	8,656	513	771	3,912	7,584	202	604	119	165	11,260	17,836

A. A.—Compared with Statement No. B-II., shows a difference of cases 116 and 162 persons, which is accounted for thus:—

	Cases.	Persons.	
Referred for higher punishment	57	69	
Transferred from one Court to another within each district	62	96	
Total ...	119	165	as per B. B.
Deduct those committed to Sessions Court in 1875, but admitted to file in 1876, and not included in the above Totals A. A.	3	3	
Balance ...	116	162	The difference above referred to.

MENT B. No. III.—(CRIMINAL.)

tribunal of various classes in the Hyderabad Assigned
the year 1876.

Cases and persons disposed of.										Remaining at end of the year 1876.		Average number of days during which each case lasted.		Number of witnesses who attended.	Remarks.
Discharged without trial.		Acquitted.		Convicted.		Committed or referred.		Died, escaped, or transferred.							
Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cognizable.	Non-Cognizable.		
32	78	165	334	986	1,102	3	3	7	16	1	13	2	5	3,062	
834	1,638	1,790	3,814	5,723	8,391	52	64	51	77	34	30	2	6	26,595	
186	323	121	207	890	1,158	22	32	14	27	6	11	5	8	4,556	
84	160	25	43	190	251	5	6	6	6	5	13	8	11	1,432	
						C.	C.	D.	D.						
1,136	2,199	2,101	4,398	7,789	10,902	82	105	78	126	46	67	4·2	7·5	35,645	
...	...	5	10	21	27	...	...	...	...	2	2	27	...	96	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,136	2,199	2,106	4,408	7,810	10,929	82	105	78	126	48	69	8·8	7·5	35,741	

	Cases.	Persons.
C. C.—Committed to Sessions Court	25	36
Referred for higher punishment	57	69
Total ...	82	105
D. D.—Died	6	7
Escaped	10	23
Transferred from one Court to another within each district	62	96
Total ...	78	126

Statement showing the punishments inflicted by various criminal

Class of tribunals.	Persons sen							
	Death.	Transportation.		Penal servitude.	Imprisonment.			Forfeiture of property.
		For life.	For a term.		Rigorous.		Simple.	
					With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.		
Unpaid Magistrates ...	...	...	...	...	...	41	15	...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates ...	...	...	...	...	7	1,094	97	...
Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout districts ...	...	...	...	...	6	175	11	...
Chief Magistrates of districts ...	...	...	...	...	10	112	12	...
Court of Sessions ...	3	18	...	...	3	3	...	...
(Resident's) Sadr Court...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total 1876 ...	3	18	...	...	26	1,425	135	...

tribunals in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1876.

tenced to				Persons ordered to find or give				Details of Punishment.					
Fine.		Whipping.						Fine.					
With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	Surety of the peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for good behaviour.	Maintenance.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs 1,000.
27	1,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,014	33	...	...	...	...
636	6,126	46	384	...	...	...	...	5,934	775	41	13	...	...
106	658	13	41	53	1	62	16	554	167	24	20	...	...
37	48	19	14	2	...	8	5	37	28	6	13	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
806	7,852	* 78	439	55	1	† 70	21	7,539	1003	71	46	1	...

* Two of these were also fined in addition to imprisonment and whipping.

† Five of these were imprisoned, they having failed to furnish the security as ordered.

Statement showing the punishments inflicted by various criminal tribu

Class of tribunals.	Details of Fine.—(*Concluded.*)									Impri	
	Total amount of fines.			Amount realised.			Amount paid by way of compensation.			15 days.	
										Rigorous.	Simple.
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.		
Unpaid Magistrates	2,661	14	0	2,560	0	0	103	0	0	39	15
Local and Subordinate Magistrates.	46,009	4	1	39,575	2	6	1,807	10	1	696	130
Full power Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout districts	14,215	5	0	8,025	6	5	1,438	14	0	41	13
Chief Magistrates of districts ...	5,739	0	0	1,362	2	2	173	0	0	1	7
Court of Sessions	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
(Resident's) Sadr Court ...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...
Grand Total 1876...	68,625	7	1	51,522	11	1	3,522	8	1	777	165

MENT B. No. IV.—(CRIMINAL.)

nals in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1876.—*(Concld.)*

punishment.—*(Concluded.)*

sonment.								Whipped.							
6 months.		2 years.		7 years.		Above 7 years.									
Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	40 stripes and under.	50 stripes and under.	80 stripes and under.	100 stripes and under.	120 stripes and above.
28	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,001	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	98	88	195	...	...	1	...
159	20	82	1	...	...	...	...	9	6	2	27	9	...	1	...
73	6	54	7	42	...	...	...	...	...	3	14	4	10	2	...
...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,261	80	139	8	45	...	...	...	57	104	93	236	13	10	4	...

Statement showing the result of Appeal and Revision in criminal

Tribunal.	Number of appellants or persons applying for revision under Chapter XX and XXI., C. C. P.	Number	
		Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed.
1	2	3	4
Magistrates of Districts.			
Akola	54	20	3
Buldana	23	8	3
Basim	30	...	13
Amraoti	70	21	23
Ellichpur	30	6	10
Wun	15	2	5
Total ...	222	57	57
Judicial Commissioner's Court ...	40	19	2
High (Resident's) Court ...	26	21	...
Grand Total ...	288	97	59

MENT B. No. V.—(CRIMINAL.)

cases in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1876.

of persons.						
Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.*	Proceedings quashed.	Further inquiry or evidence ordered.	Cases referred for revision to High Court.	Pending.*	Remarks.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20	10	...	...	...	1	
3	9	...	...	...	...	
8	5	...	...	4	...	
13	10	...	...	3	...	
6	8	...	...	...	...	
4	4	...	...	...	...	
54	46	...	...	7	1	
4	11	...	4	...	...	
3	2	...	...	...	...	
61	59	...	4	7	1	

Statement showing the number and description of civil suits during the

Suits for money, distinguishing suits up to Rs 500, cognizable by Small Cause

Class of Courts.	On written obligation.		On unwritten.		On account stated.		Money had and received.		Goods sold.		Breach of contract not mentioned above.	
	Rupees 500 and under.	Above Rupees 500.	Rupees 500 and under.	Above Rupees 500.	Rupees 500 and under.	Above Rupees 500.	Rupees 500 and under.	Above Rupees 500.	Rupees 500 and under.	Above Rupees 500.	Rupees 500 and under.	Above Rupees 500.
Small Cause Courts ...	2,678	8	440	...	470	5	39	...	285	1	534	7
Sub-divisional Courts ...	2,761	...	940	...	1,398	...	20	...	185	...	534	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	5,707	228	957	30	1,810	129	80	9	260	6	159	8
Chief Courts of Districts ...	23	6	1	...	5	2	...	...	6	...	1	...
Grand Total ...	11,169	242	2,338	30	3,683	136	139	9	736	7	1,228	15

MENT B. No. VI.—(CIVIL.)

instituted in the Civil Courts of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts year 1876.

Courts from "other cases."						Other Suits.												
Rent not falling under the Rent Law.		Moveable property or value thereof.		Damages.		Suits for immovable property.	Suits for specific performance of contract.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts, or obligations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Total.
Rupees 500 and under.	Above Rupees 500.	Rupees 500 and under.	Above Rupees 500.	Rupees 500 and under.	Above Rupees 500.													
46	...	109	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,639
70	...	232	...	51	...	139	1	15	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,350
22	...	204	11	26	2	372	55	136	32	5	3	3	4	16	20	...	3	10,297
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	51
138	...	545	11	94	2	513	56	152	36	6	3	3	4	17	22	...	3	21,337

IMPERIAL—JUDICIAL STATEMENT B. No. VII.—(CIVIL.)

Statement showing value of suits disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in the year 1876.

VALUE OF SUITS.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF IN DIFFERENT COURTS.					Total value of Suits.		
	Small Cause Court.	Sub-Divisional Courts.	District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	Chief Courts of Districts.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
IN CIVIL COURTS.								
Rs.						Rs.	A.	P.
Not exceeding 5	104	361	119	1	585	2,351	3	5
" " 20	1,223	2,283	1,629	4	5,139	68,585	11	5
" " 100	2,358	3,660	5,092	25	11,135	5,36,265	8	3
" " 500	967	26	3,035	10	4,038	8,15,607	15	11
" " 1,000	21	.....	372	.....	393	2,73,475	7	9
" " 5,000	.....	.....	131	3	134	2,41,498	6	4
" " 10,000	.....	.....	.....	4	4	29,790	0	0
" " 1,00,000	.....	.....	.....	6	6	1,39,725	11	11
Exceeding 1,00,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Suits in which amount of claims cannot be stated	.....	.....	110	2	112	.....	...	...
Grand Total...	4,673	6,330	10,488	55	21,546	21,07,300	1	0

IMPERIAL—JUDICIAL STATEMENT B. No. VIII.—(Civil.)

Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of original jurisdiction in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in the year 1876.

Class of Courts.	Description of Court.	Suits remaining from last year.	Instituted in.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	Contested,		Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over two months.	Over four months.	Average duration of suits.		Referred to arbitration.
														Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.					Contested.	Uncontested.	
Small Cause Courts ...	...	163	4,656	...	4,819	...	19	80	83	583	1,513	567	37	1,496	332	4,691	128	...	...	9·8	8·8	6
Sub-Divisional Courts,	...	100	6,443	31	6,574	96	26	450	81	1,125	2,822	306	48	1,228	350	6,506	68	7	3	27·2	16·9	16
District Courts, other than Chief Courts of Districts	...	868	10,484	338	11,690	296	45	266	102	1,419	4,630	1,093	25	2,494	609	10,934	756	124	20	47·3	22·1	90
Chief Courts of Districts.	...	5	35	24	64	1	...	3	...	10	16	4	...	20	8	62	2	...	...	1367	22·8	4
Grand Total...	...	1,136	21,618 *a*	393	23,147	393	90	799	266	3,137	8,981	1,970	110	5,238	1,299	22,193 *b*	954	131	23	55·2	17·6	116

(*a.*) Includes 281 suits re-instituted during 1876: if these are deducted, the balance would be 21,337—the number actually instituted, as shown in Statement B. No. VI.

(*b.*) Includes 254 re-instituted cases disposed of during 1876. Should these, plus the number transferred—393—equal to 647—be deducted from the total B., the balance would be 21,546—the number shown in Statement No. B VII. The number of plaints rejected (90) is not included in the total number disposed of in this statement.

IMPERIAL—JUDICIAL STATEMENT B. No. IX.—(CIVIL.)

Statement showing the business of the Civil Appellate Courts of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in the year 1876.

Class of Courts.	Remaining.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default, or under 5 and 6, Act XXIII, of 1861.	Heard *ex parte*.			Contested.				Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over four months.	Objections under Section 348, Act VIII., 1859.	Objections allowed.
							Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded under Section 351, Civil Procedure Code.					
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	14	356	2	372	1	11	40	2	7	163	30	60	34	348	24	2	2	1
Superior Appellate Court, other than Chief Court of Province	15	273	...	288	1	6	5	1	5	97	20	34	63	232	56	...	...	...
High (Resident's) Court	...	*1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	29	630	2	661	2	17	45	3	12	261	50	94	97	581	80	2	2	1

* In addition to these 17 applications for admission of special appeal were received and rejected with the exception of 3 which having been received at the close of 1876 remained pending.

IMPERIAL—JUDICIAL STATEMENT B. No. X.—(CIVIL.)

Statement showing the execution of the decrees of the Civil Courts of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts in the year 1876.

Class of Courts.	Description of Court.	Applications to execute Decrees.				Decrees completely executed.	Decrees partially executed.	No. of execution effected.	Total.	Pending at the end of the year.	Decrees executed by possession being given.	Nature and number of coercive Processes issued.					
		Pending.	Filed.	Received by transfer.	Total.							Imprisonment of person.	Moveable property.		Immoveable property.		Orders under Section 243, Code of Procedure.
													Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	
Small Cause Courts	...	300	3,419	2	3,721	729	1,019	1,617	3,365	356	2	52	1,206	634	...	...	2
Sub-divisional Courts	...	918	3,511	133	4,562	1,502	833	1,286	3,621	941	23	88	1,340	636	675	378	3
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts		2,565	8,819	93	11,477	2,347	2,113	4,063	8,523	2,954	143	179	2,087	1,212	2,459	1,248	91
Chief Courts of districts	...	36	84	...	120	43	22	28	93	27	...	...	43	15	24	11	4
Grand Total ...	....	3,819	15,833	228	19,880	4,621	3,987	6,994	15,602	4,278	168	319	4,676	2,497	3,158	1,637	100

IMPERIAL—JUDICIAL STATEMENT B. No. XI.—(CRIMINAL.)

Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1876.

Class of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Establishment, or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Jury trials.		Asressors' trials.		Note showing in what classes of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.	Number of cases in which Judges agreed with Assessors.	Number of cases in which Judges differed from Assessors.	
Sessions Court of Judicial Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Two Assessors in each case. The prescribed qualifications are education, character, and age.	...	26	.....	.....	19	7	...

B.—REGISTRATION.

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Districts of

Districts.	Number of registration offices.	Registration affecting Immove									
		Compulsory.									
		Instruments of gift, (Section 17, Clause 1.)	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other Instruments registered under Section 17, Clauses 2 and 3.	Perpetual leases (Section 17, Clause 4.)	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause 4.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
									Rs.	A.	P.
Inspector General of Registration, Hyderabad Assigned Districts. ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	9	10	826	1,162	19	31	386	2,434	3,529	0	0
Buldana	10	1	312	566	..	8	58	945	1,371	0	0
Basim	6	2	32	148	3	7	11	203	299	8	0
Amraoti	8	10	513	684	10	50	334	1,601	2,203	12	0
Ellichpur	5	3	320	579	8	1	207	1,118	1,844	0	0
Wun	7	2	64	153	...	5	18	242	344	12	0
Total...	46	28	2,067	3,292	40	102	1,014	6,543	9,592	0	0

the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1876-77.

able property, Book No. I.

Optional.											Total value of immoveable property transferred.		
Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under Section 18, Clauses 1 and 2.	Leases for one year or less, (Section 18, Clause 3,) and leases exempted under the provision in Section 17.	Awards (Section 18, Clause 4.)	Miscellaneous registrations, other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.					
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			20		
								Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
628	309	2	11	...	10	3	963	404	0	0	7,09,479	3	5
239	175	...	5	...	8	5	432	195	8	0	3,00,140	9	0
35	64	...	6	...	...	...	105	35	0	0	55,352	9	6
594	273	8	41	...	21	...	937	420	12	0	4,81,896	11	10
193	132	...	1	...	...	...	326	112	8	0	3,79,769	2	3
32	57	...	3	...	5	...	97	58	8	0	69,910	10	9
1,721	1,010	10	67	...	44	8	2,860	1,226	4	0	19,96,548	14	9

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Districts of the

Districts.	Registrations affecting moveable property, Book No. IV.						
	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property, Clause 5, Section 18.	Obligations for the payment of money, (Section 18, Clause 7.)	All other documents registered under Section 18, Clause 7.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.		
1	21	22	23	24	25		
					Rs.	A.	P.
Inspector General of Registration, Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	103	50	151	304	393	0	0
Buldana	76	154	105	335	414	4	0
Basim	5	50	51	106	164	4	0
Amraoti	39	84	272	395	635	8	0
Ellichpur	10	40	52	102	156	8	0
Wun	7	19	117	143	170	8	0
Total...	240	397	748	1,385	1,934	0	0

Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the year 1876-77.—(*Concluded.*)

Number of sealed covers deposited—Book V.	Number of wills registered.	Number of written authorities to adopt, other than those conferred by Wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under Section 24.	Number of registrations under Section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers of attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 25, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 27 and 28.			Total extraordinary fees and fines.			Total expenditure.		
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34			35			36		
								Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	3	10	8,977	1	10
...	2	1	1	7	28	22	102	4,334	0	0	2,295	2	0	3,218	6	1
...	3	...	1	2	16	7	35	1,986	12	0	878	8	0	1,788	8	6
...	...	...	...	...	9	2	4	498	12	0	282	0	0	402	12	5
...	4	1	...	3	50	40	142	3,272	0	0	2,069	2	0	3,449	8	6
1	3	...	...	...	13	12	66	2,119	0	0	1,471	4	0	1,339	2	3
...	...	...	...	10	2	26	19	573	12	0	432	15	0	744	14	5
1	12	2	2	22	118	109	368	12,784	4	0	7,450	2	10	19,920	6	0

C.—PRISONS.

Showing the distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Station.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Akola ...	Central Prison.	Convicts.	388	19	407	504	48	552	892	67	959
		Under-trial...	7	2	9	152	9	161	159	11	170
		Civil ...	2	...	2	18	1	19	20	1	21
		Lunatics.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti...	Do.	Convicts	379	17	396	733	59	792	1,112	76	1,188
		Under-trial...	5	1	6	130	11	141	135	12	147
		Civil ...	4	...	4	48	1	49	52	1	53
		Lunatics.	14	...	14	13	...	13	27	...	27
Ellichpur...	Lock-up.	Convicts	29	2	31	223	21	244	252	23	275
		Under-trial...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wun ...	Do.	Convicts	26	2	28	312	17	329	338	19	357
		Under-trial...	1	...	1	22	...	22	23	...	23
		Civil ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5
Basim ...	Do.	Convicts	15	1	16	183	28	211	198	29	227
		Under-trial...	...	...	...	114	17	131	114	17	131
		Civil ...	1	...	1	5	...	5	6	...	6
Buldana...	Do.	Convicts	21	2	23	225	18	243	246	20	266
		Under-trial...	1	...	1	26	6	32	27	6	33
		Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
	Total ...	Convicts.	858	43	901	2,180	191	2,371	3,038	234	3,272
		Under-trial ...	14	3	17	445	44	489	459	47	506
		Civil ...	7	...	7	79	2	81	86	2	88
		Lunatics..	14	...	14	13	...	13	27	...	27

SUMMARY.

and Lock-ups of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1876.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole Jail.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
500	52	552	392	15	407	392·59	22·	414·59			
158	11	169	1	...	1	2·91	·28	3·19	397·23	22·49	419·72
18	1	19	2	...	2	1·73	·21	1·94			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
692	53	745	420	23	443	373·75	17·82	391·57			
131	12	143	4	...	4	5·26	1·18	6·44	400·32	19·12	419·44
48	1	49	4	...	4	4·33	·12	4·45			
9	...	9	18	...	18	16·98	...	16·98			
219	23	242	33	...	33	21·45	1·54	22·99			
1	1	2	...	...	...	·08	·04	·12	21·53	1·58	23·11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
323	19	342	15	...	15	23·66	1·88	25·54			
23	...	23	...	...	...	·77	...	·77	25·19	1·88	27·07
5	...	5	..	...	...	·76	...	·76			
175	27	202	23	2	25	16·91	2·90	19·81			
114	17	131	...	...	...	1·82	·13	1·95	19·20	3·03	22·23
6	...	6	...	...	...	·47	...	·47			
220	19	239	26	1	27	21·99	2·10	24·09			
27	6	33	...	...	...	1·37	·10	1·47	23·48	2·20	25·68
3	...	3	...	...	...	·12	...	·12			
2,129	193	2,322	909	41	950	850·35	48·24	898·59			
454	47	501	5	...	5	12·21	1·73	13·94	886·95	50·30	937·25
80	2	82	6	...	6	7·41	·33	7·74			
9	...	9	18	...	18	16·98	...	16·98			

Showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails

1	2	3		4		5	
Serial number.	Jails.	Remained on the 31st December 1875.		Imprisoned during the year 1876.		Total.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	Akola	388	19	345	36	733	55
2	Amraoti...	379	17	584	47	963	64
3	Ellichpur	29	2	223	21	252	23
4	Wun	26	2	312	17	338	19
5	Basim	15	1	183	28	198	29
6	Buldana	21	2	225	18	246	20
	Total ...	858	43	1,872	167	2,730	210

I.—(JUDICIAL.)

f the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1876.

6				7			8			
Received from other Jails.							Transferred to other Jails.			
A.		B.					A.		B.	
To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation, or to other Jails.		Total population.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas.	
Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female	Male.	Female
146	9	13	3	892	67	959	4	...	...	...
149	12	...	...	1,112	76	1,188	18	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	252	23	275	83	5	3	2
...	...	...	...	338	19	357	63	5	...	...
...	...	...	...	198	29	227	46	7	...	...
...	...	...	...	246	20	266	75	2	1	...
295	21	13	3	3,038	234	3,272	289	22	4	2

Showing the number and disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the

1	2	9									
		Released during the year.									
		A.		B.		C.		D.			
								By order of Govt.			
								A.		B.	
Serial number.	Jails.	On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		On payment of fine.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Akola ..	12	1	453	46	12	...	...	...	...	...
2	Amraoti ...	13	...	644	49	11	1	...	...	...	...
3	Ellichpur ...	10	1	113	13	10	2	...	...	...	...
4	Wun ...	1	...	251	14	6	...	...	...	...	...
5	Basim ...	3	...	118	19	6	1	1	...	...	...
6	Buldana ...	4	...	139	17	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	43	2	1,718	158	46	4	1	...	...	...

I.—(JUDICIAL.)

Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1876.—(*Concluded.*)

10		11		12		13		14		15			16			17
Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1876.			Daily average number.			Serial number.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	392	15	407	392·59	22·0	414·59	1
...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	420	23	443	373·75	17·82	391·57	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	33	21·45	1·54	22·99	3
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	15	...	15	23·66	1·88	25·54	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	23	2	25	16·91	2·90	19·81	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	1	27	21·99	2·10	24·09	6
5	4	...	...	2	...	4	...	17	1	909	41	950	850·35	48·24	898·50	

Showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the Convicts in

1	2	3																4			
		Religion.																Age.			
		A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.			
		Christians.																			
		A.		B.		C.															
Serial number.	Jails.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.			
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
1	Akola ...	...	...	1	...	4	...	121	8	413	36	1	1	193	10	15	1	664	42		
2	Amraoti ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	208	9	323	22	...	...	431	33	6	1	811	54		
3	Ellichpur ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	71	3	180	20	...	...	...	...	3	...	224	20		
4	Wun ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	5	293	14	...	...	10	...	8	2	293	13		
5	Basim ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	2	109	13	3	1	57	13	3	2	181	24		
6	Buldana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	2	7	...	4	...	188	18	3	...	231	20		
	Total...	...	...	1	...	6	...	511	29	1,325	105	8	2	879	74	38	6	2,404	173		

II.—(JUDICIAL.)

the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1876.

5												6			7
Previous occupation.												Total.			Serial number.
C.		D.		Males.						Females.					
40 to 60.		Above 60.		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H. I.				
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Of independent property.	Agriculturists.	Non-Agriculturists.	Domestic servants.	Government servants.	No occupation.	Married.	Unmarried. Prostitutes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
41	12	13	...	3	214	399	44	19	54	53	1 1	733	55	788	1
136	9	10	...	...	114	659	67	82	41	55	1 8	963	64	1,027	2
23	3	2	...	...	31	204	6	11	...	20	... 3	252	23	275	3
36	4	1	...	...	56	249	24	8	1	18	... 1	338	19	357	4
13	2	1	1	3	52	93	14	13	23	27	2 ...	198	29	227	5
12	...	...	...	9	59	122	8	24	24	18	... 2	246	20	266	6
261	30	27	1	15	526	1,726	163	157	143	191	4 15	2,730	210	2,940	

Showing the convicts in the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts

1	2	3													
		Classes according to													
		A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.	
Serial number.	Jails.	Not exceeding one month.		Above one, and exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months, and not exceeding 1 year.		Above one year, and not exceeding 3 years.		Above 3 years, and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years, and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	Akola	99	6	240	28	112	9	119	5	51	2	95	1	12	...
2	Amraoti	263	34	211	9	169	5	121	4	76	2	105	4	4	3
3	Ellichpur	95	13	119	6	17	1	12	1	...	...	5	...	...	...
4	Wun	143	4	138	14	26	...	14	...	6	1	10	...	...	...
5	Basim	105	12	66	15	23	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...
6	Buldana	92	14	130	6	11	...	7	...	1	...	4	...	...	...
	Total ...	797	83	904	78	358	15	274	11	134	5	221	6	16	3

III.—(JUDICIAL.)

for the year 1876 according to the nature and length of sentence.

4								5			6
Length of sentence.						Nature of imprisonment.					
H.				I.		A.		B.			
Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.											
For life.		For a term.		Sentenced to death.		Simple imprisonment.		Rigorous imprisonment.		Total.			
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Serial number.
5	4	...	...	...	...	20	12	713	43	733	55	788	1
12	3	...	...	2	...	66	15	895	49	963	64	1,027	2
4	2	...	...	...	...	28	4	224	19	252	23	275	3
...	...	...	...	1	...	19	2	318	17	338	19	357	4
...	...	...	...	1	...	26	8	171	21	198	29	227	5
1	...	...	...	...	...	18	7	228	13	246	20	266	6
22	9	...	...	4	...	177	48	2,549	162	2,730	210	2,940	

Showing the convicts in the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Dis

1	2	3			4					
					Number previous					
					A.		B.		C.	
Serial number.	Jails.	Total.			Once.		Twice.		More than twice.	
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	Akola	733	55	788	27	...	8	...	2	...
2	Amraoti...	963	64	1,027	106	7	90	3	126	3
3	Ellichpur	252	23	275	27	...	6	...	13	...
4	Wun	338	19	357	5	...	4	...	4	...
5	Basim	198	29	227	1	...	6	...	8	...
6	Buldana...	246	20	266	...	...	31	1	7	...
	Total ...	2,730	210	2,940	166	7	145	4	160	3

tricts during the year 1876, who had been previously convicted.

			5			6				7
ly convicted.						Juvenile prisoners (under 16 years of age, Section 318, Criminal Procedure Code.)				
D.						A.		B.		
Total.			Ratio of Column 4-D. to Column 3.			Number imprisoned.		Number previously convicted.		Serial number.
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
37	...	37	5·	...	4·7	14	1	1	...	1
322	13	335	33·4	20·3	32·6	6	1	...	...	2
46	...	46	18·2	...	16·7	...	...	...	...	3
13	...	13	3·8	...	3·6	...	...	...	...	4
15	...	15	7·6	...	6·6	...	...	...	...	5
38	1	39	15·4	5·	14·7	...	...	...	...	6
471	14	485	17·2	6·7	16·5	20	2	1	...	

Showing the offences committed by the convicts, and the Assigned Districts dur

1	2	3		4		5					
						Breaches of Jail rules.					
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Akola	392·59	22·	1	...	43	...	124	2	15	...
2	Amraoti	373·75	17·82	1	...	17	...	88	...	30	...
3	Ellichpur	21·45	1·54	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
4	Wun	23·66	1·88	...	...	...	...	9	...	7	...
5	Basim	16·91	2·90	2	...	3	...	2	...	2	...
6	Buldana	21·99	2·10	...	...	3	...	21	...	5	...
	Total ...	850·35	48·24	4	...	66	...	256	2	59	...

punishment inflicted on them in the Jails of the Hyderabad
ing the year 1876.

6														7	8
Punishments inflicted.															
A.	B.—By Jail Officers.											C.			
By Criminal Courts.		A.		B.		C.		D.	E.						
		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishment.			Total punishments.		Ratio of column 6-C. to column 3.	Serial number.
M	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.		M	F.					
1	...	25	...	...	...	39	2	111	7	...		185		41·6	1
1	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	122	7	...		136		34·7	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	12	...	...		12		52·2	3
...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...		16		62·6	4
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...		9		45·4	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...		29		120·4	6
4	...	41	...	...	...	42	2	279	19	...		387		43·1	

Showing the state of education of the Convicts imprisoned in, and re

1	2	3		4						5		6	
				Of those in column 3 there were									
Serial number.	Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		Unable to read or write.		Able to read or write a little.		Able to read or write well.		Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Akola ...	345	36	312	36	26	...	7	...	392·59	22·	365·84	20·76
2	Amraoti ...	584	47	573	47	6	...	5	...	373·75	17·82	71·92	·99
3	Ellichpur ...	223	21	215	21	...	...	8	...	21·45	1·54	...	...
4	Wun ...	312	17	306	17	2	...	4	...	23·66	1·88	...	...
5	Basim ...	183	28	177	28	5	...	1	...	16·91	2·90	...	...
6	Buldana ...	225	18	212	18	8	...	5	...	21·99	2·10	·05	...
	Total ...	1,872	167	1,795	167	47	...	30	...	850·35	48·24	437·81	21·75

VI.—(JUDICIAL.)

leased from, the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for year 1876.

7		8						9						10
Number released during the year.		Of those in column 7, there were						Number released during the year after more than 6 months in Jail.						
		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read and write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Serial number.
477	47	446	47	13	...	18	...	155	13	7	...	11	...	1
668	50	641	50	19	...	8	...	138	12	19	...	8	...	2
133	16	126	16	...	...	7	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	3
258	14	254	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
128	20	122	20	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
144	17	139	17	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
1,808	164	1,728	164	44	...	36	...	306	25	26	...	19	...	

Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in excluding the cost of building new Jails,

1	2	3					4				5			
Serial number.	Jails.	Average number of prisoners.					Rations.				Establishment.			
							A.	B.			A.	B.		
		Convicts.	Under trial.	Civil.	Lunatics.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.			Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
							RS.	R.	A.	P.	RS.	R.	A.	P.
1	Akola	414·59	3·19	1·94	...	419·72	7,751	18	8	10	9,259	22	0	11
2	Amraoti ...	391·57	6·44	4·45	16·98	419·44	8,129	19	9	5	8,558	20	6	5
3	Ellichpur ...	22·99	·12	...	...	23·11	446	19	4	9	1,092	47	4	0
4	Wun	25·54	·77	·76	...	27·07	460	17	7	9	932	34	6	10
5	Basim	19·81	1·95	·47	...	22·23	332	15	4	2	1,056	47	8	1
6	Buldana ...	24·09	1·47	·12	...	25·68	473	18	8	1	998	38	13	9
	Total...	898·59	13·94	7·74	16·98	937·25	17,591	18	14	9	21,895	23	5	9

Note 1.—Clothing and Rations not sup
„ 2.—Value of bran sold and vegeta
not included under

the Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, during the year 1876, of additions, alterations or repairs.

6				7						8				9				10	11			12
Police guard.				Hospital charges.						Clothing.				Contingencies.								
A.				B.				C.		A.				B.								
Total cost.				Cost per head of average strength.				Cost per head of average number sick.		Total cost.				Cost per head of average strength.				Total cost.				Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.			Serial number.
RS.	R.	A.	P.	RS.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	RS.	R.	A.	P.	RS.	R.	A.	P.	RS.	R.	A.	P.	
1,951	4	10	4	1,602	3	13	1	87	2	7	1,328	3	2	10	1,226	2	14	9	23,117	55	1	2	1
2,188	5	3	6	456	1	1	5	55	7	7	1,405	3	6	2	860	2	0	9	21,596	51	7	9	2
708	30	10	2	21	0	14	6	19	4	3	72	3	1	10	153	6	9	11	2,492	107	13	3	3
980	36	3	4	3	0	1	9	21	6	10	95	3	9	9	171	6	5	1	2,641	97	8	10	4
1,002	45	1	1	5	0	3	8	6	0	3	35	1	9	8	149	6	11	3	2,579	116	0	3	5
1,338	52	1	8	8	0	5	0	22	13	8	143	5	9	6	540	21	0	5	3,500	136	4	8	6
8,167	8	11	5	2,095	2	3	9	72	3	5	3,078	3	4	11	3,099	3	5	0	55,925	59	10	8	

plied to Civil Prisoners.
bles supplied to prisoners from jail garden
head Rations.

Showing the employment of the Convicts in the Jails of the

1	2	3		4		5	
Serial Number.	Jails.	Average number sentenced to labour.		Average number not sentenced to labour.		Average number of effectives.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	Akola	390·09	19·84	2·50	2·16	308·50	18·75
2	Amraoti	363·47	15·86	10·28	1·96	294·45	15·86
3	Ellichpur	20·44	1·38	1·01	·16	16·46	1·17
4	Wun	22·58	1·81	1·08	·07	18·99	·98
5	Basim	15·56	1·73	1·35	1·17	13·05	1·30
6	Buldana	20·04	1·36	1·95	·74	14·50	1·11
	Total ...	832·18	41·98	18·17	6·26	665·95	39·17

VIII.—(FINANCIAL.)

Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1876.

6						7			8
Employment.						Ratio per cent. on column 5 of those employed.			
A	B	C	D	E	F				
Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Building and repairing Jail.	On Jail garden.	On manufactures.	Extra-mural.	As prison officers.	As prison servants.	On manufactures.	Serial Number.
23·40	66·31	11·47	17·21	185·37	3·71	7·1	20·3	56·7	1
16·11	78·50	7·54	9·97	146·47	51·72	5·1	25·3	47·2	2
1·0	2·01	...	...	12·54	...	5·6	11·4	71·1	3
...	1·79	...	·66	17·52	...	...	8·9	87·7	4
...	2·01	·64	...	7·89	0·05	...	14·	54·9	5
...	4·27	·14	...	11·20	...	...	27·3	71·7	6
40·51	154·89	19·79	27·84	380·99	55·48	5·7	21·9	54·	

Showing the expenditure on the construction on new Jails, and on prisoners in the Jails of the Hyderabad

1	2	3		4	5
Serial Number.	Jails.	On Jail Buildings.		On maintaining and guarding the prisoners.	Total expenditure, columns 3 and 4.
		A.	B.		
		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.		
1	Akola	...	4,537	23,117	27,654
2	Amraoti	...	6,950	21,596	28,546
3	Ellichpur	...	26,443	2,492	28,935
4	Wun	...	...	2,641	2,641
5	Basim	...	...	2,579	2,579
6	Buldana	...	2,905	3,500	6,405
	Total ...	...	40,835	55,925	96,760
			Add cost of Inspector General's Office travelling on inspections, &c. ... Rupees ...		3,498
			Grand Total Rupees ...		1,00,258

additions, alterations, and repairs, with the gross and nett cost of the Assigned Districts during the year 1876.

6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Expenditure on manufactures (column 4.D of Statement XIII.)	Gross expenditure, columns 5 and 6.	Cash receipts from manufactures (column 3-A. of Statement XIII.)	Net cost or column 7, minus column 8.	Total expenditure column 5, per head of average strength.	Net cost per head of average strength.	Serial Number.
10,911	38,565	6,331	32,234	66	77	1
11,209	39,755	7,236	32,519	68	78	2
3,185	32,120	2,963	29,157	1,252	1,262	3
1,876	4,517	2,502	2,015	98	74	4
671	3,250	691	2,559	116	115	5
213	6,618	477	6,141	249	239	6
28,065	1,28,323	20,200	1,08,123	107	115	

Showing the sickness and mortality among the Convicts in the

1	2	3		
Serial Number.	Jails.	Capacity of the jail barracks at 36 superficial feet per head.		
		M.	F.	Total.
1	Akola	480	36	516
2	Amraoti	535	55	590
3	Ellichpur	36	5	41
4	Wun	30	8	38
5	Basim	30	4	34
6	Buldana	30	4	34
	Total ...	1,141	112	1,253

NOTE.—Others beside

X.—(VITAL.)

Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1876.

4			5			6		
Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
397·23	22·49	419·72	426	32	458	369	33	402
400·32	19·12	419·44	466	28	494	271	21	292
21·53	1·58	23·11	43	5	48	59	4	63
25·19	1·88	27·07	49	5	54	6	...	6
19·20	3·03	22·23	40	4	44	22	8	30
23·48	2·20	25·68	47	3	50	11	3	14
886·95	50·30	937·25	1,071	77	1,148	738	69	807

convicts included.

Showing the sickness and mortality among the Convicts in the

1	2	7			8		
Serial number.	Jails.	Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in, and out of hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Akola	17·27	1·11	18·38	14	1	15
2	Amraoti	7·72	·50	8·22	5	...	5
3	Ellichpur	1·04	·05	1·09	...	...	...
4	Wun	·14	...	·14	...	...	...
5	Basim	·67	·16	·83	...	...	...
6	Buldana	·25	·10	·35	...	1	1
	Total ...	27·09	1·92	29·01	19	2	21

NOTE.—Others beside

X.—(VITAL.)—(*Concluded*).

Jails of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1876.

9															10
Ratio per cent. of average strength															
A.			B.			C.			D.			E.			
Of admission into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes, both in and out of hospital.			Of deaths from all causes, both in and out of hospital.			Serial number.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
92·9	146·7	95·7	4·3	4·9	4·4	...	...	...	3·5	4·4	3·5	3·5	4·4	3·5	1
67·7	109·8	69·6	1·9	2·6	1·9	...	...	...	1·2	...	1·1	1·2	...	1·1	2
274·00	253·1	272·6	4·8	3·1	4·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
23·9	....	22·2	·6	...	·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
114·6	264·	134·9	3·4	5·2	3·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
46·8	136·3	54·5	1·1	4·5	1·4	...	...	...	...	45·4	3·8	...	45·4	3·8	6
83·2	137·1	86·1	3·1	3·8	3·1	...	...	...	2·1	3·9	2·2	2·1	3·9	2·2	

convicts included.

PRISONS.—No.

Showing particulars regarding Civil Prisoners in the Jails

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
Serial number.	Jails.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total population.		Average daily number.		Released during the year.		Escaped.		Transferred.		Died.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	Akola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Amraoti ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Ellichpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Information given					
4	Wun ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Basim ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Buldana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..			...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. XI.

of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1876.

11		12		13		14		15								16						17
Remaining on 31st December.		Capacity of barracks at 36 superficial feet per head.		Average number of prisoners above capacity.		Average number of prisoners below capacity.		Hospital.								Cost.						
								A.		B.		C.		D.		A.			B.			
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Admissions.		Daily average sick.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.		Total charges.			Average cost per prisoner.			Serial number.
								Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
in other Statements.								...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

PRISONS.—

Showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails

1	2	3		4		5			6			7		
Serial number.	Jails.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received.		Total population.			Average daily number.			Released.		
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Akola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Amraoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Ellichpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Information given in				
4	Wun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Basim	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Buldana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. XII.

of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1876.

8			9		10		11		12			13						14				15
Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Deaths.		Remaining on 31st December 1876.			Cost.						Hospital.				
												A.	B.	C.	D.	E.		A.	B.	C.	D.	
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	Rations.	Guard and establishment.	Other charges.	Total.	Annual cost per head of average strength.		Admissions.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average number.	Serial number.
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R.	Rs.	A. P.					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

other Statements.

D.—POLICE.

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations

PART I.—Cog

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
		CLASS I.—*Offences against State, Public tranquility, safety, and justice.*		
1-A.	115, 117 to 119	Abetments	2	...
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...
2	231 to 259, 260 to 268, 467 & 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes	39	...
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	...	...
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	19	1
5	143 to 153, 157, 158..	Rioting, or unlawful assembly	82	6
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	9	...
		Total ...	151	7
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*		
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by Thugs	...	...
9		——————Dacoits	...	...
10		——————Robbers	10	2
11		——————Poison	2	1
12		Other murders	16	3
13	307	Attempts at murder	11	1
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	12	...
15	376	Rape...	20	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	13	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	16	1
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide... ...	79	3
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	39	1
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	7	2
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	3	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	14	1
24	353 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	7	...
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion	3	...

I.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

NIZABLE CRIME.

Cases.				Persons.							
Investigated.				Number arrested.							
By Police suo motu.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 98 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases in Columns VI. to VIII. in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year.		Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.
							By Police.	By order of Magistrate, (see Columns VII. and VIII.)			
VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	X-A.	X-B.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.
2	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
33	3	2	24	...	...	...	43	6	...	21	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
19	1	...	14	2	1	3	18	...	3	3	15
58	23	4	41	...	...	...	394	161	15	180	347
7	2	...	9	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	11
119	29	6	89	2	1	3	469	168	19	206	402
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
12	...	...	6	3	...	3	15	...	1	8	9
3	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	4	...
18	...	...	8	6	2	8	33	...	5	13	22
12	...	...	3	2	...	2	15	...	...	10	7
11	...	...	6	...	...	...	15	...	...	7	8
18	2	...	5	...	...	...	12	2	...	8	6
12	1	...	6	...	...	...	8	2	...	2	6
17	...	...	10	1	...	1	22	...	...	9	15
80	...	...	50	2	...	2	73	...	2	19	53
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	3	...	25	1	...	1	51	4	...	17	39
9	...	...	1	1	1	2	3	...	...	2	2
3	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
14	1	...	8	1	...	1	9	1	...	3	8
5	2	...	4	...	3	3	20	2	8	12	4
2	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	2

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in

PART I.—COG

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.	
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
I.	II.	III.	XVI.	XVII.
	CLASS I.—*Offences against State, Public tranquility, safety, and justice.—(Concluded.)*			
1-A.	115, 117 to 119	Abetments	...	...
1	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government Notes	1	...
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender	...	...
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice ...	...	...
5	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	22	...
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...
		Total ...	23	...
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.—(Continued.)*			
8	302, 303, 396...	Murder by Thugs	...	...
9		———— Dacoits...	...	...
10		———— Robbers	...	1
11		———— Poison	...	...
12		Other murders	...	6
13	307	Attempts at murder	2	2
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	...
15	376	Rape	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offences...	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	3	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	2	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	...
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	...	...
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion	...	...

I.—(*Continued.*)

the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

NIZABLE CRIME.

Persons.—(*Concluded.*)						Property.			
Finally convicted including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
		Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
		In custody of Police.	On bail.						
XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
325	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
379	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	2	...	...	...	...	10	7	699	298
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	105	...
14	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	168	4
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	7
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	39	39
2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...

N. B.—All annas and pies to be omitted from the totals of Columns XXVI, and XXVII.

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in

PART I.—COG

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years, and brought under enquiry during the year.
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*—(*Continued.*)			
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft, or wrongfully confine	110	3
29	338	Rash act, causing grievous hurt ...	1	...
		Total ...	363	18
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*			
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	17	1
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs, by other means ...	7	2
33	392, 393	Robbery ... ... { in dwelling house ...	5	...
		{ on the highway, between sunrise and sunset	17	1
		{ other robberies ...	16	2
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	155	1
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	921	15
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	9	2
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...
		Total ...	1,147	24

I.—(*Continued.*)

the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

NIZABLE CRIME.

Cases.				Persons.							
Investigated.				Number arrested.							
By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases in Columns VI. to VIII., in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year.		Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.
							By Police.	By order of Magistrate, (see Columns VII. and VIII.)			
VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	X-A.	X-B.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	20	2	66	4	...	4	112	41	...	44	112
1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
340	30	2	202	22	7	29	400	54	16	158	301
18	...	...	5	1	1	2	83	...	20	25	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	...	...	2	4	...	4	10	...	...	11	3
5	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	3	4
	...	...	5	...	1	1	18	...	...	11	6
18	...	...	7	5	...	5	39	...	1	26	17
18	12	2	35	1	...	1	60	23	...	27	57
136	8	2	217	6	3	9	394	17	5	127	287
908											
11	...	...	9	...	...	...	10	...	...	1	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,120	20	4	282	17	5	22	621	40	26	231	417

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in

PART I.—COG

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Per Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
I.	II.	III.	XVI.	XVII.
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*—(*Concluded.*)		
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	2	...
29	338	Rash act, causing grievous hurt	...	...
		Total ...	10	9
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*—(*Concluded.*)		
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	4	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt, by poisonous or stupefying drugs, by other means ...	...	...
33	392, 393	Robbery ... ... in dwelling house ...	...	...
		Robbery ... ... on the highway, between sunrise and sunset ...	...	...
		Robbery ... ... other robberies ...	...	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ...	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	14	...
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	18	...
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	...	...
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	...	...
		Total ...	36	...

I.—(*Continued.*)

the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

NIZABLE CRIME.

SONS.—(*Concluded.*)						PROPERTY.			
Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
		Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
		In custody of Police.	On bail.						
XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
277	2	2	2	4	2	15	10	1,012	348
22	...	...	...	14	...	16	8	2,615	222
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	113	37
4	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	213	39
6	...	2	...	...	...	14	7	296	99
17	...	...	...	...	...	14	7	209	54
43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
269	...	1	...	...	...	832	325	94,262	16,962
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
373	...	3	...	14	...	887	352	97,709	17,473

N. B.—All anuas and pies to be omitted from the totals of Columns XXVI. and XXVII.

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in

PART I.—Coc

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*		
38-A	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	177	3
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	118	5
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement... ...	165	2
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life ...	12	...
41	374	Compulsory labour	...	1
		Total ...	472	11
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*		
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	263	...
43	379 to 382	Theft ... { of cattle ... ... ordinary	302 3,313	9 38
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	102	1
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	71	6
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	277	2
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	2	...
		Total ...	4,330	56
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*		
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of Thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	...	...
49	Chapter 19, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad characters	102	...
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	5	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act...	29	1
52		——————Excise Laws	...	...
53		——————Railway Laws	4	...
54		——————Salt and Custom Laws	...	...
55		—————— Stage Carriage Act	...	...
56		——————Stamp Act	5	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances...	2,703	4
58	... ...	Other special & local laws cognizable by Police.	71	...
		Total ...	2,919	5
		Grand Total ...	9,382	121

I.—(*Continued.*)

the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

NIZABLE CRIME.

Cases.				Persons.							
Investigated.				Number arrested.							
By Police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under Section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases in Columns VI. to VIII. in which conviction was obtained.	Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Within the year. By Police.	Within the year. By order of Magistrate (see Columns VII and VIII.)	*Died, escaped,* or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.
VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	X-A.	X-B.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.
105	29	13	100	1	...	1	154	69	2	53	162
112	10	1	77	...	...	...	172	14	1	75	110
73	72	8	72	1	...	1	131	117	...	39	210
6	3	...	5	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	9
1	...	...	1	2	..	2	...	...	...	1	1
297	114	22	255	4	...	4	462	204	3	168	492
254	2	1	56	1	...	1	85	7	...	30	63
286	13	...	136	3	8	11	249	14	17	66	188
2,978	99	27	1,318	15	6	21	2,391	137	41	560	1,891
71	22	1	36	1	...	1	53	25	...	26	51
64	11	1	58	1	...	1	115	20	...	43	93
124	141	5	150	...	...	...	207	228	...	88	345
2	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	3
3,779	288	35	1,755	21	14	35	3,104	431	58	814	2,634
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...
99	3	...	74	...	...	...	121	2	1	26	96
5	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	..	...	...	3
25	3	2	27	...	...	...	97	14	...	6	105
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	1	...	5	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	5
2,557	147	...	2,567	2	...	2	2,628	196	...	18	2,794
31	40	...	60	...	...	...	38	124	...	7	155
2,725	194	2	2,738	2	...	2	2,900	337	1	64	3,160
8,380	675	71	5,321	68	27	95	7,956	1,234	123	1,641	7,406

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in

PART I.—COG

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Acquitted or discharged after trial	
			By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
I.	II.	III.	XVI.	XVII
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*—(Concluded.)		
38-A	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	16	...
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	9	...
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	109	...
40	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life...	3	...
41	374	Compulsory labor...	...	...
		Total ...	137	...
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*—(Concluded.)		
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking...	1	...
43	379 to 382	Theft... ... ... { of cattle... ... ... / ordinary...	13 / 91	... / ...
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	8	...
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	11	...
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	132	...
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	2	...
		Total ...	258	...
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*—(Concluded.)		
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of Thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves...	...	...
49	Chapter 19, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad characters	14	...
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the province	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act.	16	...
52		———————Excise Laws	...	...
53		———————Railway Laws	...	...
54		———————Salt and Custom Laws... ...	...	...
55		———————Stage Carriage Act	...	...
56		———————Stamp Act...	...	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws	Public and local nuisances	157	...
58	... ...	Other special & local laws cognizable by Police	19	...
		Total ...	206	...
		Grand Total ...	670	9

I.—(*Concluded.*)

the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

NIZABLE CRIME.

Persons.—(*Concluded.*)						Property.			
Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of, *i. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
		Before being put on trial.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
		In custody of Police.	On bail.						
XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.
146	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
355	...	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
62	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	85	51
175	...	2	1	...	...	290	165	12,497	7,514
1,792	...	32	20	13	...	3,057	1,708	52,975	19,118
43	...	2	...	...	...	69	40	3,581	817
82	...	...	...	...	...	28	49	1,427	1,878
213	...	..	1	1	...	1	1	50	49
1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1,768	927
2,368	...	36	22	14	...	3,449	1,966	72,383	30,354
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,637	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	...
136	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	28	...
2,954	...	...	1	13	...	1	...	28	...
6,706	2	46	27	58	2	4,352	2,328	1,71,132	48,175

N. B.—All annas and pies to be omitted from the totals of Columns XXVI. and XXVII.

General Statement of Crime, showing the result of Police operations in

PART II.—NON-COG

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Number of cases in which Police were employed.
I.	II.	III.	IV.
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquility, &c., &c.*		
1-A.	115, 117 to 119	Abetments	.....
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	.....
2	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of Ship	.....
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288	Offences against public justice ...	153
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants... ...	14
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424...	False evidence, false complaints, and claims	29
6	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents	5
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring	80
8	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ...	.....
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	17
		Total...	298
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*		
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	4
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	.....
		Total...	4
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*		
12	384 to 389	Extortion	5
		Total...	5
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*		
13	323	Hurt	.....
14	345	Wrongful confinement	.....
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	887
		Total...	887
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*		
16	417 to 420	Cheating	25
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property	67
18	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	18
19	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	72
		Total...	182
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*		
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ...	45
21	298	Offences against religion	1
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	.....
23	500 to 502	Defamation	15
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	23
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290... ...	Public and local nuisances	77
26	... ...	Offences under Chapters XVIII., XX., XXI. and XXII., C. P. C.... ...	7
27	... ...	Special laws not cognizable by Police...	578
		Total...	746
		Grand Total ..	2,122

I.

the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

NIZABLE CRIME.

Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.
V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
195	35	159	.....	.....
19	4	15	.....	.....
29	10	19	.....	.....
11	10	1	.....	.....
112	28	84	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
78	12	66	.....	.....
444	99	344	.....	.....
8	3	4	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	3	4	.....	.....
8	3	5	36	36
8	3	5	36	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,622	1,168	494	.....	.....
1,622	1,168	494	.....	.....
32	13	19	366	366
95	16	79	1,206	1,072
13	6	6	6,191	10
105	43	62	2	2
245	78	166	7,765	1,450
74	49	19	.....	.....
1	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	21	6	.....	.....
27	15	12	.....	.....
194	3	191	.....	.....
7	1	6	.....	.....
856	282	575	.....	.....
1,186	371	810	.....	.....
3,553	1,722	1,823	7,801	1,486

Comparative Statement of Cognizable Crime

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Total number of cases investigated during the year, Columns VI., VII. and VIII. of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.	
			1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
	CLASS I.—*Offences against State, public tranquility, safety, and justice.*					
1-A.	115, 117 to 119	Abetments	...	2	...	...
1.	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 to 471	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps and Government Notes	13	38	...	...
3	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice.	27	20	...	...
5	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	109	85	...	...
6	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	7	9	...	...
		Total...	156	154	...	...
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*					
8	302, 303, 396	Murder by Thugs	...	...	...	...
9		———— Dacoits	2	...	...	...
10		———— Robbers	10	12	...	...
11		———— Poison	1	3	...	...
12		Other murders	20	18	...	...
13	307	Attempts at murder	12	12	...	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	6	11	...	...
15	376	Rape	14	20	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	7	13	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	17	17	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of suicide	66	80	...	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession ...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	30	40	...	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	10	9	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession	1	3	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	14	15	...	...
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	8	7	...	...
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion	2	3	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution ...	3	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	75	108	...	...
29	338	Rash act, causing grievous hurt ...	...	1	...	...
		Total...	298	372	...	...
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*					
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	11	18	...	...
31	399, 402	Preparation or assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs / by other means.	5	8	...	...
33	392, 393	Robbery. { in dwelling house ... / on the highway, between sunrise and sunset ... / other robberies ...	5 / 25 / 16	5 / 18 / 18	... / ... / ...	... / ... / ...

II.

with result of Police operations.

Number and percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.										Amount of property stolen.*		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons arrested.		Received by transfer.	Total.	Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.*		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
VIII.	IX.	IX-A.	IX-B.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.
...	2	...	2	...	1	...	50·	...	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
13	49	...	49	9	28	69·23	55· 1	100·	96· 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	20	1	21	26	15	80·	66· 7	92·31	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...
641	555	...	555	330	347	40·72	58· 6	79·09	93· 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	11	...	11	6	11	85·41	100·	100·	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...
686	639	1	640	371	402	43·27	80·86	80·86	91· 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	3	1	...	100·	...	...	1,151	...	...	...	...	...
19	18	...	18	11	9	26·32	33· 3	45·45	66· 6	326	699	17	298	5·21	42· 6
5	3	1	4	2	...	40·	...	100·	...	...	105	...	...	...	...
40	39	2	41	21	22	37·32	34· 1	71·43	63· 8	36	168	...	4	...	2· 3
16	17	...	17	8	7	35·29	17· 6	75·	42· 9	19	...	19	...	100·	...
6	15	...	15	5	8	42·85	46· 7	60·	87· 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	14	...	14	12	6	33·33	42· 9	66·66	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	9	...	9	5	6	55·55	66· 6	100·	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	23	...	23	9	15	52·94	65· 2	100·	100·	...	...	...	...	...	...
66	75	...	75	37	53	53·03	66· 7	94·59	94· 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	56	..	56	29	39	78·38	66· 1	100·	94· 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	4	1	5	5	2	36·36	20·	80·	50	3,007	...	252	7	8·38	...
...	5	...	5	...	5	...	100·	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	11	...	11	8	8	80·	72· 7	100·	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	22	3	25	8	4	22·22	16·	50·	100	41	39	...	39	...	100·
..	4	...	4	...	2	...	50·	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	..	...	2	...	50·	...	100·	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...
116	156	...	156	72	112	58·62	70· 5	94·44	98· 2	10	...	10	...	100	...
...	2	...	2	...	2	...	100·	...	100	...	...	2	...	...	...
399	473	7	480	237	301	50·25	57· 7	60·34	92·	4,590	1,012	298	348	6·49	34· 4
79	84	1	85	45	34	46·39	25· 8	100·	64· 9	7,007	2,615	2,770	222	39·51	8· 5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
8	14	...	14	2	3	25·	21· 4	100·	100	442	113	1	37	...	32· 7
9	7	...	7	3	4	33·33	57· 1	100·	100	359	213	4	99	1·11	46· 2
34	18	1	19	16	6	40·	31· 6	87· 5	100	1,318	296	201	99	15·25	33· 4
22	44	...	44	15	17	60·87	38· 6	93·33	100	271	209	137	54	50·55	25· 8

*N. B.—Annas and pies to be excluded from columns XVI. to XIX.

Comparative Statement of cognizable Crime

Serial Number.	LAW.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Total number of cases investigated during the year. Columns VI., VII., and VIII. of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.	
			1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*—(*Concluded.*)					
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences...	112	150	...	...
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	774	916	...	...
36	449 to 452	House-trespass, with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	14	11	...	...
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	963	1,144	...	...
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*					
38-A	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	113	195	...	...
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation...	92	75	...	...
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement...	223	152	...	...
40	336 and 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	4	10	...	...
41	374	Compulsory labor...	1	1	...	...
		Total ...	433	433	...	...
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*					
42	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	217	257	...	...
43	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	274	299	...	...
		{ ordinary ...	2,570	3,104	...	...
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	66	94	...	...
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	73	76	...	...
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	247	270	...	...
47	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	1	2	...	...
		Total ...	3,448	4,102	...	...
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*					
48	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of Thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	...	...	...	...
49	Chapter 19, Criminal Procedure Code	Vagrancy and bad characters ...	87	102	...	...
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	9	5	...	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the Province	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act	33	30	...	...
52		——————Excise Laws	...	...	...	...
53		——————Railway Laws	8	4	...	...
54		——————Salt and Custom Laws ...	...	...	...	...
55		——————Stage Carriage Act ...	...	...	...	...
56		——————Stamp Act	1	5	...	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Act V., Section 29	26	...	...	...
		Public and local nuisances ...	3,011	2,704	...	...
58	... ...	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police	59	71	...	...
		Total ...	3,234	2,921	...	...
		Grand Total ...	8,532	9,126	...	...

* N. B.—Annas and pies to be excluded

II.

with result of Police operations.—(*Concluded.*)

Number and percentage of persons arrested and brought to trial.										Amount of property stolen.		Amount and percentage of property recovered.			
Number of persons arrested.		Received by transfer.	Total.	Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.	1876.
VIII.	IX.	IX-A.	IX-B.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.
83	84	...	84	46	57	46·99	51·2	84·78	75·4	...	...	...	...	...	...
383	417	3	420	257	287	64·58	64·	96·3	93·7	66,142	94,262	10,885	16,962	16·45	18·0
14	10	...	10	13	9	85·71	90·	92·3	100	12	...	2	...	16·66	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274	...	274	...	100·	...
633	678	5	683	397	417	57·65	54·6	94·96	89·4	75,828	97,709	14,275	17,473	18·82	17·9
249	287	...	287	175	209	58·07	50·9	83·43	90·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	123	...	123	46	63	70·49	81·1	93·48	91·2	...	...	...	...	...	...
304	249	...	249	278	210	42·1	40·6	46·04	48·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	9	...	9	3	9	100·	66·6	100·	66·6	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
619	670	...	670	502	492	51·53	52·9	63·75	72·1	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	93	...	93	52	63	80·95	66·6	98·08	96·8	60	85	60	51	100·	60·0
210	265	8	273	156	188	63·	64·1	91·67	93·1	11,009	12,497	4,663	7,514	42·35	60·1
1,936	2,543	6	2,549	1467	1891	72·40	70·3	95·84	94·7	47,897	52,975	1,583	19,118	33·01	36·1
53	79	...	79	35	51	60·71	54·4	97·14	84·3	2,581	3,581	648	817	25·12	22·8
99	136	...	136	76	93	72·28	60·3	96·05	88·2	2,060	1,427	1,671	1,678	31·11	33·5
376	435	...	435	301	345	44·95	48·9	56·14	61·7	25	50	25	48	100·	96·0
...	4	...	4	...	3	...	25·	...	33·3	...	1,763	...	927	...	52·4
2,737	3,555	14	3,569	2037	2634	67·85	66·0	89·89	89·9	63,633	72,383	22,881	30,354	35·95	42·0
...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
151	123	...	123	130	96	67·55	66·6	78·46	85·4	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	3	...	3	31	3	73·68	100	90·32	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
146	111	...	111	142	105	94·52	80·2	97·25	84·8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	4	...	4	7	2	77·77	50·0	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	5	...	5	2	5	100	100	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	...	...	...	32	...	87·5	...	87·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,249	2,826	...	2,826	3223	2794	95·66	93·3	96·43	94·0	...	...	...	...	...	...
177	162	...	162	177	155	95·48	83·9	95·48	87·7	35	28	35	...	100	...
3,804	3,239	...	3,239	3744	3160	94·16	91·2	95·69	93·4	35	28	35	..	100	..
8,837	9,254	27	9,281	7338	7406	74·72	73·3	90·73	90·5	144086	1,71,132	37,489	48,175	26·02	8 ·7

from columns XVI to XIX.

Thuggee and Dacoity administration of poisonous or stupefying

DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.				PERSONS.						
	Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under Columns II. and III. brought to trial within the year.	Cases under Columns II. and III. in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in Columns II. and III.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.
Thuggee. { by strangulation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thuggee. { by poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacoity on land	4	10	3	10	61	26	11	2	9	...	50
Dacoity on water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs—											
(a) with murder ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) without murder ...	2	3	1	2	8	2	2	2	...	...	6
Other professional crimes, viz :—											
Kidnapping	3	...	...	3	15	8	...	...	...	...	15
Cattle theft	69	51	27	78	154	51	47	42	5	...	102

NOTE—Columns XIII. to XVII. will include ALL persons arrested or brought to trial during the year

should be explained in

III.

drugs for Criminal purposes, and other professional crimes.

Comparative Return.															
Number of persons arrested.			Brought to trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			Remarks.
1874.	1875.	1876.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1874.	1875	1876.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1874.	1875.	1876.	
XIII.			XIV.			XV.			XVI.			XVII.			XVIII.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	45	10	5	25	10	...	24	2	...	2,394	1,789	...	554	167	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	84	30	...	83	6	
12	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	
64	40	46	46	38	45	48	33	668	2,573	2,908	2,172	1,743	1,398	1,650	

for these offences, though such persons be not included in Columns II. and III. The difference

the column of Remarks.

Statement of additional Police collected for the protection of

PART

ADDITIONAL POLICE COLLECTED FOR THE

I. Districts.	II. Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional police have been collected during year.	III. Duration of fair or assembly.	IV. Estimated number of persons assembled,	Strength of police usually located at the place. V. Officers,	Strength of police usually located at the place. VI. Men.	Detached from the Regular Force. VII. Officers.	Detached from the Regular Force. VIII. Men.	Specially employed in addition to Columns V. to VIII. IX. Officers.	Specially employed in addition to Columns V. to VIII. X. Men.
		Days.							
Amraoti.	Kowdenpur	11	20,000	...	...	6	25	...	...
	Beeltake	38	100,000	...	...	4	16	...	...
	Shesti	30	15,000	...	...	3	12	...	...
	Gunoja	10	5,000	...	...	2	6	...	...
	Marki	12	5,000	...	...	3	10	...	...
	Salbuldi	10	10,000	...	...	2	8	...	...
Ellichpur.	Bahram	12	60,000	...	...	5	21	...	...
	Badnera	21	25,000	...	...	1	4	...	...
	Moorah	8	2,000	...	...	1	4	...	...
	Dewulwarra	4	5,000	...	...	1	2	...	...
	Badnera Bholji	4	2,000	...	...	1	2	...	...
	Oopria	2	5,000	...	...	1	1	...	...
	Doola Rhyman	2	40,000	...	...	3	16	...	...
Wun.	Wun	20	25,000	4	16	3	16	...	...
Akola.	Pathur	21	60,000	3	12	2	12	...	...
	Akot	30	50,000	5	22	1	4	...	...
	Sonala	8	2,000	...	...	1	4	...	...
Buldana.	Deulgaon Raja	20	120,000	5	20	7	35	...	...
	Pimpalgaon Davee	8	20,000	...	...	3	11	...	...
	Chikhli	8	2,000	3	12	1	8	...	...
	Sonatee	8	10,000	...	...	3	13	...	...
	Fatehkhelda	8	7,000	3	10	1	8	...	...
	Gomedhur	8	2,000	...	...	2	6	...	...
	Mohdurree	No fair was held this year owing to the							
Basim.	Nagurdas	15	50,000	3	12	3	16	...	...
	Do.	20	20,000	3	12	4	16	...	...
	Moha	15	7,000	3	12	2	8	...	...
	Mahore	15	17,000	...	...	2	10	...	...
	Danora	10	4,000	...	...	1	4	...	...
	Danki	6	4,000	3	12	...	...	...	...
	Mangrul Pir	15	20,000	4	18	3	8	...	...

persons and property, or quartered as a punitive measure.

I. PROTECTION OF PERSONS AND PROPERTY.							PART II. ADDITIONAL POLICE QUARTERED AS A PUNITIVE MEASURE.						
Total cost under Columns IX. and X.		Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.									
To Government.	To Local or private funds.	Investigated by the Police.	In which conviction followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Number of cases.	Strength of additional police. Officers.	Men.	Total cost of additional police, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in, or traced to, a village or place in which the additional police was established.	Remarks.
XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.		XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	The Kowdenpur fair was broken up soon after it commenced on account of cholera having appeared.
...	...	2	2	31 15 0	0 7 0		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	1	1 0 0	1 0 0		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	1	20 0 0	0 8 0		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	3	1	1		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	5	4	405	405		...	...	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	2	11 13 0	1 11 0		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	29	21	693	55		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	5	4	6	6		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
prevalence of cholera in the Amrapur Station Range.													
...	...	1	...	1,206	3		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	

POLICE

Showing strength, cost, distribution,

DISTRICT.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.								
	Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial revenues.						Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police paid wholly from other than Imperial revenues.	
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards—(1.)	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100—(1).	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.
Inspector General of Police, and Establishment	1	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...
Six Districts	...	9	16	430	40	2,180	...	...	...
Total ...	1	9	17	435	40	2,180	...	...	...

(1) Columns IV. and V. include European Constables according to pay.
(2) Column XII. includes local and personal, but not travelling allowances.
(3) Column XIV. includes the cost of all enrolled Officers and men employed on office duties.
(4) Does not include horse and travelling allowance.

Annas and pies to be omitted from

V.

and employment of Police.

Cost of Police.												
Pay and travelling allowances of Controlling Officers (Column II.) and pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments.	Total pay of District and Assistant District Superintendents (Columns III (2).	Other expenses of column III.		Total pay of Subordinate Officers (Columns IV. and V.) (4).	Total pay of Constables of all classes, (VI, VII, and VIII.)	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in Columns XI., XIII., and XIV.	Average pay of		Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Columns XI to XVII.	Total cost.	Payable from Imperial revenues.	Payable from other sources.
		Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments (3).				Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.				
XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.
25,252	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,477	26,729	...	...
...	69,800	9,000	...	1,33,818	2,10,708	...	23·8	7·8	50,258	4,76,584	4,83,759	19,554
25,252	69,800	9,000	...	1,33,818	2,10,708	...	23·8	7·8	51,735	5,03,313	4,83,759	19,554

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

all totals contained in this statement.

Showing strength, cost, distribution,

DISTRICTS.	Distribution of Force.							
	In District.							
	Guards at District, Central, or Subsidiary Jails.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or as escort to prisoners and treasure.		On other duties.		On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonments.
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
I.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	XXVIII	XXIX.	XXX.	XXXI.
Inspector General of Police and Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Six Districts	4	30	32	194	352	1,753	288	22
Total...	4	30	32	194	352	1,753	288	22

Annas and pies to be omitted from all

V.

and employment of Police.—(*Concluded.*)

Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of Police (Officers and Men.)					
		To area (6).			To population (7.)		
		Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns (5).	Of towns (5).	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns (5.)	Of towns (5.)
XXXII.	XXXIII.	XXXIV.		XXXV.	XXXVI.		XXXVII.
17,109	2,262,054	1 Policeman to every 6·39 square miles.	Not known.	Do.	1 Policeman to every 845 persons.	Not known.	Do.
17,109	2,262,054						

(5.) Columns XXXIV. to XXXVII, a "Town" contains at least 5,000 inhabitants.
(6.) Columns XXXIV. and XXXV., *i. e.*, in Districts, one policeman to so many square miles: in towns so many policemen to one square mile.
(7.) Columns XXXVI. and XXXVII., one policeman to so many of the population.
totals contained in this Statement.

Return showing equipment, discipline,

DISTRICTS.	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the Force.			Punishments.											
						Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.		Punished judicially by a Magistrate.							
										Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX. of Penal Code.		Other offences.	
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with fire-arms.	Number provided with swords only, or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.
Amraoti	101	516	242	284	91	...	22	23	33	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	6
Ellichpur ...	46	217	120	65	78	2	8	5	12	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wun	75	362	202	184	51	...	17	16	19	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
Akola	82	428	244	214	52	2	5	12	16	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1
Buldana... ...	75	374	209	79	161	...	9	22	30	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	6
Basim	67	323	203	158	29	...	7	19	23	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	5
Total...	446	2,220	1,220	984	462	4	68	97	133	...	19	...	2	...	...	1	22

Note.—This Statement does not refer to Assistant

VI.

and general internal management of the force.

REWARD.		EDUCATION.							NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.								
Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (Columns VII. and VIII.)	By discharge otherwise than under preceding Columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage in Hospital during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.
By promotion.	By money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.												
XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	XXVIII.	XXIX.	XXX.	XXXI.	XXXII.	XXXIII.	XXXIV.	XXXV.	XXXVI.
3	2	93	181	6	42	69	385	159	...	7	13	22	15	1	6	58·37	0·98
1	4	28	39	18	178	22	158	83	...	1	5	10	2	...	2	70·7	·7
25	...	42	39	9	47	64	281	84	...	4	23	17	1	...	6	39·13	1·39
1	5	48	62	8	80	27	304	176	...	4	12	7	3	...	4	27·	·1
...	8	44	37	25	216	37	249	159	3	4	7	9	6	...	4	96·	·8
9	1	50	67	3	20	31	256	102	...	2	8	7	9	2	3	33·	·7
39	20	305	425	69	583	250	*1,633	763	3	22	68	72	36	3	25	...	·9

District Superintendents or Officers of higher rank.

* 20 vacancies.

Showing the race and religion or caste of

DISTRICTS.	Race.																									Offi
	Europeans.					Eurasians.				Natives.																Hin
	District or Assistant District Superintendent.	Subordinate Officers.				District or Assistant District Superintendents.	Subordinate Officers.			District or Assistant District Superintendent.	Subordinate Officers.															
	Military or Covenanted Civil.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendents.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	District or Assistant District Superintendent.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	Constables.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Goorkhas.	Seikhs.	Mhars.						
I.	II.	III.	IV.		V.	VI.	VII.		VIII.	IX.	X.		XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.						
Amraoti	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	97	512	3	20	40	10	...	4	1						
Ellichpur	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	43	217	3	15	12	7	...	2	1						
Wun	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	71	354	4	17	34	3	...	1	...						
Akola	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	79	425	3	28	26	11	...	1	...						
Buldana	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	72	370	5	17	17	8	...	3	...						
Basim	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	64	322	2	29	21	4	...	2	...						
Total ...	2	6	2	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	11	426	2,200	20	126	150	43	...	13	2						

VII.

officers and men employed in the Police.

Religion or caste.																				
cers.						Men.											Other religions.			
doos.				Other religions		Hindoos.														
Bedurs.	Rahtores.	Hindoos of all other castes.	Bunjaras.		Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Goorkhas.	Seikhs.	Mhars.	Bedurs.	Rahtores.	Hindoos of all other castes.	Bunjaras.		Grand Total, Officers and Men.			
XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	XXVIII.	XXIX.	XXX.	XXXI.	XXXII.	XXXIII.	XXXIV.	XXXV.	XXXVI.			
...	...	25	...	...	1	221	133	45	...	2	3	2	...	105	...	...	615			
...	...	7	...	...	...	97	53	28	...	...	2	1	...	36	...	...	264			
5	...	12	...	...	...	174	72	30	...	3	...	1	...	74	...	...	430			
6	4	4	...	...	...	193	46	65	...	1	...	50	4	66	...	...	508			
7	...	20	...	...	1	179	28	45	...	12	...	39	...	66	...	...	447			
...	...	10	...	...	...	176	38	27	...	5	...	...	...	51	25	...	390			
18	4	78	...	...	2	1,040	370	240	...	23	5	93	4	398	25	...	2,654			

POLICE VIII.

Railway Police.

Statement of all offences committed within the jurisdiction of the Railway Police in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1876.

	Class.						Persons.						Pending trial.	Property.									Remarks.
	Occurred.		In which arrests have been made.		In which convictions have been obtained.		Arrested.		Convicted.		Discharged or acquitted.			Stolen.						Recovered.			
														1875.			1876.			1875.			1876.		
	1875	1876	1875	1876	1875	1876	1875	1876	1875	1876	1875	1876													
Thefts from platform	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	5	7	...	...	...	91	6	0	...	...	...	
,, ,, goods shed	1	4	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	0	5	3	7	3	0	...	...	...	0	3	0	
,, ,, waggon on siding ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
,, ,, main line	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
,, in transit	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	14	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
,, from passenger train ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	24	8	0	...	...	...	24	8	0	...	...	...	
,, within the wires	20	7	10	4	8	4	15	5	9	4	6	1	...	223	5	0	*219	4	0	60	13	3	0	11	0	* 60 in notes in one case, and 150 in cash in another.
,, from Pointsmen's houses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
,, ,, engine-shed	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	0	0	0	2	0	...	...	...	0	2	0	
Total ...	29	12	11	6	9	6	16	7	10	6	6	1	...	420	9	1	226	9	0	176	11	3	1	0	0	
Offences under the Railway Act	8	22	5	21	4	17	6	28	5	19	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
,, Penal Code Sections ... {240, 241, 273, 354, 380, 381, 411, & 457	8	15	7	11	5	8	7	12	6	9	1	3	...	0	15	0	276	4	0	0	15	0	66	12	6	Includes one case of theft committed outside the wire, but accused arrested and property recovered inside the wires, and accused convicted by Railway Magistrate.
,, Criminal Procedure Code ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
,, Act V. of 1861, Sections 34 & 29...	1	3	1	3	1	2	1	3	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
,, Abkaree Rules	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	17	43	13	38	10	30	14	47	12	34	1	13	...	0	15	0	276	4	0	0	15	0	66	12	6	
Grand Total ...	46	55	24	44	19	36	30	54	22	40	7	14	...	421	8	1	502	13	0	177	10	3	66	12	6	

E.—MILITARY—*Nil.*

F.—MARINE—*Nil.*

III. STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION & DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.—*VIDE* PAGES 66 & 67 OF PART II.

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Military.						
BUILDINGS FOR ACCOMMODATION OF TROOPS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings for Native Troops.						
Amraoti	7,044	234	7,278			
Ellichpur	7,843	2,977	10,820			
Akola	7,482	424	7,906			
Bolarum	8,257	2,472	10,729			
Aurangabad	233	3,000	3,233			
Hingoli	3,405	686	4,091			
Mominabad	...	1,205	1,205			
Jalna	...	291	291			
Lingsagur	...	566	566			
				34,264	11,855	46,119
Ordnance Works.						
Aurangabad	237	...	237			
Hingoli	1,475	...	1,475			
Lingsagur	3,295	...	3,295			
				5,007	...	5,007
Staff and Miscellaneous.						
Bolarum	1,093	751	1,844			
				1,093	751	1,844

						General Cantonment Works.								
Hingoli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,539	...	4,539			
Lingsagur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,621	...	2,621			
Bolarum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	746	...	746			
Jalna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	927	...	927			
												8,833	...	8,833
Minor Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,258	1,829	...			
												3,258	1,829	5,087
								Total Military	...	...	...	52,455	14,435	66,890
						CIVIL BUILDINGS.								
						Land Revenue Buildings.								
Ellichpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,232	...	10,232			
Darwha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,104	240	24,344			
Panderkowra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,151	...	7,151			
Jalgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	239	239			
Yeormal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,700	...	2,700			
Pir Mangrul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,758	...	12,758			
Minor Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,403	1,002	5,405			
												61,348	1,481	62,829
						Administration.								
Bolarum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,268	...	1,268			
Minor Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,993	...	1,993			
												3,261	...	3,261
						Law and Justice.								
Ellichpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Akola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,652	...	1,652			
Khamgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	991	...	991			
Malkapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,840	...	2,840			
Buldana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,084	...	2,084			
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Minor Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,259	241	2,500			
												9,826	241	10,067

B.—Public Works.—(*Continued.*)

Details,	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Police Buildings.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Basim	1,006	...	1,006			
Buldana	2,014	...	2,014			
Amraoti	10,356	...	10,356			
Ellichpur	685	...	685			
Joulka	...	403	403			
Yeotmal	994	...	994			
Nandura	1,575	...	1,575			
Anjangaon	1,065	...	1,065			
Khulgaon	6,026	...	6,026			
Talegaon, Worki and Manora	4,403	...	4,403			
Balapur	3,072	...	3,072			
Deulgaon Raja	40	...	40			
Mahagaon	3,934	...	3,934			
Ansing	1,916	...	1,916			
Bittergaon	1,793	...	1,793			
Akot	640	...	640			
Minor Works	368	1,027	1,395			
				39,887	1,430	41,317
Jails.						
Ellichpur	10,347	...	10,347			
Amraoti	734	490	1,224			
Minor Works	5,595	152	5,747			
				16,676	642	17,318

B.—Public Works.—(*Continued.*)

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ecclesiastical.						
Minor Works	926	340	1,266			
				926	340	1,266
Total ..	...	...	...	1,71,272	16,024	1,87,296
Deduct outlay from contributions	...	...	...	94	...	94
Total Civil Buildings ...	...	...	...	1,71,178	16,024	1,87,202
Agricultural.						
Restoring Tank at Talegaon	1,435	...	1,435			
Restoring small Tank at Risod	498	...	498			
Tank at Kufasa	460	...	460			
Restoring Chatwan Anicut at Wun	161	...	161			
Restoring large Tank at Khoir	3,176	...	3,176			
Restoring Wakud Tank	90	...	90			
Minor Works	3,389	541	3,880			
Total ...	...	...	...	9,159	541	9,700
Deduct outlay from contributions	...	...	...	3,782	...	3,782
Total Agricultural ...	...	...	...	5,377	541	5,918

Ellichpur-Pili road, 1st section	39,308	...	39,308
Yeotmal-Dhamangaon road	2,713	5,017	7,730
Rest-house do.	1,127	...	1,127
Masonry bridge at Ellichpur..	2,935	...	2,935
Branch road to Karanja	2,408	...	2,408
Bridge over Morena river near Meidsi	23,308	...	23,308
Submerged bridge across Pem Ganga	8,016	...	8,016
Masonry bridge Akola-Basim road	1,008	...	1,008
Constructing two small culverts do.	364	...	364
Submerged bridge across Shanur near Chowta	3,081	...	3,081
Re-modelling last 8 miles Akola-Akot road	126	4,171	4,297
Maintenance 1st section Khamgaon-Umrapur road	1,066	...	1,066
Khamgaon-Umrapur road, 2nd section...	16,762	...	16,762
Khamgaon-Pathoor road, 1st section	23,633	...	23,633
Buldana-Chikhli road	13,140	...	13,140
Altering three raised Causeways, 1st Section	146	...	146
Chikhli-Mehkar road, 1st section	25,629	...	25,629
Maintenance 1st section, Shegaon-Akot road	3,783	6,740	10,523
Akot-Shegaon road, 2nd section	154	...	154
Buldana-Malkapur road, 3rd section	77	6,823	6,900
Rest-house at Kapsee	174	...	174
Do. Wagolee	216	...	216
Do. Andura	354	...	354
Do. Pulsool	914	...	914
Do. Hingoli	1,462	...	1,462
Do. Ellichpur	2,092	...	2,092
Amraoti-Ellichpur road	...	18,493	18,493
Chikhalda ghat road	...	993	993
Nagpur Dak line	...	3,174	3,174
Amraoti-Morsi road	...	6,456	6,456
Karanja-Murtazapur road	...	4,061	4,061
Akola-Hingoli road	...	24,806	24,806
Khamgaon-Nandura road	...	1,842	1,842

B.—Public Works.—(*Concluded.*)

Details.	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Communications.—(concluded.)						
Badnera-Amraoti road	...	1,457	1,457			
Minor Works	7,901	1,576	9,477			
Total ...				1,81,897	85,609	2,67,506
Deduct outlay from contributions	...	...	...	4,615	...	4,615
Total Communications ...	...	...	...	1,77,282	85,609	2,62,891
Miscellaneous Public Improvement.						
Storage reservoir at Buldana	8,474	...	8,474			
Restoring water work for city supply, Ellichpur	1,592	...	1,592			
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvement ...	...	...	...	10,066	...	10,066
Total Works and Repairs	...	...	...	4,16,358	1,16,609	5,32,967
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	1,96,808
Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	5,547
Decrease of Stock Balance	...	...	...	...	...	1,018
Grand total Public Works Proper ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,34,304

C.— Railways.

Name of Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Total miles opened.	Passengers during the year.					Receipts from passengers.	Receipts from merchandize, &c.	Receipts from railway materials.	Total receipts during 1876.	Working expenses during 1876.	Net profits.	Number of European staff.	Number of Native staff.	Total capital expended.
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	Total.									
Khamgaon State Railway, (open from 1st January to 15th July 1876, and from 15th to 31st December 1876)	8	8	199	274½	2,122	6,683½	9,279	(a.) 2,741	(b.) 30,748	59	33,548	(c.) 23,375	10,173	Unknown.	Unknown.	4,85,298
Amraoti State Railway ...	6	6	658	2,069	31,799	31,082½	65608½	7,772	(d.) 61,308	...	69,080	(e.) 48,864	20,216			4,37,278

(a.)—Includes Rupees 1,268, being amount of Lorry service.
(b.)—Includes Rupees 91-8-0, being amount of telegraph earnings.
(c.)—Rupees 20,602 represent payments made to G. I. P. Railway for working, and Rupees 2,773 maintenance charges.
(d.)—Includes Rupees 202-3-0, being sundry earnings.
(e.)—Of this amount Rupees 45,774 represent payments made to G. I. P. Company for working the line, and the balance, *viz.*, Rupees 3,090, maintenance charges.

D.—Agriculture.

1.—Crops cultivated in acres.

Districts.	Jowaree.	Bajree.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Sawa.	Ulsi or Linseed.	Toor.	Til.	Urud.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres,	Acres.
Amraoti	480,469	513	129,877	1,930	22,461	...	111,214	11,236	31,052	817
Akola	455,895	19,402	54,445	359	28,598	3	75,326	18,707	19,657	4,583
Ellichpur	190,785	433	41,696	7,810	13,613	...	27,477	18,749	7,786	2,630
Buldana	333,234	90,147	146,167	8,043	44,124	...	31,557	9,330	19,405	3,258
Wun	483,471	12	63,941	1,471	18,926	179	5,600	20,546	25,829	1,709
Basim	307,824	7,080	101,705	7,256	87,407	22,530	2,287	14,463	29,258	18,054
Total ...	2,251,678	117,587	537,831	26,869	215,129	22,712	303,862	93,031	132,987	31,041
Percentage ...	35·11	1·83	8·39	0·42	3·36	0·36	4·74	1·45	2·08	0·49

D.—Agriculture.—(*Concluded.*)

1.—Crops cultivated in acres.

Districts.	Hemp or flax.	Kurdee.	Tobacco.	Castor oil.	Sugar cane.	Cotton.	Opium.	Lac.	Other products.	Total.	Net increase or decrease, as compared with last year.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Amraoti	1,442	2,671	8,733	15	969	481,629	1,124	17,939	61,211	1,365,302	16,243	decrease.
Akola	1,587	849	2,133	...	426	541,266	434	16,819	1,22,542	1,363,021	3,062	„
Ellichpur	987	1,399	4,342	85	254	228,046	261	6,197	32,425	584,975	5,705	„
Buldana	1,427	39,904	1,880	64	2,058	281,646	673	3,970	49,179	1,066,066	23,180	increase.
Wun	1,768	47	2,148	6,640	194	271,050	418	4,291	1,38,040	1,096,681	228,209	„
Basim	3,395	16,140	1,957	4,449	1,693	221,169	1,508	34,599	54,742	937,516	21,430	decrease.
Total ...	10,606	61,010	21,193	11,253	5,594	2,024,806	4,418	83,815	458,139	6,413,561	251,389 46,440	increase. decrease.
Percentage ...	0·17	0·96	0·33	0·18	0·09	31·57	0·07	1·25	7·15	...	.....	

Increase	...	Acres	251,389
Decrease	...	„	46,440
Net increase	...	„	204,949

D. II.—Stock.

Districts.	Cows and Bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Sheep and Goats.	Pigs.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.	Remarks.
Amraoti	283,001	854	2,822	4,218	79,174	...	21,294	18,614	13	
Akola...	238,748	2,401	4,252	5,445	77,997	261	21,975	16,131	...	
Ellichpur	116,458	1,669	2,669	2,441	33,622	75	13,089	10,760	...	
Buldana...	235,744	2,381	6,523	2,502	79,811	...	10,835	21,065	...	
Wun	256,791	308	2,727	895	69,607	941	15,174	19,473	...	
Basim	263,239	143	6,843	1,488	35,972	...	5,081	26,054	...	
Total ...	1,393,971	7,656	25,836	16,989	376,183	1,277	87,448	112,097	13	

D. III.—Rate of Rent and Produce.

| Districts. | Average rate per acre of land suited for | | |

E. I.—Price of produce.

Articles.	Amraoti.	Akola.	Ellichpur.	Buldana.	Wun.	Basim.	Average.
	Seers per Rupee.						
Clean cotton ...	2 3/8	2 3/8	2	2 1/8	2 3/4	2 1/2	2 3/8
Wheat	15	13	14	13 1/2	19 1/2	16	15 1/4
Gram	17	15 1/2	15	17	23 3/4	20	18
Rice	10	10	12	8	11	12	10 1/2
Jowari	21 1/2	18 1/2	17	17	32 1/16	20	21
Oil seed	12 1/2	13	12	11	11	12	12
Tobacco	3 1/8	3	2 1/8	4	3 1/8	3	3 1/8
Plough bullocks, each Rupees ...	78	49	50	38	65	40	56
Buffaloes; each Rs. ...	22-8	37	40	40	30	30	30
Sheep, ,, ,, ...	3-4	2-4	2	2 1/4	2 1/8	3	2 1/2

E. II.—Wages of Labour.

	Amraoti.			Akola.			Ellichpur.			Buldana.			Wun.			Basim.			Average.		
	Per diem.																				
	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
Skilled ...	0	10	0	0	10	2	0	10	8	0	9	8	0	11	6	0	12	0	0	10	4
Unskilled ...	0	2	6	0	3	1	0	3	0	0	2	9	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	3	4
Cart with Bullocks ...	0	12	0	0	14	5	0	14	0	0	12	4	0	8	0	0	12	0	0	12	1
Camels, each ...	0	11	0	1	0	6	0	8	0	0	12	8	0	8	0	3 1/4	6	0	0	10	2
Donkeys, per score ...	2	7	0	2	12	9	2	8	0	2	6	8	2	8	0	4	0	0	2	12	4
Bullocks, per pair ...	0	7	6	0	11	5	0	8	8	0	8	0	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	8	3

F. Mines and Quarries.—*Nil.*

G.—Manufactures.

	Class of manufacture.									
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Building.	Miscellaneous.
	Amraoti.									
Number of mills and large manufactories	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private looms or small works	36	1,640	700	798	...	1,105	641	27	266	...
Number of workmen in large works. { Male	...	438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in large works. { Female	...	141	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans ...	60	4,148	2,959	9,130	...	2,761	1,354	40	907	...
Number of European Superintendents in large works	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Value of block in large works	...	750,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estimated annual out-turn of all works	...	82,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

G.—Manufactures.—(*Continued.*)

	Class of Manufacture.									
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Building.	Miscellaneous.
	Akola.									
Number of mills and large manufactories	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private looms or small works	14	1,757	185	292	8	26	44	22	4	...
Number of workmen in large works. Male	...	739	7	...	...	6	12	...	...	...
Number of workmen in large works. Female	...	167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans ...	29	2,126	167	...	39	88	138	6	60	...
Number of European Superintendents in large works	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Value of block in large works	2,800	1,098,600	2,025	9,000	600	669	1,400	800	...	...
Estimated annual out-turn of all works	700	172,806	475	2,000	6,503	3,553	300	150	3,025	...

G.—Manufactures.—(*Continued.*)

	Class of manufacture.									
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Building.	Miscellaneous.
	Ellichpur.									
Number of mills and large manufactories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private looms or small works	265	5,300	910	5,380	...	632	100	12	250	...
Number of workmen in large works, Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in large works, Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans ...	815	13,800	755	975	...	310	100	90	200	...
Number of European Superintendents in large works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Value of block in large works	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estimated annual out-turn of all works	10,200	100,500	3,000	2,975	...	5,300	500	3,800	...	...

G.—Manufactures.—(*Continued.*)

	Class of manufacture.									
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Building.	Miscellaneous.
	Buldana.									
Number of mills and large manufactories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private looms or small works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in large works. { Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans ...	144	1,729	1,447	...	...	1,208	659	94	138	913
Number of European Superintendents in large works...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Value of block in large works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estimated annual out-turn of all works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

G.—Manufactures.—(*Continued.*)

	Class of manufacture.									
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Building.	Miscellaneous.
	Wun.									
Number of mills and large manufactories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private looms or small works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in large works. { Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in large works. { Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans ...	...	1,465	523	856	...	1,045	614	233	803	936
Number of European Superintendents in large works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Value of block in large works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estimated annual out-turn of all works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

G.—Manufactures.—(*Concluded.*)

	Class of manufacture.									
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other fibres.	Paper.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and copper.	Building.	Miscellaneous.
	Basim.									
Number of mills and large manufactories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private looms or small works	...	3,642	1,870	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in large works. { Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artizans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of European Superintendents in large works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Value of block in large works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Estimated annual out-turn of all works	...	37,800	8,750	..	75	...	...	...	...	...

H—Coinage and Currency.

Coinage.

Bullion and silver coin imported during the year in lbs.			Coined during the year.	Sovereigns imported during the year.	Estimated value of coin in circulation.					
					Gold.		Silver.		Copper.	
Gold.	Silver.	Copper.			Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.
Nil.					*Nil.*					

2.—Paper Currency.

Notes in circulation at beginning of the year number and value of			Total value of notes cashed during the year.	Total value of notes issued during the year.	In circulation at end of the year number and value of			Revenue at end of the year stated in Rupees.						Securities, class of security being stated.
								Coin.			Bullion.			
Small notes under Rupees 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.			Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 50.	Large notes Rs. 500 and upwards.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	
Number.	21,902	5,767	282	22,915	20,570	20,037	5,179	390	...	5,82,250*	...	...	...	...	Three lacs are held by the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta.
Value ...	2,33,355	4,17,750	2,09,500	19,92,490	20,45,945	1,97,510	3,95,550	3,21,000							

* In addition to the Coin in reserve, Foreign circle notes of the value of Rs. 31,810 are held by this office.

I.—Exports and Imports.

		Value of imports during 1876-77.	Value of exports during 1876-77.	Total value 1876-77.	Total value 1875-76.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
By road.	From Central Provinces, northern and eastern border ...	19,19,186	17,04,786	36,23,972	21,99,176	14,24,796	...
	From Central Provinces and Nizam's Dominions, south-east and southern border	3,92,229	3,63,292	7,55,521	4,28,208	3,27,313	...
	From Aurangabad and Jalna, southern border ...	21,33,131	11,53,668	32,86,799	31,82,868	1,03,931	...
	Total ...	44,44,546	32,21,746	76,66,292	58,10,252	18,56,040	...
By rail.	Kandeish and Bombay, western border	1,91,57,244	4,49,34,564	6,40,91,808	4,18,04,423	2,22,87,385	...
	Total ... Rs. ...	2,36,01,790	4,81,56,310	7,17,58,100	4,76,14,675	2,41,43,425	...
	Total ... £. ...	2,360,179	4,815,631	7,175,810	4,761,467	2,414,342	...
	Net decrease ... Rs. ...	...	...	...	...	2,41,43,425	...
	Net decrease ... £ ...	...	...	...	...	2,414,342	...

IV.—Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

A.—VITAL STATISTICS.

ANNUAL FORM No. I.—Comparative Statement of Births during the

1	2	3		
Number.	Rural Circles or Towns.	Population according to Census of 1867.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Amraoti district	...	...	496,379
2	Ellichpur do.	...	...	237,799
3	Wun do.	176,059	167,367	343,426
4	Basim do.	135,108	125,797	260,905
5	Akola do.	255,356	225,301	480,657
6	Buldana do.	188,994	176,785	365,779
	Grand total for the Province...	...	...	2,184,945

registered in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts year 1876.

4			5			6	7
Number of births registered.			Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.			Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of deaths over births per 1,000 of population.
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
9,840	9,060	18,900	...	...	38·1	3·6	...
4,331	3,947	8,278	...	...	34·8	...	5·8
6,025	5,475	11,500	34·2	32·7	33·4	9·2	...
4,859	4,551	9,410	35·9	36·2	36·	3·9	...
11,744	11,263	23,007	45·9	49·9	47 9	13·1	...
7,557	6,674	14,231	39·9	37·7	38·8	13·	...
44,356	40,970	85,326	...	...	39·1	7·2	...

No. II.—Deaths registered from different causes in during the

1	2	3			4		
Number.	Rural Circles or Towns.	Population according to Census of 1867.			Cholera.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Amraoti district	...	...	496,379	535	455	990
2	Ellichpur do.	...	...	237,799	...	...	...
3	Wun do.	176,059	167,367	343,426	368	315	683
4	Basim do.	135,108	125,797	260,905	341	282	623
5	Akola do.	255,356	225,301	480,657	139	94	233
6	Buldana do. ...	188,994	176,785	365,779	84	70	154
	Grand total for the Province...	...	...	2,184,945	1,467	1,216	2,683

the Hyderabad Assigned Districts
yera 1876.

5			6			7			8		
Small-pox.			Fevers.			Bowel-complaints.			Injuries. Suicide.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
51	37	88	5,317	4,525	9,842	2,286	1,961	4,267	15	26	41
18	17	35	2,941	2,289	5,230	1,375	1,159	2,534	3	8	11
18	16	34	3,355	2,883	6,238	544	458	1,002	10	10	20
30	11	41	1,716	1,564	3,480	1,019	904	1,923	10	18	28
24	31	55	4,852	4,303	9,155	2,662	2,314	4,976	15	16	31
79	83	162	3,154	2,776	5,930	939	767	1,706	9	8	17
220	195	415	21,535	18,340	39,875	8,825	7,563	16,388	62	86	148

No. II.—Deaths registered from different causes in during the

1	2	3			8								
					Injuries—(*Concluded.*)								
		Population according to Census of 1867.			Wounding.			Accident.			Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.		
Number.	Rural Circles or Towns.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Amraoti district ...	...	...	496,379	9	13	22	73	60	133	32	27	59
2	Ellichpur do. ...	...	...	237,799	2	...	2	29	26	55	8	8	16
3	Wun do. ...	176,059	167,367	343,426	2	3	5	32	45	77	27	25	52
4	Basim do. ...	135,108	125,797	260,905	1	1	2	28	30	58	24	7	31
5	Akola do. ...	255,356	225,301	480,657	1	4	5	75	61	136	19	13	32
6	Buldana do. ...	188,994	176,785	365,779	3	3	6	47	39	86	12	6	18
	Grand total for the Province ...	...	...	2,184,945	18	24	42	284	261	545	122	86	208

the Hyderabad Assigned Districts
year 1876.—*(Concluded.)*

9			10			11								12
All other causes.			Total deaths from all causes.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.								
											From all causes.			
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number.
883	808	1,691	9,201	7,912	17,113	1·9	·2	19·8	8·5	·5	..	...	34·5	1
876	716	1,592	5,252	4,223	9,475	...	·2	21·9	10·6	·4	...	...	39·8	2
266	293	559	4,622	4,048	8,670	1·9	·2	18·2	2·9	·4	26·2	24·2	25·3	3
1,162	1,041	2,203	4,531	3,858	8,389	2·4	·2	13·3	7·4	·4	33·5	30·6	32·1	4
1,072	1,033	2,105	8,859	7,869	16,728	·5	·2	18·9	10·4	·4	34·9	34·9	34·8	5
764	614	1,378	5,091	4,366	9,457	·4	·4	16·2	4·7	·3	26·8	24·7	25·8	6
5,023	4,505	9,528	37,556	32,276	69,832	1·2	·2	18·2	7·5	·4	...	...	31·9	

B.—MEDICAL RELIEF.

DISPENSARY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT No. I.

Showing the number of Dispensaries in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during 1876.—(*Concluded.*)

1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Districts.	Population of the districts.	Dispensaries.	Number on 31st December.	Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open on last day of the year.	Remarks.
Ellichpur.	237,799	1st Class ...	1	...	...	1	Classified according to importance of place and size of Hospital.
		2nd Class ...	1	...	...	1	
		3rd Class ...	2	...	...	2	
		Total ...	4	...	...	4	
Wun.	343,426	1st Class ...	...	...	...	...	
		2nd Class ...	...	...	...	...	
		3rd Class ...	3	...	...	3	
		Total ...	3	...	...	3	
Abstract.	2,184,945	1st Class ...	3	...	...	3	
		2nd Class ...	4	...	...	4	
		3rd Class ...	16	1	...	17	
		Total ...	23	1	...	24	

DISPENSARY

STATEMENT

Showing the number of out-door and in-door patients
Districts dur

1	2	3	4	5										
				In-door patients.										
				A	B	C	D	E	F	G		H		
Districts.	Number.	Name of Dispensary.	Of what class.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.	Number of beds available.		Daily average number.		
										Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Akola.	1	Akola... ...	1st	94	69	...	...	25	632·91	8	4	3·	·95	3·95
	2	Khamgaon ...	2nd	38	30	...	...	8	754·71	6	2	1·	·06	1·06
	3	Balapur ...	3rd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	Akot	3rd	30	1	...	25	4	585·65	6	2	·683	...	·683
	5	Jalgaon ...	3rd	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6	Shegaon ...	3rd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...	...	162	100	..	25	37	649·92	20	8	4·683	1·01	5·693
Basim.	1	Basim Civil Hospital... ...	...	6	...	...	5	1	16·6	...	...	·02	·25	·27
	2	Pusad... ...	2nd	4	...	...	3	1	25·	...	...	·1	·1	.2
	3	Umarkhed ...	2nd	2	...	...	...	2	100·	...	...	·002	...	·002
		Total...	...	12	...	...	8	4	33·3	...	...	·122	·35	·472
Buldana	1	Buldana Civil Hospital... ...	...	172	170	...	2	...	...	...	...	5·26	...	5·26
	2	Mehkar ...	3rd	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	·08	...	·08
	3	Malkapur ...	3rd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	Deulgaon Raja...	3rd	51	45	2	3	1	68·03	...	...	1·4	·07	1·47
	5	Nandura ...	3rd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...	...	225	217	2	5	1	14·68	...	...	6·74	·07	6·81

STATISTICS.

No. II.

treated in the Dispensaries of the Hyderabad Assigned ing 1876.

Out-door patients.				6		7			
A	B	C	D			Number of cases vaccinated, and number of successful vaccination cases.			
Number treated.				Total number of patients both in-door and out-door.		1876.		1875.	
Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total.	Average daily attendance.	1876.	1875.	Number vaccinated.	Number successful.	Number vaccinated.	Number successful.
7,405	336	7,741	39·	7,835	7,319	43	15	141	92
3,230	221	3,451	34·21	3,489	2,890	39	20	33	28
2,495	190	2,685	34·75	2,685	2,840	513	426	157	106
2,354	2,154	4,508	52·93	4,538	4,034	269	225	108	75
3,284	1,237	4,521	46·50	4,521	4,951	164	106	20	10
2,663	95	2,758	29·50	2,758	2,952	149	127	208	134
21,431	4,233	25,664	236·89	25,826	24,986	1,177	919	667	445
1,045	482	1,527	21·72	1,533	1,689	126	116	632	511
1,201	250	1,451	25·20	1,455	811	184	143	146	134
3,816	242	4,058	24·19	4,060	1,821	569	503	37	31
6,062	974	7,036	71·11	7,048	4,321	879	762	815	676
2,798	...	2,798	35·00	2,970	2,808	118	102	51	39
2,408	251	2,659	20·00	2,661	2,565	97	83	88	74
3,040	305	3,345	22·63	3,345	3,422	243	157	229	176
1,477	338	1,815	15·70	1,866	1,896	237	171	80	40
2,679	361	3,040	24·25	3,040	3,049	74	64	34	26
12,402	1,255	13,657	117·58	13,882	13,740	769	577	482	355

DISPENSARY

STATEMENT

Showing the number of out-door and in-door patients
Districts dur

1	2	3	4	5										
				In-door patients.										
				A	B	C	D	E	F	G		H		
Districts.	Number.	Name of Dispensary.	Of what class.	Total treated during the year.	Number cured.	Number relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Ratio of deaths per cent. of average strength.	Number of beds available.		Daily average number.		
										Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Amraoti.	1	Amraoti ...	1st	228	203	...	...	25	187·68	8	4	11·63	1·69	13·32
	2	Morsi... ...	3rd	4	...	3	...	...	..	...	...	1·46	...	1·46
	3	Karanja ...	3rd	10	10	...	...	...	...	4	2	·34	·01	·35
	4	Chandur ...	3rd	20	6	14	...	...	....	...	...	2·90	·54	3·44
	5	Murtazapur ...	3rd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...	...	262	219	17	...	25	134·63	12	6	16·33	2·24	18·57
Ellichpur.	1	Ellichpur City ...	1st	25	22	...	...	3	315·126	6	...	·869	·083	·952
	2	Daryapur ...	2nd	99	50	30	14	5	134·77	4	...	3·71	...	3·71
	3	Anjangaon ...	3rd	42	23	2	11	6	352·94	...	...	1·7	...	1·7
	4	Chandur ...	3rd	45	43	2	...	...	...	...	...	1·5	·14	1·64
		Total...	...	211	138	34	25	14	174·956	10	...	7·779	·223	8·002
Wun.	1	Darwha ...	3rd	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	....
	2	Wun	3rd	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	3	Paderkowra ...	3rd	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	·13	·13
	4	Yeotmal Civil Hospital ...	...	8	5	...	...	2	344·83	...	...	·58	...	·58
		Total...	...	10	7	...	...	2	344·83	3	...	·58	·13	·71
		Grand Total...	...	882	681	53	63	83	206·18	45	14	36·234	4·023	40·257

STATISTICS.

No. II.

treated in the Dispensaries of the Hyderabad Assigned ing 1876.—(*Concluded.*)

Out-door patients.				6		7			
A	B	C	D			Number of cases vaccinated, and number of successful vaccination cases.			
Number treated.						1876.		1875.	
Attended personally.	Represented by friends.	Total.	Average daily attendance.	Total number of patients both in-door and out-door. 1876.	1875.	Number vaccinated.	Number successful.	Number vaccinated.	Number successful.
6,978	361	7,339	97·97	7,567	7,780	424	345	209	170
2,442	344	2,786	26·97	2,790	2,509	241	213	163	131
6,271	417	6,688	76·23	6,698	3,881	335	174	103	57
4,681	740	5,421	67·89	5,441	4,381	400	317	479	360
988	436	1,424	30·60	1,424	...	176	130	...	...
21,360	2,298	23,658	299·66	23,920	18,551	1,576	1,179	954	718
4,234	...	4,234	40·511	4,259	4,384	233	114	103	64
2,000	557	2,557	40·92	2,656	2,006	190	164	29	28
1,811	654	2,465	38·60	2,507	2,190	139	114	66	51
2,790	203	2,993	52·541	3,038	1,683	300	262	54	50
10,835	1,414	12,249	172·572	12,460	10,263	862	654	252	193
1,449	783	2,232	19·16	2,232	1,852	234	146	283	242
2,047	293	2,340	47·83	2,340	2,221	582	544	508	493
1,058	395	1,453	17·30	1,455	59	298	240	154	115
1,067	541	1,608	28·08	1,616	1,325	705	705	890	890
5,621	2,012	7,633	112·37	7,643	5,457	1,819	1,635	1,835	1,740
77,711	12,186	89,897	1,010·182	90,779	77,318	7,082	5,726	5,005	4,127

DISPENSARY

STATEMENT

Showing the diseases of in-door and out-door
Hyderabad Assigned Dis

1		2		3																Dis
				a.		b.		c.		d.		e.		f.						
Districts.	Number.	Name of Dispensary.		Small-pox.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Respiratory diseases.		Venereal disease.						
				a.	d.	a.	d.	a.	d.	a.	d.	a.	d.	a.	d.					
Akola.	1	Akola...	I.	...	...	22	4	15	10	9	5	2	...	4	1					
			O.	...	...	1,606	...	60	32	417	...	434	...	61	...					
	2	Khamgaon ...	I.	...	...	6	1	...	...	7	3	...	...	1	...					
			O.	...	...	832	6	24	13	198	2	137	...	54	...					
	3	Balapur ...	I.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
			O.	...	...	563	...	...	...	149	3	116	...	48	...					
	4	Akot	I.	...	...	10	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	...					
			O.	...	...	993	1	2	...	349	1	277	...	113	...					
	5	Jalgaon ...	I.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
			O.	...	...	920	3	...	...	158	1	273	...	55	...					
	6	Shegaon ...	I.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
			O.	...	...	753	3	5	...	55	1	90	2	139	5					
			Total	...	...	5,705	18	108	57	1,344	16	1,329	2	477	6					
Basim.	1	Basim Civil Hospital.	I.	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...					
			O.	...	...	258	...	...	...	129	...	55	...	40	...					
	2	Pusad ...	I.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...					
			O.	...	...	220	...	68	22	56	3	35	1	86	...					
	3	Umarkhed ...	I.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...					
			O.	...	...	486	...	2	...	156	...	268	...	44	...					
			Total	...	...	964	...	71	22	346	5	358	1	171	...					
Buldana.	1	Buldana Civil Hospital.	I.	...	...	80	...	...	...	8	...	3	...	2	...					
			O.	...	...	471	1	...	...	106	...	139	...	10	...					
	2	Mehkar ...	I.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
			O.	...	...	319	...	12	1	174	...	41	...	42	...					
	3	Malkapur ...	I.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
			O.	...	...	443	...	...	...	88	...	238	...	28	...					
	4	Deulgaon Raja...	I.	...	...	23	1	...	...	7	...	1	...	3	...					
			O.	...	1	170	1	...	...	107	1	143	...	20	...					
	5	Nandura ...	I.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
			O.	...	...	461	1	...	...	170	1	211	...	54	...					
			Total	...	1	...	1,967	4	12	1	660	2	776	...	159	...					

No. III.

patients treated in the Dispensaries of the
tricts during the year 1876.

eases.										4	5 Operations.	
g. Diseases of the eye.		h. Skin diseases.		i. Injuries.		j. Other causes.		k. Total.		Percentage of surgical to medical cases.	Major.	Minor.
a.	d.	a.	d.	a.	d.	a.	d.	a.	d.			
3	...	12	...	13	2	14	3	94	25	1·06	1	...
182	...	1,105	...	232	...	3,644	...	7,741	32	4·17	...	323
...	...	1	...	4	1	19	3	38	8	...	...	...
92	...	551	...	188	...	1,375	6	3,451	27	4·38	...	151
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
147	...	878	...	9	...	775	1	2,685	4	·74	...	20
...	...	1	...	4	...	9	2	30	4	...	...	...
134	...	858	...	57	...	1,725	...	4,508	2	·9	...	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
356	...	1,070	...	45	1	1,644	1	4,521	6	1·26	...	57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53	...	641	9	45	...	977	7	2,758	27	1·42	...	39
967	...	5,117	9	597	4	10,182	23	25,826	135	2·45	1	631
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...
78	...	427	...	4	...	536	...	1,527	...	3·8	...	58
...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	...
165	...	285	...	46	...	490	2	1,451	28	3·6	...	52
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
816	...	1,040	...	131	...	1,115	1	4,058	1	1·5	1	62
1,059	...	1,754	1	183	1	2,142	3	7,048	33	2·5	1	172
...	...	14	...	2	...	63	...	172	...	...	...	...
396	...	188	...	64	2	1,424	1	2,798	4	3·6	3	98
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
467	...	611	...	50	...	943	...	2,659	1	2·3	6	55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	...	1,225	...	45	...	1,200	...	3,345	...	2·	1	67
2	...	5	..	1	...	9	...	51	1	3·9	...	2
300	...	436	...	28	...	610	2	1,815	4	2·6	...	47
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
128	...	776	...	63	...	1,177	3	3,040	5	1·1	...	35
1,371	...	3,255	...	255	2	5,426	6	13,882	15	2·3	10	304

DISPENSARY

STATEMENT

Showing the diseases of in-door and out-door
Hyderabad Assigned Dis

1		2		3																	
Name of Districts.	Number.	Name of Dispensary.		Dis-																	
				a.		b.		c.		d.		e.		f.							
				Small-pox.		Fevers.		Cholera.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Respiratory diseases.		Venereal diseases.							
				a.	d.	a.	d.	a.	d.	a.	d.	a.	d.	a.	d.						
Amraoti.	1	Amraoti ...	I	...	3	...	62	4	3	...	50	12	...	...	12	...					
			O	...	1	...	1,368	...	166	52	758	4	316	...	224	...					
	2	Morsi ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
			O	...	...	...	580	1	63	26	229	1	118	...	48	...					
	3	Karanja ...	I	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...					
			O	...	...	...	1,112	1	...	...	586	7	461	2	210	...					
	4	Chandur ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...					
			O	...	...	...	916	3	25	5	288	...	277	...	106	...					
	5	Murtazapur ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
			O	...	...	...	189	...	38	17	94	...	48	...	23	...					
		Total		...	4	...	4,228	9	295	100	2,008	24	1222	2	623	...					
Ellichpur.	1	Ellichpur City...	I	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	..	2	...					
			O	...	...	...	1,127	...	195	8	322	...	261	1	133	...					
	2	Daryapur ...	I	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	8	1	7	...	6	1					
			O	...	...	...	511	...	23	2	248	1	165	...	59	...					
	3	Anjangaon ...	I	...	...	...	18	3	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	...					
			O	...	...	...	543	1	...	...	218	9	182	1	54	...					
	4	Chandur ...	I	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	6	...	1	...	1	...					
			O	...	...	...	467	...	39	6	173	1	222	...	190	1					
		Total		...	...	...	2,724	4	258	16	980	12	843	2	446	2					
Wun.	1	Darwha ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
			O	...	...	...	318	...	...	...	123	2	158	2	32	...					
	2	Wun ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
			O	...	...	...	606	...	75	13	125	...	86	...	48	...					
	3	Panderkowra ...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					
			O	...	...	...	334	...	1	...	93	1	75	1	38	...					
	4	Yeotmal (Civil Hospital.)	I	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...					
			O	...	...	...	328	...	...	...	47	...	87	...	58	...					
		Total		...	...	...	1,589	2	76	13	389	3	406	3	176	...					
		Grand Total		...	5	...	17,177	37	820	209	5,727	62	4934	10	2052	8					

STATISTICS.

No. III.

patients treated in the Dispensaries of the
tricts during the year 1876.—(*Concluded.*)

eases.										4	5	
g.		h.		i.		j.		k.			Operations.	
Diseases of the eye.		Skin diseases.		Injuries.		Other causes.		Total.		Percentage of surgical to medical cases.	Major.	Minor.
a.	d.	a,	d.	a.	d.	a.	d.	a.	d.			
3	...	13	...	14	1	68	8	228	25	5·70	1	12
144	...	928	...	123	1	3,311	1	7,339	58	10·15	4	741
...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	...
449	...	552	...	101	4	646	1	2,786	33	3·10	3	83
1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	10	...	...	...	...
393	...	1,674	...	126	...	2,126	5	6,688	15	2·18	...	146
...	...	...	...	1	...	18	...	20	...	5·00	1	...
248	...	2,065	...	104	...	1,392	...	5,421	8	4·74	11	246
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	...	464	...	24	...	512	3	1,424	20	1·76	1	24
1,270	...	5,697	....	495	6	8,078	18	23,920	159	5·32	21	1,252
...	...	...		6	2	10	1	25	3	...	..	...
44	...	614	...	91	...	1,447	...	4,234	9	3·89	11	154
1	...	9	...	4	...	26	3	99	5	7·07	...	7
39	...	615	...	37	...	860	...	2,557	3	2·46	...	63
2	...	1	...	3	1	13	2	42	6	...	...	...
94	...	541	...	42	...	791	3	2,465	14	2·59	1	63
1	...	3	...	1	...	12	...	45	...	...	...	...
111	...	713	....	56	2	1,022	6	2,993	16	3·2	4	93
292	...	2,496	...	240	5	4,181	15	12,460	56	3·18	16	380
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
114	...	561	...	65	...	861	4	2,232	8	3·05	...	68
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
151	...	466	...	72	...	711	2	2,340	15	7·82	1	182
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
45	...	323	...	104	...	440	...	1,453	2	6·13	...	89
...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	8	2	37·50	1	2
42	...	392	...	54	...	600	1	1,608	1	12·81	5	201
332	...	1,743	...	298	...	2,614	7	7,643	28	7·18	7	542
5,311	...	20,062	10	2,068	18	32,623	72	90,779	426	3·7	56	3,281

DISPENSARY

STATEMENT

Showing the results of the Major Surgical
of the Hyderabad Assigned Dis

Nature of operation.	Remaining on 31st December.	Performed during the year.	Total.
OPERATIONS ON JOINTS.			
Reduction of dislocations	...	12	12
OPERATIONS ON BONES.			
Excision of Bones	...	...	...
Operation for ununited fracture ...	...	...	...
Refracture of Bones	...	24	24
AMPUTATIONS	...	6	6
REMOVAL OF TUMOURS	...	10	10
REMOVAL OF CALCULI	...	1	1
OPERATIONS NOT CLASSIFIED.			
Paracentesis Abdominis	...	2	2
Extraction of Infant	...	1	1
Total ...	...	56	56

STATISTICS.

No. III.—A.

Operations performed in the Dispensaries
tricts for the year 1876.

Results.					
Cured.	Relieved.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.	Remarks.
12	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
22	...	1	...	1	
6	...	...	...	...	
10	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	1	...	
1	...	...	...	...	Child died 10 minutes after extraction: mother recovered.
52	1	1	1	1	

DISPENSARY

STATEMENT

Showing the classes of in-door and out-door
Hyderabad Assigned Dis

1		2	3							
Name of Districts.	Number.	Name of Dispensary.	Total treated during the year.				a.			
							Europeans.			
			Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Akola.	1	Akola	4,075	1,868	1,892	7,835	..	...	...	...
	2	Khamgaon	1,385	804	1,300	3,489	6	4	10	20
	3	Balapur	1,367	386	932	2,685	...	...	...	...
	4	Akot	1,933	614	1,991	4,538	9	...	...	9
	5	Jalgaon	2,656	793	1,072	4,521	...	...	...	...
	6	Shegaon	2,233	369	156	2,758	13	1	15	29
		Total ...	13,649	4,834	7,343	25,826	28	5	25	58
Basim.	7	Basim (Civil Hospital) ...	1,173	278	82	1,533	20	12	32	64
	8	Pusad	883	242	330	1,455	2	...	1	3
	9	Umarkhed	1,933	637	1,490	4,060	3	....	2	5
		Total ...	3,989	1,157	1,902	7,048	25	12	35	72
Buldana.	10	Buldana (Civil Hospital)...	1,401	655	914	2,970	18	4	8	30
	11	Mehkar	1,107	389	1,165	2,661	...	...	...	...
	12	Malkapur	1,677	845	823	3,345	14	6	4	24
	13	Deulgaon Raja ...	835	224	807	1,866	1	...	...	1
	14	Nandura	1,293	779	968	3,040	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	6,313	2,892	4,677	13,882	33	10	12	55

STATISTICS.

No. IV.

patients treated in Dispensaries of the
tricts during the year 1876.

4

Classes.											
b.				c.				d.			
Eurasians.				Hindoos.				Mussulmans.			
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
146	113	95	354	2,110	795	876	3,781	1,236	562	490	2,288
8	5	12	25	994	602	941	2,537	363	185	324	872
...	...	...	...	836	289	521	1,646	531	97	411	1,039
1	...	....	1	1,286	499	1,173	2,958	637	115	818	1,570
...	...	...	...	1,680	485	640	2,805	904	276	378	1,558
16	9	20	45	2,061	396	86	2,453	134	49	28	211
171	127	127	425	8,967	2,976	4,237	16,180	3,805	1,284	2,449	7,538
2	7	9	18	644	121	18	783	454	67	12	533
...	...	...	...	425	99	136	660	401	82	130	613
...	...	...	...	1,274	458	1,032	2,764	515	114	335	964
2	7	9	18	2,343	678	1,186	4,207	1,370	263	477	2,110
52	24	26	102	441	146	312	899	418	232	192	842
...	...	...	...	720	255	596	1,571	338	98	452	888
...	...	...	...	699	390	339	1,428	595	220	300	1,115
...	...	...	...	572	142	565	1,279	228	75	212	515
5	...	...	5	747	293	586	1,626	465	431	299	1,195
57	24	26	107	3,179	1,226	2,398	6,803	2,044	1,056	1,455	4,555

DISPENSARY

STATEMENT

Showing the classes of in-door and out-door
Hyderabad Assigned Districts

1		2	4			
			Classes—(Concluded.)			
			e.			
			Other classes.			
Name of Districts.	Number.	Name of Dispensary.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Akola.	1	Akola	583	398	431	1,412
	2	Khamgaon	14	8	13	35
	3	Balapur	...	...	...	...
	4	Akot	...	...	...	...
	5	Jalgaon	72	32	54	158
	6	Shegaon	9	4	7	20
		Total ...	678	442	505	1,625
Basim.	7	Basim (Civil Hospital)	53	71	11	135
	8	Pusad	55	61	63	179
	9	Umarkhed	141	65	121	327
		Total ...	249	197	195	641
Buldana.	10	Buldana (Civil Hospital)	472	249	376	1,097
	11	Mehkar	49	36	117	202
	12	Malkapur	369	229	180	778
	13	Deulgaon Raja	34	7	30	71
	14	Nandura	76	55	83	214
		Total ...	1,000	576	786	2,362

STATISTICS.

No. IV.

patients treated in the Dispensaries of the
during the year 1876.—(*Continued.*)

5							
Daily attendance.							
Average number.				Ratio per cent. of			
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
18·63	12·77	11·55	42·95	·4	·6	·5	·5
13·81	8·06	13·40	35·27	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0
18·27	4·28	12·20	34·75	1·3	1·1	1·3	1·3
23·34	8·34	21·95	53·63	1·2	1·3	1·1	1·2
26·18	10·05	10·27	46·50	1·0	1·3	·9	1·0
21·22	6·15	2·15	29·50	·9	1·7	1·3	1·1
121·45	49·63	71·52	242·6	·9	1·0	1·0	·9
12·95	6·92	2·12	21·99	1·1	2·5	2·6	1·4
15·5	4·3	5·6	25·4	·2	1·8	1·7	1·7
12·47	3·83	7·89	24·19	·6	·6	·5	·6
40·92	15·05	15·61	71·58	1·	1·3	·8	1·
18·92	11·26	10·08	40·26	1·35	1·72	1·10	1·36
8·3	2·9	8·88	20·08	·75	·75	·75	·75
11·31	6·18	5·14	22·63	·67	·73	·62	·67
5·8	4·4	6·97	17·17	·69	1·96	·86	·92
9·56	7·01	7·68	24·25	·74	·90	·79	·80
53·89	31·75	38·75	124·39	·85	1·09	·82	·90

DISPENSARY

STATEMENT

Showing the classes of in-door and out-door
Hyderabad Assigned Districts

1		2	3				a.			
			Total treated during the year.				Europeans.			
Name of Districts.	Number.	Name of Dispensary.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Amraoti.	15	Amraoti	5,014	1,228	1,325	7,567	20	...	6	26
	16	Morsi	1,450	199	1,141	2,790	...	...	...	...
	17	Karanja	3,283	1,240	2,175	6,698	5	...	...	5
	18	Chandur	2,775	817	1,849	5,441	2	...	..	2
	19	Murtazapur	978	172	274	1,424	11	...	...	11
		Total ...	13,500	3,656	6,764	23,920	38	...	6	44
Ellichpur.	20	Ellichpur City ...	1,835	804	1,620	4,259	...	...	...	...
	21	Daryapur	1,972	387	297	2,656	...	...	...	...
	22	Anjangaon	1,228	454	825	2,507	...	...	...	...
	23	Chandur	1,630	489	919	3,038	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	6,665	2,134	3,661	12,460	...	...	...	...
Wun.	24	Darwha	1,196	311	725	2,232	...	...	...	...
	25	Wun	1,534	311	495	2,340	1	...	...	1
	26	Panderkowra	948	229	278	1,455	...	...	...	...
	27	Yeotmal (Civil Hospital) ...	736	238	642	1,616	3	5	2	10
		Total ...	4,414	1,089	2,140	7,643	4	5	2	11
		Grand total ...	48,530	15,762	26,487	90,779	128	32	80	240

STATISTICS.

No. IV.

patients treated in the Dispensaries of the
during the year 1876.—(*Continued.*)

4											
Classes.											
b.				c.				d.			
Eurasians.				Hindoos.				Mussulmans.			
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
17	4	7	28	3,165	699	746	4,610	1,554	426	455	2,435
...	...	...	...	955	149	682	1,786	453	45	445	943
...	...	...	...	2,442	894	1,499	4,835	797	323	628	1,748
30	2	1	33	2,551	762	1,734	5,047	192	53	114	359
...	...	...	...	614	82	168	864	303	69	89	461
47	6	8	61	9,727	2,586	4,829	17,142	3,299	916	1,731	5,946
...	...	...	...	887	343	616	1,846	927	447	982	2,356
...	...	...	...	1,010	184	143	1,337	962	203	154	1,319
...	...	...	...	746	286	551	1,583	482	168	274	924
2	...	...	2	896	225	432	1,553	602	175	352	1,129
2	...	...	2	3,539	1,038	1,742	6,319	2,973	993	1,762	5,728
5	1	1	7	574	152	241	967	556	133	453	1,142
7	1	10	18	1,157	262	413	1,832	296	27	40	363
...	...	5	5	619	132	174	925	108	31	28	167
3	5	8	16	497	150	272	919	129	27	175	331
15	7	24	46	2,847	696	1,100	4,643	1,089	218	696	2,003
294	171	194	659	30,602	9,200	15,492	55,294	14,580	4,730	8,570	27,880

DISPENSARY

STATEMENT

Showing the classes of in-door and out-door
Hyderabad Assigned Districts

1		2	4			
			Classes—(Concluded.)			
			e.			
			Other Classes.			
Name of Districts.	Number.	Name of Dispensary.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Amraoti.	15	Amraoti -	258	99	111	468
	16	Morsi	42	5	14	61
	17	Karanja	39	23	48	110
	18	Chandur	...	...	...	...
	19	Murtazapur	50	21	17	88
		Total ...	389	148	190	727
Ellichpur.	20	Ellichpur	21	14	22	57
	21	Daryápur	...	...	...	...
	22	Anjangaon	...	...	...	...
	23	Chandur	130	89	135	354
		Total ...	151	103	157	411
Wun.	24	Darwha	61	25	30	116
	25	Wun	73	21	32	126
	26	Panderkowra	221	66	71	358
	27	Yeotmal (Civil Hospital)... ...	104	51	185	340
		Total ...	459	163	318	940
		Grand Total ...	2,926	1,629	2,151	6,706

STATISTICS.

No. IV.

patients treated in the Dispensaries of the
during the year 1876.—(*Concluded.*)

5							
Daily attendance,							
Average number.				Ratio per cent. of			
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
69·08	20·15	22·06	111·29	1·38	1·64	1·66	1·47
17·50	2·17	8·76	28·43	1·20	1·09	·77	1·02
37·07	15·32	24·22	76·58	1·12	1·23	1·11	1·14
36·33	10·71	24·29	71·33	1·31	1·31	1·31	1·31
22·45	5·03	3·12	30·60	2·3	2·92	1·14	2·14
182·43	53·35	82·45	318·23	1·35	1·45	1·21	1·33
19·103	9·952	12·408	41·463	1·04	1·24	·7	·9
32·93	6·54	5·16	44·63	1·66	1·69	1·73	1·61
21·0	8·2	11·1	40·3	1·7	1·8	1·3	1·6
25·181	9·9	19·1	54·181	1·54	2·02	2·07	1·78
98·214	34·592	47·768	180·574	1·47	1·62	1·3	1·45
11·92	2·82	4·42	19·16	·99	·91	·61	·86
32·30	5·62	9·91	47·83	2·11	1·81	·2	2·04
11·15	2·75	3·53	17·43	1·18	1·20	1·27	1·19
13·43	2·65	12·58	28·66	1·82	1·11	1·96	1·77
68·80	13·84	30·44	113·08	1·56	1·27	1·42	1·48
565·70	198·21	286·53	1,050·45	1·2	1·3	1·1	1·2

DISPENSARY

STATEMENT

Showing the income and expenditure on account of during the

1		2											
Name of Districts.	Number.	Name of Dispensary.	A. Balance on 1st January 1876.										
			Invested.			Floating.			Total.				
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		
Akola.	1	Akola	61	4	0	— 613	14	0	— 552	10	0		
	2	Khamgaon	100	0	0	— 186	12	0	— 86	12	0		
	3	Balapur	40	2	0	— 293	4	0	— 253	2	0		
	4	Akot	128	0	0	— 312	0	0	— 184	0	0		
	5	Jalgaon	...	...	...	— 172	0	0	— 172	0	0		
	6	Shegaon	22	0	0	— 138	3	0	— 116	3	0		
		Total ...	351	6	0	—1,716	1	0	—1,364	11	0		
Basim.	1	Pusad	...	...	...	— 235	2	6	— 235	2	6		
	2	Umarkhed	...	...	...	— 100	5	6	— 100	5	6		
		Total ...	...	...	...	— 335	8	0	— 335	8	0		
Buldana.	1	Mehkar	...	...	...	+ 596	6	0	+ 596	6	0		
	2	Malkapur	...	...	...	+ 192	13	4	+ 192	13	4		
	3	Deulgaon Raja ...	...	...	...	+ 368	13	0	+ 368	13	0		
	4	Nandura	...	...	...	+ 381	2	5	+ 381	2	5		
		Total ...	...	...	...	+1,539	2	9	+1,539	2	9		

STATISTICS.

No. V.

the Dispensaries in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts
year 1876.

3																							
Income.																							
B																							
From Government.																							
As salaries.			As registers and forms.			As European medicines.			For diet of Police cases.			Sale of medicines.			Special allowances given by Government.			Total.				
Rs.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.		
416	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	416	0	0		
352	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	352	0	0		
320	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	0	0		
321	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	321	15	5		
348	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	0	0		
324	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	0	0		
2,081	15	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,081	15	5		
325	0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	325	0	6		
314	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	314	7	3		
639	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	639	7	9		
320	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	0	0		
320	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	0	0		
307	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	307	11	3		
306	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306	10	8		
1,254	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,254	5	11		

DISPENSARY

STATEMENT

Showing the income and expenditure on account of during the

1		2	3												
			Income.												
			C			D			E						
									Subscriptions.						
Name of Districts.	Number.	Name of Dispensary.	From local or other Funds.			Interest on investments.			From Europeans.			From Natives.			
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Akola.	1	Akola	1,653	13	6	...	...	...	61	0	0	...	...	...	
	2	Khamgaon ...	972	14	2	...	...	...	14	0	0	19	0	0	
	3	Balapur ...	726	8	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	4	Akot	745	15	1	...	...	...	70	0	0	...	...	...	
	5	Jalgaon ...	976	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	6	Shegaon ...	677	12	0	...	...	...	54	0	0	56	0	0	
		Total ..	5,753	8	10	...	...	...	199	0	0	75	0	0	
Basim.	1	Pusad	862	0	11	...	...	...	24	8	0	22	15	6	
	2	Umarkhed ...	881	3	1	...	...	...	24	8	0	22	15	6	
		Total ...	1,743	4	0	...	...	...	49	0	0	45	15	0	
Buldana.	1	Mehkar ...	800	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	2	Malkapur ...	1,008	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	0	
	3	Deulgaon Raja ...	802	14	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	2	0	
	4	Nandura ...	997	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	0	
		Total ...	3,609	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	2	0	

STATISTICS.

No. V.

the Dispensaries in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts year 1876.—(*Continued.*)

			4											
			Expenditure											
F.			A.			B.			C.			D.		
Total income.			On establishment.			On bazaar medicines.			On European medicines, whether from Government stores or purchased.			On diet.		
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1,578	3	6	1,687	0	9	23	12	9	503	12	4	137	15	1
1,271	2	2	1,215	0	0	5	0	6	243	6	10	22	6	0
793	6	9	930	0	0	41	2	0	139	2	10	...	...	...
953	14	6	966	5	10	26	0	8	343	12	2	...	...	...
1,152	9	4	1,044	0	0	92	10	4	1,574	0	7	...	...	...
995	9	0	972	0	0	36	8	5	173	1	11	...	...	...
6,744	13	3	6,844	6	7	225	2	8	2,977	4	8	160	5	1
999	6	5	941	0	6	27	13	10	330	12	5	8	0	7
1,142	12	4	943	5	8	34	2	0	283	14	2	0	14	8
2,142	2	9	1,884	6	2	61	15	10	614	10	7	8	15	3
1,716	11	8	960	0	0	4	11	0	179	4	10	2	6	1
1,533	4	11	960	0	0	54	11	4	346	3	6	...	..	...
1,529	8	5	923	5	7	19	4	9	172	15	8	...	...	...
1,697	11	9	920	0	0	31	14	4	204	7	7	...	..	...
6,477	4	9	3,763	5	7	110	9	5	902	15	7	2	6	1

DISPENSARY

STATEMENT

Showing the income and expenditure on account of
during the

1		2			4					
					Expen					
					E.			F.		
Name of Districts.	Number.	Name of Dispensary.			On miscellaneous charges.			On building or repairs.		
					Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Akola.	1	Akola ...	...	...	189	2	6	...	...	...
	2	Khamgaon	...	...	63	5	11	17	10	0
	3	Balapur	...	...	51	4	9	...	...	...
	4	Akot ...	...	...	78	12	0	...	...	...
	5	Jalgaon	...	...	63	0	0	...	...	...
	6	Shegaon	...	...	68	13	6	...	...	...
			Total	...	514	6	8	17	10	0
Basim.	1	Pusad ...	...	...	159	0	1	...	...	...
	2	Umarkhed	...	...	159	2	3	75	5	0
			Total	...	318	2	4	75	5	0
Buldana.	1	Mehkar	...	...	75	13	7	5	0	0
	2	Malkapur	...	...	70	13	5	33	13	0
	3	Deulgaon Raja	...	...	127	11	2	...	...	...
	4	Nandura	...	...	61	13	0	172	6	4
			Total	...	336	3	2	211	3	4

No. V.

the Dispensaries in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts year 1876.—(*Continued.*)

diture.—(*Concluded.*)						5			6			7
G.			H.									
Invested during the year.			Total expenditure during the year.			Balance in hand on 31st December 1876.			Average cost of each diet.			Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
...	...	...	2,541	11	5	— 963	7	11	1	8	3	16·4
...	..	...	1,566	13	3	— 295	11	1	1	13	10	22·4
...	...	..	1,191	9	7	— 398	2	10	...	...	...	26·9
1,367	14	4	2,782	13	0	— 1,828	14	6	...	...	...	18·1
...	..	...	2,773	10	11	— 1,621	1	7	...	...	...	12·5
...	...	...	1,250	7	10	— 254	14	10	..	...	...	25·9
1,367	14	4	12,107	2	0	— 5,362	4	9	1	8	11	17·2
...	...	...	1,466	11	5	— 467	5	0	2	0	2	22·2
...	...	...	1,496	11	9	— 353	15	5	0	7	4	21·
...	...	...	2,963	7	2	— 821	4	5	1	7	10	21·6
...	...	...	1,227	3	6	+ 489	8	2	1	3	0	26·1
...	...	...	1,465	9	3	+ 67	11	8	...	...	...	21·8
...	...	...	1,243	5	2	+ 286	3	3	...	...	...	24·7
...	...	...	1,390	9	3	+ 307	2	6	...	...	...	22·
...	...	...	5,326	11	2	+ 1,150	9	7	1	3	0	23·6

DISPENSARY

STATEMENT

Showing the income and expenditure on account of
during the

1		2	A.								
			Balance on 1st January 1876.								
Name of Districts.	Number.	Name of Dispensary.	Invested.			Floating.			Total.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Amraoti.	1	Amraoti	...	...	...	+1,029	2	0	+1,029	2	0
	2	Morsi	...	...	...	+1,557	10	9	+1,557	10	9
	3	Karanja	714	15	4	...	...	...	+ 714	15	4
	4	Chandur	...	...	...	+ 635	5	0	+ 635	5	0
	5	Murtazapur ...	...	...	...	+ 705	10	2	+ 705	10	2
		Total ...	714	15	4	3,927	11	11	+4,642	11	3
Ellichpur.	1	Ellichpur City ...	...	...	...	— 13	14	0	— 13	14	0
	2	Daryapur	...	...	...	+ 69	4	3	+ 69	4	3
	3	Anjangaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	Chandur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	+ 55	6	3	+ 55	6	3
Wun.	1	Darwha	...	...	...	— 199	15	0	— 199	15	0
	2	Wun	...	...	...	— 155	9	0	— 155	9	0
	3	Panderkowra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	— 355	8	0	— 355	8	0
						+5,536	2	11			
						—2,420	15	0			
		Grand Total ...	1,066	5	4	+3,115	3	11	+4,181	9	3

STATISTICS.

No. V.

the Dispensaries in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts
year 1876.—(*Continued.*)

3																							
Income.																							
B.																							
From Government.																							
As salaries.			As registers and forms.			As European medicines.			For diet of Police cases.			Sale of medicines.			Special allowances given by Government.			Total.				
Rs.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			
438	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	438	4	7			
346	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	346	14	4			
348	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	0	0			
348	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	0	0			
165	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	0	0			
1,646	2	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,646	2	11			
362	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	362	4	6			
370	0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370	0	8			
308	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	308	0	0			
308	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	308	4	3			
1,348	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,348	9	5			
329	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	329	10	8			
360	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	5	4			
339	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	339	6	2			
1,029	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,029	6	2			
7,999	15	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,999	15	7			

DISPENSARY

STATEMENT

Showing the income and expenditure on account of
during the

1		2	3											
			Income.—											
			c			d			e					
									Subscriptions.					
Name of Districts.	Number.	Name of Dispensary.	From local or other funds.			Interest on investments.			From Europeans.			From Natives.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Amraoti.	1	Amraoti	738	9	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	8	0
	2	Morsi	168	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	Karanja	372	2	0	25	11	9	...	...	...	8	0	0
	4	Chandur	339	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	348	4	0
	5	Murtazapur ...	450	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	561	0	0
		Total...	2,068	12	6	25	11	9	...	...	...	1,000	12	0
Ellichpur.	1	Ellichpur City ...	974	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	Daryapur	1,111	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	Anjangaon ...	861	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	Chandur	934	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...	3,882	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wun.	1	Darwha	902	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	Wun	942	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	Panderkowra ...	1,082	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total...	2,928	11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Grand Total...	19,986	10	10	25	11	9	248	0	0	1,195	13	0

No. V.

the Dispensaries in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts year 1876.—*(Continued.)*

(Concluded.)			4												
			Expenditure.												
f			a			b			c			d			
Total income.			On Establishment.			On bazaar medicines.			On European medicines, whether from Government stores or purchased.			On diet.			
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
2,289	7	7	1,334	13	10	117	1	7	493	11	8	691	13	3	
2,072	11	3	1,040	11	0	49	1	10	168	2	2	66	13	10	
1,468	13	1	1,044	0	0	76	12	4	372	2	1	10	9	1	
1,671	2	4	1,044	0	0	105	4	3	339	9	4	182	9	3	
1,882	0	2	495	0	0	31	10	1	450	6	0	...	...	...	
9,384	2	5	4,958	8	10	379	14	1	1,823	15	3	951	13	5	
1,323	5	10	1,061	8	4	48	0	5	272	14	8	38	13	11	
1,550	12	9	1,089	7	3	31	15	7	180	8	11	54	9	2	
1,169	14	4	924	0	0	20	9	0	206	4	2	6	7	8	
1,242	10	5	928	12	10	16	10	0	243	7	9	...	...	...	
5,286	11	4	4,003	12	5	117	3	0	903	3	6	99	14	9	
1,032	10	11	980	7	0	24	11	0	252	15	5	...	...	...	
1,147	9	7	1,138	5	4	35	12	6	199	2	11	*1	12	0	
1,422	5	5	969	6	2	31	4	6	773	0	5	4	15	2	
3,602	9	11	3,088	2	6	91	12	0	1,225	2	9	6	11	2	
33,637	12	5	24,542	10	1	986	9	0	8,447	4	4	1,230	1	9	

* Medical comforts to out-door cholera patients.

DISPENSARY

STATEMENT

Showing the income and expenditure on account of
during the

1	2		4					
			Expen					
			e.			f.		
Name of Districts.	Number.	Name of Dispensary.	On miscellaneous charges.			On building or repairs.		
			Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Amraoti.	1	Amraoti	164	8	10	6	3	0
	2	Morsi	73	10	11	...	...	...
	3	Karanja	100	4	10	57	12	0
	4	Chandur	150	13	5	75	11	9
	5	Murtazapur	358	15	3	...	...	...
		Total ...	848	5	3	139	10	9
Ellichpur.	1	Ellichpur City... ...	83	6	5	...	...	...
	2	Daryapur	163	9	0	...	...	...
	3	Anjangaon	65	8	5	...	...	...
	4	Chandur	156	8	11	...	...	...
		Total ...	469	0	9	...	...	...
Wun.	1	Darwha	153	13	1	...	...	...
	2	Wun	126	3	0	...	...	...
	3	Panderkowra	287	12	10	200	0	0
		Total ...	567	12	11	200	0	0
		Grand Total ...	3,058	15	1	643	13	1

STATISTICS.

No. V.

the Dispensaries in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts year 1876.—*(Continued.)*

diture.—(*Concluded.*)						5			6			7
g			h									
Invested during the year.			Total expenditure during the year.			Balance in hand on 31st December 1876.			Average cost of each diet.			Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
...	...	...	2,808	4	2	—518	12	7	0	2	4	15·2
...	...	...	1,398	7	9	+674	3	6	0	2	0	24·8
738	2	0	2,399	10	4	—930	13	3	0	1	4	14·5
...	...	...	1,898	0	0	—226	13	8	0	2	4	18·3
...	...	...	1,335	15	4	+546	0	10	...	...	...	12·4
738	2	0	9,840	5	7	—456	3	2	0	2	4	16·7
...	...	...	1,504	11	9	—181	5	11	0	2	7	24·1
...	...	...	1,520	1	11	+ 30	10	10	2	0	4	24·3
...	...	...	1,222	13	3	— 52	14	11	0	14	10	25·1
...	...	...	1,345	7	6	—102	13	1	...	...	...	22·9
...	...	...	5,593	2	5	—306	7	1	0	5	9	24·1
...	...	...	1,411	14	6	—379	3	7	...	...	...	23·3
...	...	...	1,501	3	9	—353	10	2	...	...	...	23·9
...	...	...	2,266	7	1	—844	1	8	2	7	7	15·
...	...	...	5,179	9	4	—1,576	15	5	3	5	7	23·7
						—9,774	2	0				
						+2,401	8	9				
2,106	0	4	41,010	5	8	—7,372	9	3	0	2	10	19 9

C.—VACCINATION.

STATEMENT No. I.—Showing particulars of Vaccination in each during the

1	2		3		4		5		
								A. Sex.	
Districts.	1875-76.	1876.	1875-76.	1876.	1875-76.	1876.	Population.	Males.	Females.
	Number of Native Superintendents of Vaccination.		Number of Vaccinators.		Total number of persons vaccinated.				
I.—Vaccinations performed by the regular Vaccine Establishment at									
Amraoti	1	1	10	11	14,490	17,161	496,379	8,666	8,495
Ellichpur	1	1	6	6	6,971	13,342	237,799	6,807	6,535
Wun	1	1	9	9	9,002	10,074	343,426	5,011	5,063
Basim	1	1	8	9	7,851	10,157	260,905	4,927	5,230
Akola	1	1	11	12	13,859	15,320	480,657	7,525	7,795
Buldana	1	1	8	9	8,409	10,604	365,779	5,235	5,369
Total ...	6	6	52	56	60,582	76,658	2,184,945	38,171	38,487
II.—Vaccinations performed by Civil Surgeons and by Medical Officers, in charge of Charitable Dispensaries	...	...	...	...	5,078	7,300	...	...	...
	6	6	52	56	65,660	83,958	2,184,945	38,171	38,487

circle of superintendence in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts year 1876.

6											7
Primary Vaccination.											
B. Caste.					C. Age.		D. Results.				
Christians.	Parsees.	Muhammadans.	Hindoos.	Other castes.	Under 1 year.	Above 1 year.	Successful.	Unsuccessful, including those "doubtful."	Unknown.	Total.	Average number of persons vaccinated by each Vaccinator.
20	...	1,013	11,766	4,362	5,455	11,706	13,957	3,419	1,064	18,440	1,560
...	...	1,294	9,568	2,680	5,545	7,797	12,234	1,879	566	14,679	2,224
...	...	309	6,089	3,676	3,598	6,476	8,241	2,007	449	10,697	1,119
1	...	390	7,528	2,238	3,790	6,367	8,745	1,647	630	11,022	1,128
4	1	426	11,939	2,950	5,529	9,791	11,338	3,447	1,133	15,918	1,277
...	...	332	8,494	1,778	3,444	7,160	8,914	1,762	393	11,069	1,178
25	1	3,764	55,184	17,684	27,361	49,297	63,429	14,161	4,235	81,825	1,369
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,890	...	...	5,890	...
25	1	3,764	55,184	17,684	27,361	49,297	69,319	14,161	4,235	87,715	1,369

STATEMENT No. II.—Showing the expenditure of the Vaccine Department in each circle of superintendence in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1876.

1	2			3			4	5	6		
Establishment.	Sanctioned.			Expended.			Total number vaccinated.	Percentage of successful cases, excluding those unknown from the total.	Cost of each successful case.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.
Superintendent. Salary	3,600	0	0	3,600	0	0					
Officiating Pay	566	12	3	566	12	3					
Office Establishment	1,494	5	3	1,494	5	3					
Travelling Expenses	400	0	0	389	6	3					
Contingencies	1,735	0	0	858	12	10					
Native Superintendent, 1 at Rupees 60 *per mensem*	720	0	0	720	0	0					
Head Vaccinators, 6 at Rupees 30 each for last 3 months	540	0	0	535	0	0					

1st Class Vaccinators,	13	at Rupees	24	each for first 9 months...	...	...	2,808	0	0	2,354	0	0
	9	„	24	„ for last 3 months ...	...	...	648	0	0			
2nd Do. ...	10	„	17-8	„ for first 9 months ...	...	...	1,575	0	0	1,207	0	0
	2	„	18	„ for last 3 months ...	...	...	108	0	0			
3rd Do. ...	8	„	15	„ for first 9 months ...	...	...	1,080	0	0	1,396	8	0
	14	„	15	„ for last 3 months ...	...	...	630	0	0			
Apprentices,	8	„	10	„ for last 3 months ...	...	...	240	0	0	217	10	8
Peons,	7	„	7	„ for last 3 months ...	...	...	147	0	0	147	0	0
Salary of Assistant Superintendent, his Establishment and Contingencies						...	591	0	0	...	...	...
					Total	...	16,883	1	6	13,486	7	3

AMBAOTI.

Native Superintendent of Vaccination,	1	at Rupees	80	*per mensem*	...	...	960	0	0	790	0	0
1st Class Vaccinator,	1	at Rupees	24	for last 3 months ...	...	...	72	0	0	67	0	0
2nd Do., ...	1	„	17-8	each for first 9 months	...	...	157	8	0	172	8	0
	1	„	18	each for last 3 months	...	...	54	0	0			
3rd Do., ...	2	„	15	each for first 9 months...	...	...	270	0	0	255	0	0
	1	„	15	each for last 3 months...	...	...	45	0	0			
					Total	...	1,558	8	0	1,284	8	0

STATEMENT No. II.—Showing the expenditure of the Vaccine Department in each circle of superintendence in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the year 1876.—(*Concluded.*)

1	2			3			4	5	6		
Establishment.	Sanctioned.			Expended.			Total number vaccinated.	Percentage of successful cases, excluding those unknown from the total.	Cost of each successful case.		
ELLICHPUR.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.
Native Superintendent of Vaccination, 1 at Rupees 70 *per mensem*	840	0	0	840	0	0					
1st Class Vaccinator, 1 at Rupees 24 for first 9 months	216	0	0	150	0	0					
2nd Do., ... 2 „ 18 each for last 3 months	108	0	0	108	0	0					
3rd Do., ... 2 „ 15 each for first 9 months	270	0	0	290	0	0					
2 „ 15 each for last 3 months	90	0	0								
Total ...	1,524	0	0	1,388	0	0					
WUN.											
1st Class Vaccinators, 2 at Rupees 24 each for last 3 months	144	0	0	116	0	0					

2nd	Do.	...	3	at Rupees	17-8	each for first 9 months	...	...	472	8	0	422	4	0					
			2	„	18	each for last 3 months	...	...	108	0	0								
3rd	Do.	...	1	„	15	for first 9 months ...	...	...	135	0	0	105	0	0					
							Total	...	859	8	0	643	4	0					
						AKOLA.													
Native Superintendent of Vaccination, 1 at Rupees 80 *per mensem*							...	...	960	0	0	960	0	0					
2nd Class Vaccinators,			2	at Rupees	17-8	each for first 9 months	...	...	315	0	0	275	8	0					
			1	„	18	for last 3 months ...	...	...	54	0	0								
3rd	Do.,	...	2	„	15	each for first 9 months	...	...	270	0	0	317	6	7					
			4	„	15	each for last 3 months	...	...	180	0	0								
							Total	...	1,779	0	0	1,552	14	7					
						BULDANA.													
Native Superintendent of Vaccination, 1 at Rupees 70 *per mensem*							...	...	840	0	0	840	0	0					
1st Class Vaccinator, 1 at Rupees 24 for first 9 months							...	...	216	0	0	118	8	0					
2nd	Do.,	...	1	„	18	for last 3 months ...	...	...	54	0	0	54	0	0					
3rd	Do.,	...	2	„	15	each for first 9 months	...	...	270	0	0	340	0	0					
			3	„	15	each for last 3 months	...	...	135	0	0								
							Total	...	1,515	0	0	1,352	8	0					
						BASIM.													
Native Superintendent of Vaccination, 1 at Rupees 60 *per mensem*							...	...	720	0	0	720	0	0					
1st Class Vaccinator, 1 at Rupees 24 for first 9 months							...	...	216	0	0	35	0	0					
2nd	Do.,	...	3	„	18	for last 3 months ...	...	...	162	0	0	161	0	0					
3rd	Do.,	...	3	„	15	each for first 9 months ...	...	...	405	0	0	274	12	11					
			2	„	15	each for last 3 months ...	...	...	90	0	0								
							Total	...	1,593	0	0	1,190	12	11					
							Total paid from Local Funds	...	8,829	0	0	7,411	15	6					
							Grand total...		25,712	1	6	20,898	6	9	76,658	81·7	0	5	3

V.—Statistics of Instruction.

A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Religious Institutions of various denominations in the province of Berar in the year 1876-77.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Profession.	Number of Churches or Institutions.	Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of persons professing the religion.	Annual income from Government.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
Christians. Roman Catholic ...	3	1	335	...	
Christians. Church of England...	3	1	420	8,933	
Christians. „ of Scotland...	...	...	...	...	
Christians. Protestant Dissenters	1	1	56	...	
Christians. Greeks...	...	...	...	...	
Christians. Armenians	...	...	...	...	
Christians. Unitarians	...	...	...	...	
Hindus	2,194	1,683	2,099,299	37,731	In cash.
				3,041	In land.
Muhammadan { Soonis ...	366	402	166,443	13,627	In cash.
Muhammadan { Sheeahs...				1,083	In land.
Buddists of Jains ...	107	66	6,755	2	
Total ...	2,674	2,154	2,273,308	64,417	

B.—Education.

Results of the Examinations of the University of Bombay for the official

Nature of examinations.	Number of Institutions sending up candidates.			Number of candidates sent up.			
	Government Institutions.	Private Institutions.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Entrance or Matriculation ...	2	...	2	13	...	...	13

FORM I.

VERSITY.

year beginning from 1st April 1876, ending on 31st March 1877.

Number of candidates passed.				Religion, or natural classification of passed candidates.						
				Natives of India.						
From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.			Europeans.	Remarks.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
5	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...

Return of Colleges and Schools, and the Scholars attending them for

Class of Institutions.	Government.				
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1877.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on the 31st March 1877 learning through	
				English.	Vernacular only.
1	2	3	4	5	6
COLLEGES NOT AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.					
Normal school for Masters	1	41	32	...	41
Schools for boys, Higher schools (English) ...	2	195	152	195	...
Do., Middle Class (reading through) Vernacular	35	4,682	3,462	...	4,682
Do., Lower and Primary schools...	*402	16,340	12,866	...	16,340
Schools for Girls, for natives of India ...	16	501	435	...	501
Mixed schools (boys and girls) ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	456	21,759	16,947	195	21,564

* Includes 4

FORM II.

the official year beginning 1st April 1876, ending 31st March 1877.

Institutions.				Aided Institutions.								
Religious, or national classification of scholars, as on 31st March 1877.				Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March 1877.	Average daily attendance.	Number of scholars on the 31st March 1877 learning through		Religious, or national classification of scholars as on 31st March 1877.			
Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	27	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	172	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	4,128	530	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	13,987	2,347	...	96	2,390	2,103	...	2,390	27	2,328	35	...
...	354	147	...	1	19	11	...	19	8	11	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	10	8	10	...	10	...	...	...
23	18,668	3,055	13	98	2,419	2,122	10	2,409	45	2,339	35	...

Night Classes.

Return of Colleges and Schools, and the Scholars attending them for the

Class of Institutions.	Unaided				
	Number of Institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1877.	Average daily attendance.	Number of Scholars on the 31st March 1877 learning through	
				English.	Vernacular only.
1	20	21	22	23	24
COLLEGES NOT AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.—(Concluded.)					
Normal school for Masters	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for boys, Higher schools (English)...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., Middle Class (reading through) Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., Lower and Primary schools	143	2,171	1,776	...	2,171
Schools for Girls, for natives of India ...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed schools (boys and girls)	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	143	2,171	1,776	...	2,171

FORM II.

official year beginning 1st April 1876, ending 31st March 1877—(*Concd.*)

Institutions.						Grand Total of				
Religious, or national classification of Scholars on 31st March 1877.				Grand total of Institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1877.					Remarks.
Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.			Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
...	...	...	...	1	41	...	27	14	...	
...	...	...	...	2	195	5	172	17	1	
...	...	...	...	35	4,682	12	4,128	530	12	
3	1,638	512	18	641	20,901	36	17,953	2,894	18	
...	...	...	...	17	520	8	366	147	...	
...	...	...	...	1	10	10	...	...	...	
3	1,638	512	18	697	26,349	71	22,645	3,602	31	

Receipts and Expenditure from all sources of Educational Establish beginning from 1st April 1876,

Nature of Establishments.	Received																	
	Grants from Provincial Revenues.			Local rates or classes.			Endowments.			Subscriptions.			Municipal Grants.		
1	2			3			4			5			6		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Direction	18,619	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	26,364	3	10	480	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University Normal Schools.															
For Masters ... { Govt.	3,143	1	8	369	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Masters ... { Aided.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Boys.															
Higher Class—English. { Govt.	22,731	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Higher Class—English. { Aided.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Class—Vernacular. { Govt.	63,971	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	0	0
Middle Class—Vernacular. { Aided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Class and Primary. { Govt.	67,640	11	6	50,375	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	0	0
Lower Class and Primary. { Aided.	900	0	0	1,365	6	3	...	...	...	6,684	5	5	...	...	...

CATION FORM III.

ments in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for the official year ending on 31st March 1877.

From revenues of Native States.			Fees and fines.			Funds not included in foregoing headings.			Total.			Expended. Total.			Remarks.
7			8			9			10			11			12
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,619	3	10	18,619	3	10	1. By comparing this statement with the one given under para. 72, it will be seen that the items under General Revenues, Educational Cess, and Municipal Fund correspond.
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,844	3	10	26,844	3	10	
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,512	7	4	3,512	7	4	2. Under column 5 are included, besides the sum of Rs. 512 paid through the Government Treasury by the people for Government Girls' schools and school-houses, subscriptions received by the Managers of private school directly from the people.
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	795	2	3	...	...	...	23,526	7	4	23,526	7	4	3. Column 8 shows fees and fines levied in Government and private schools. These items have also been included in column 11, as the fees and fines of Government schools were paid into the treasury, and of private schools appropriated by the Managers.
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	
...	...	...	5,024	3	0	192	0	0	69,367	8	3	69,367	8	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	13,096	8	3	...	...	...	1,31,293	3	0	1,31,293	3	0	
...	...	...	97	11	6	177	8	0	9,224	15	2	8,876	4	11	

Receipts and Expenditure from all sources of Educational Establish-
beginning from 1st April 1876,

Nature of Establishments.	Received.														
	Grants from Provincial Revenues.			Local rates or classes.			Endowments.			Subscriptions.			Municipal Grants.		
1	2			3			4			5			6		
Schools for Girls.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
For Natives of India. { Govt. ...	3,175	1	6	99	8	0	...	...	...	97	8	0	1,115	7	1
For Natives of India. { Aided ...	300	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	282	0	0	...	...	...
Mixed schols for boys and girls. { Aided ...	180	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	13	7	...	...	...
Scholarships.															
In Colleges—Government...	2,443	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
In Schools do. ...	4,791	11	8	2,555	6	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School-Houses.															
Buildings	16,010	1	9	15,335	9	6	...	...	...	444	8	0	...	...	...
Repairs...	...	...	...	5,113	13	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0
Miscellaneous.															
Book and Prize allowance...	1,785	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Book Depot...	7,601	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sale proceeds of Books ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
School-furniture	...	...	...	2,440	0	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pay of Clerk in the Deputy Commissioner's Office at Amraoti and Buldana.	...	...	...	317	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contribution towards the Local Fund Engineer's Office Establishment, Akola district	...	...	...	3,270	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Presents made by the people to the Government schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	2,39,656	7	3	81,722	8	4	...	...	...	7,552	3	0	1,485	7	1

TION FORM III.

ments in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for the official year ending on 31st March 1877.—(*Continued.*)

From Revenues of Native States.			Fees and fines.			Funds not included in foregoing headings.			Total.			Expended. Total.			Remarks.
7			8			9			10			11			12
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,954	2	5	6,441	11	0	6,441	11	0	4. In column 9 there are two items: one of Rs. 5,301-2-6, and the other of Rs. 1,607-4-7, other than those given under Town Funds in statement under para. 72. The first consists of sale proceeds of books in the Government Book Depot and the other of presents given by the people to schools and scholars. Both these items have been included in column 11, as the first was paid into the Government treasury, and the other expended according to the wishes of the donors.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	582	0	0	600	0	0	
...	...	...	126	8	0	...	...	...	350	5	7	350	5	7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,443	3	0	2,443	3	0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,347	1	8	7,347	1	8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	8,964	3	8	40,754	6	11	40,754	6	11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	49	8	0	5,173	5	3	5,173	5	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,785	0	0	1,785	0	0	5. Column 11 contains all the items included in the Statement under para. 72, *plus* the items given in column 8, and the additions in columns 5 and 9.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,601	6	2	7,601	6	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,301	2	6	5,301	2	6	5,301	2	6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,440	0	5	2,440	0	5	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	317	8	0	317	8	0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,270	0	0	3,270	0	0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,607	4	6	1,607	4	6	1,607	4	6	
...	...	...	19,140	1	0	18,245	13	1	3,67,802	7	9	3,67,471	13	6	

Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools, and of all Schools
Districts under the Hyder-

Names of Districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.
1	2	3
Akola	Marathi and Hindustani.	2,654
Buldana		2,794
Basim		2,958
Amraoti		2,767
Wun		3,835
Ellichpur		2,623
Total ...		17,631

I IV.

s aided and inspected by Government in the several
d Districts.

imate of population.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March 1877.	Average number of square miles to each school.	Percentage of scholars to population.	Remarks.
4	5	6	7	8	9
460,615	151	6,649	17·6	1·4	
365,779	149	5,117	18·8	1·4	
276,408	83	2,844	35·6	·1	
501,331	144	5,497	19·2	·1	
323,689	57	1,923	67·2	·6	
278,576	113	4,319	23·2	1·6	
2,206,398	697	26,349	25·3	1·2	

C.—The Press.

1	2	3	4	
			Publications	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals.
Amraoti..	Prumod Sindhoo...	Eshwunth Govind.	*Prumod Sindhoo.*	
Akola ...	Berar Samachar.	Khundarao Ballaji.	*Berar Samachar* (Berar News) ...	None.
	Urdu Akbar..	1 Jorawar Khan ...	*Urdu Akbar* in Urdu and Marathi.	Do.
		2 Salim Khan ...		
		3 Kadar Borah ...		
Ellichpur.	Berar Mithra ...	Eknath Sakharam.	*Friend of Berar* ...	Do.

00133994

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020